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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XXI.

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PREFACE.

By an act approved June 23, 1874, Congress made an appropriation "to enable the Secretary of War to begin the publication of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate Armies," and directed him "to have copied for the Public Printer all reports, letters, telegrams, and general orders not heretofore copied or printed, and properly arranged in chronological order."

Appropriations for continuing such preparation have been made from time to time, and the act approved June 16, 1880, has provided "for the printing and binding, under direction of the Secretary of War, of 10,000 copies of a compilation of the Official Records (Union and Confederate) of the War of the Rebellion, so far as the same may be ready for publication, during the fiscal year"; and that "of said number, 7,000 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 2,000 copies for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 copies for the use of the Executive Departments."*

This compilation will be the first general publication of the military records of the war, and will embrace all official documents that can be obtained by the compiler, and that appear to be of any historical value.

* Volumes I to V distributed under act approved June 16, 1880. The act approved August 7, 1882, provides that—

"The volumes of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion shall be distributed as follows: One thousand copies to the Executive Departments, as now provided by law. One thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of War among officers of the Army and contributors to the work. Eight thousand three hundred copies shall be sent by the Secretary of War to such libraries, organizations, and individuals as may be designated by the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of the Forty-seventh Congress. Each Senator shall designate not exceeding twenty-six, and each Representative and Delegate not exceeding twenty-one of such addresses, and the volumes shall be sent thereto from time to time as they are published, until the publication is completed. Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall inform the Secretary of War in each case how many volumes of those heretofore published they have forwarded to such addresses. The remaining copies of the eleven thousand to be published, and all sets that may not be ordered to be distributed as provided herein, shall be sold by the Secretary of War for cost of publication with ten per cent. added thereto, and the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury. If two or more sets of said volumes are ordered to the same address the Secretary of War shall inform the Senators, Representatives, or Delegates, who have designated the same, who thereupon may designate other libraries, organizations, or individuals. The Secretary of War shall report to the first session of the Forty-eighth Congress what volumes of the series heretofore published have not been furnished to such libraries, organizations, and individuals. He shall also inform distributee at whose instance the volumes are sent."

The publication will present the records in the following order of arrangement:

The **1st Series** will embrace the formal reports, both Union and Confederate, of the first seizures of United States property in the Southern States, and of all military operations in the field, with the correspondence, orders, and returns relating specially thereto, and, as proposed, is to be accompanied by an Atlas.

In this series the reports will be arranged according to the campaigns and several theaters of operations (in the chronological order of the events), and the Union reports of any event will, as a rule, be immediately followed by the Confederate accounts. The correspondence, &c., not embraced in the "reports" proper will follow (first Union and next Confederate) in chronological order.

The **2d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns, Union and Confederate, relating to prisoners of war, and (so far as the military authorities were concerned) to State or political prisoners.

The **3d Series** will contain the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Union authorities (embracing their correspondence with the Confederate officials) not relating specially to the subjects of the *first* and *second* series. It will set forth the annual and special reports of the Secretary of War, of the General-in-Chief, and of the chiefs of the several staff corps and departments; the calls for troops, and the correspondence between the national and the several State authorities.

The **4th Series** will exhibit the correspondence, orders, reports, and returns of the Confederate authorities, similar to that indicated for the Union officials, as of the *third* series, but excluding the correspondence between the Union and Confederate authorities given in that series.

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Major Third Art., and Bvt. Lieut. Col.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August* 23, 1880.

Approved:

ALEX. RAMSEY,
Secretary of War.

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CHAPTER XXXIII.

OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.

November 15, 1862–January 25, 1863.

SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS.*

Nov. 15, 1862.—Action at Warrenton, or Sulphur Springs, Va.
Skirmish on the Guyandotte, W. Va.

16, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Center Grand Division, Army of the Potomac.†
Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac.
Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Sixth Army Corps.
Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fifth Army Corps.
Affair at United States Ford, Va.
Skirmish at Chester Gap, Va.

17, 1862.—Skirmish at Falmouth, Va.

19, 1862.—Skirmish at Philomont, Va.

20, 1862.—Brig. Gen. John H. Martindale, U. S. Army, assumes command as Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

21, 1862.—Surrender of Fredericksburg, Va., demanded.

22, 1862.—Skirmish near Halltown, W. Va.
Skirmish near Winchester, Va.

24, 1862.—Skirmish at Newtown, W. Va.

24–25, 1862.—Expedition from Sharpsburg, Md., to Shepherdstown, W. Va., and skirmishes.

24–30, 1862.—Expedition from Summerville to Cold Knob Mountain, W. Va., and skirmish (26th) at Lewis' Mill, on Sinking Creek.

25, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, assigned to command of the Trans-Alleghany, or Western, Department of Virginia.
Raid on Poolesville, Md.

26, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Bolivar Heights to Charlestown, W. Va., and skirmish at Cockrall's Mill.

28, 1862.—Affair near Hartwood Church, Va.

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* Of some of the minor conflicts noted no circumstantial reports are on file.

† The Right, Center, and Left Grand Divisions were constituted November 14, 1862, to be commanded by Sumner, Hooker, and Franklin. See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 583.

Nov. 28–30, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Chantilly to Snicker's Ferry and Berryville, Va., and skirmishes.

Dec. 1, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Grove Church, near Hartwood, Va.
Skirmish at Romney, W. Va.

1– 4, 1862.—Expedition to Westmoreland County, Va.

1–10, 1862.—Expedition toward Logan Court-House, W. Va.

2, 1862.—Skirmish at Leeds' Ferry, Rappahannock River, Va.
Capture of Union pickets near Dumfries, Va.

2– 6, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Bolivar Heights to Winchester, Va., and skirmishes at Charlestown, Berryville, etc.

3, 1862.—Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.

4, 1862.—Engagement on the Rappahannock River, Va.

9, 1862.—Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of Eleventh Army Corps.

10, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, C. S. Army, assumes command of the Western Department of Virginia.

11, 1862.—Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.

11–15, 1862.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

12, 1862.—Reconnaissance from North Mountain to Bunker Hill, W. Va.
Skirmish between Harper's Ferry and Leesburg, Va.
Skirmish at Dumfries, Va.

12–20, 1862.—White's operations in Loudoun County, Va., and raid (December 14) on Poolesville, Md.

13, 1862.—Skirmish at Leesburg, Va.

14, 1862.—Skirmish at Waterford, Va.

16, 1862.—Skirmish at Wardensville, W. Va.

19, 1862.—Skirmish on the Occoquan, Va.

20, 1862.—Skirmish near Occoquan, Va.
Skirmish near Halltown, W. Va.

20–22, 1862.—Skirmishes at Kelly's Ford, Va.

21, 1862.—Skirmish at Strasburg, Va.

21–22, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Potomac Creek Bridge toward Warrenton, Va.

21–23, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Stafford Court-House to Kellysville, Va.
Scout to Catlett's Station and Brentsville, Va.

22, 1862.—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. John E. Wool in command of the Middle Military Department.
Skirmish at Wardensville, W. Va.

25, 1862.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Fifth Army Corps.
Reconnaissance from Martinsburg to Charlestown, W. Va.
Skirmish near Warrenton, Va.

26, 1862.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, supersedes Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch in command of the Second Army Corps.

27–29, 1862.—Raid on Dumfries and Fairfax Station, Va., including action at Dumfries, and skirmishes at and near Occoquan, at Fairfax Court-House, Chantilly, Frying Pan, etc.

30–31, 1862.—Expedition from Falmouth to Warrenton, Va.
Expedition from Potomac Creek to Richards' and Ellis' Fords, Va.

Jan. 2, 1863.—Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth, U. S. Army, temporarily in command of the First Army Corps.

2– 5, 1863.—Expedition to Moorefield and Petersburg, W. Va.

Jan. 3, 1863.—Department of the East re-established.
Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.
4, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, resumes command of the First Army Corps.
5, 1863.—Skirmish at Cub Run, Va.
Skirmish near Moorefield, W. Va.
8–10, 1863.—Reconnaissances to Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations, Va., including skirmishes at Brentsville, Elk Run, etc.
9, 1863.—Skirmish at Fairfax Court-House, Va.
10, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Reserve Grand Division, Army of the Potomac.
12, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, assumes command of the Department of the East.
16, 1863.—Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick, U. S. Army, supersedes Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox in command of the Ninth Army Corps.
17, 1863.—Skirmish near Newtown, W. Va.
19, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Army, assigned to command of the Eleventh Army Corps.
20–24, 1863.—The "Mud March."
22, 1863.—Skirmish in Pocahontas County, W. Va.
24–26, 1863.—Scouts in Fauquier County, Va.
25, 1863.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, ordered to relieve Major General Burnside in command of the Army of the Potomac, and Major-Generals Sumner and Franklin relieved from duty in that army.

NOVEMBER 15, 1862.—Action at Warrenton, or Sulphur Springs, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, commanding Ninth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.
No. 3.—Capt. George W. Durell, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Toward Fayetteville, one mile beyond Warrenton Springs,
November 15, 1862—3.30 p. m.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my lines extend from Fayetteville to Warrenton Springs.

The enemy opened upon General Sturgis' train, as he was leaving the Springs, with two 20-pounder rifled and one gun of lighter caliber, supported by a regiment of cavalry and two of infantry. General Sturgis protected his train with his batteries, but they were light compared with those of the enemy. A brisk cannonading ensued.

On General Getty's coming up with his division, the enemy were seen moving their cavalry and skirmishers up the river toward the ford above Sulphur Springs. The general threw out Hawkins' brigade to cover our right, and opened upon the enemy with Benjamin's battery. The

enemy withdrew his light gun and continued to fire for about half an hour with the 20-pounders, when we drove them off. When the enemy withdrew his forces, General Sturgis' rear guard and battery proceeded to join his column.

General Sturgis' division is near Fayetteville, with a regiment on picket at Fox's Ford, the intersection of the roads from Sulphur Springs, Jefferson, Fayetteville, and Bealeton.

General Getty's position strikes along Great Run from Fox's Ford to within 1 mile of Sulphur Springs.

General Burns' division is in position on both sides of the pike at Sulphur Springs, picketing in both directions.

The enemy's force drove in our cavalry yesterday evening from Jefferson. They retired in that direction to-day.

I regret to add that Lieutenant McIlvain, of the Second New Jersey Battery,* was badly wounded.

Loss of the enemy unknown.

Very respectfully, yours,

[O. B. WILLCOX.]

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 2, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by this brigade in the engagement at Warrenton Springs on the morning of the 15th of November, 1862. By General Sturgis' orders, I broke up camp shortly after daylight, and took up line of march toward Fayetteville, following the First Brigade of the division. Shortly after my command had passed the bridge crossing the Rappahannock, near the Springs, several shells, from a battery planted by the enemy on the hills south of the river, burst in the midst of the wagon train following my brigade. One of my regiments (the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers) was immediately ordered back to protect the train. The Fifty-first New York Volunteers and Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers were placed in support of Captain Durell's battery, one section of which was put in position on the left of the road, the other two sections on the right of the road. The fire from the enemy's battery was very severe, nearly every shell exploding in the train or batteries. Lieut. Howard McIlvain, of Captain Durell's battery, was killed, while firing one of his pieces, by the bursting of a 20-pounder shell directly in front of him. I have seldom seen artillery served with such precision as were the enemy's guns during this short fight. After Captain Durell's battery had been placed in position, I was left, by General Sturgis' orders, in command of the field. Captain Roemer's battery (L), Second New York Artillery, reported to me, and I placed his battery in position to the left of the road, masked in a dense growth of dwarf oaks. Both batteries replied actively to the fire of the three guns of the enemy, but these three guns were not silenced until Lieutenant Benjamin's battery, 20-pounder Parrotts, opened on them. During the action the cavalry of the enemy charged on the bridge, but

* A mistake. Lieutenant McIlvain belonged to Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

were repulsed by a volley from two companies of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, stationed there to hold it. Shortly after the silencing of the enemy's guns, I was relieved by General Burns, who occupied with his division the position I had held, and I resumed the march to Fayetteville. For two hours my troops were exposed to a terrible artillery fire. They deserve great praise for the courage and steadiness exhibited in their exposed position. Captains Durell and Roemer and the officers of their batteries behaved with great coolness and bravery throughout the action. Captain McKibbin, assistant adjutant-general, is worthy of praise for his services on the field.

I inclose Captain Durell's report of the engagement.

Casualties: Lieut. Howard McIlvain, killed; two privates Durell's battery, wounded; two privates Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, wounded.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. George W. Durell, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the action at Warrenton Springs, Va., on the 15th of November, 1862:

In pursuance to orders from division headquarters, the battery moved from its park about daylight on the morning of the 15th day of November, 1862, and moved down the road passing the Springs, which road crosses the Rappahannock a few hundred yards below the Springs. Near the river the road turns to the left at a sharp angle; over this road the battery moved, being in rear of the division and immediately in advance of the wagon train. A very short time after turning this angle our attention was directed to our cavalry skirmishing on the hills beyond the river, who retreated as soon as the division moved on. Their retreat was followed almost simultaneously with the bursting of a shell among the train, which was now passing around the angle of the road, followed by many more shells in quick succession. The left section of the battery was ordered into position immediately, and very soon thereafter the remaining two sections were put in position. The battery was exposed to a very heavy fire for over an hour, holding their position until the train had passed, when, being relieved by Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, they rejoined the division.

Casualties.—Early in the engagement Junior First Lieut. Howard McIlvain was wounded by a shell from a 20-pounder Parrott gun, and died from effects of wounds at 8 o'clock same evening. Private Henry Ives, arm badly shattered by a shell; arm amputated on the ground.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. DURELL,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding Second Brigade.

NOVEMBER 16, 1862.—Affair at United States Ford, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Otto Harhaus, Second New York Cavalry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. William Irvine, Tenth New York Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, U. S. Army.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, *November* 16, 1862.

GENERAL: The rebel cavalry from Falmouth surprised Captain Peck and his company, who were sent to picket Richards' and United States Fords. A sergeant and 4 men have returned. The captain also escaped. I will arrest him for gross carelessness when he comes in. The river is fordable all along toward Falmouth. Probably some 18 or 20 men were captured, with their arms and everything. I will send you Major Harhaus' report of this if you wish.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Otto Harhaus, Second New York Cavalry.

MORRISVILLE, *November* 16, [1862.]

GENERAL: I have just received information that Captain Peck, of the Tenth New York, with the greater part of his command, has been surprised by the rebel cavalry coming in the direction from Falmouth, and that the captain and about 24 men of his company are missing. This command consisted of 29 men, besides the captain, and only 5 men and 7 horses have returned. The force which attacked them is said to have been at least 100 strong. One of the sergeants who was with Captain Peck is the bearer of this, and will furnish you all the information you may desire.

I have strengthened the pickets at Ellis', Barnett's, and Kemper's Falls Fords since the re-enforcements have arrived, and have picketed the road leading to Falmouth with one company and a half, and picketed also the road leading in the direction of Catlett's Station. Captain Ordner has returned from his scout, and found nothing, but learned that the river was fordable at a good many places, which it would be impossible for us to guard.

While writing this, 1 sergeant and 4 men of Captain Peck's command have arrived, and informed me that the captain would be here to-night.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTTO HARHAUS,
Major, Harris Light Cavalry.

General BAYARD.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Irvine, Tenth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY,
Rappahannock, November 16, 1862—7 p. m.

GENERAL: Sergeant Reynolds, of Captain Peck's company (H), last sent to Morrisville, to report to Major Harhaus for picket duty, has just come into camp, and reports that Captain Peck, with 14 men, posted at the United States Ford, 12 miles below Morrisville, better known as the "Gold Mines," was attacked about 1 p. m. to-day by about 100 rebel cavalry from this side the river, who attacked Captain Peck's party in their rear. Captain Peck rallied his men, after being fired on, and made a stand, fired his carbines, then fell back a few rods, on the rebels advancing, and emptied his revolvers. By that time the party was nearly surrounded, the captain's horse shot under him, and the party undertook to cut their way through the rebel lines to the rear. Five of the men succeeded in doing so, and brought away 7 horses. Captain Peck escaped into the woods, and, the sergeant thinks, succeeded in escaping. The sergeant and 4 men were chased and fired on for 2 miles toward Morrisville, when the rebels gave up the chase. Nine men are missing, and 7 horses. Two horses were shot, including the captain's. Whether any men were killed the sergeant cannot tell. He has no idea where the rebels came from, but knows they did not cross at that ford. Captain Peck's rear guard was but a little way off, and the attack was a surprise.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM IRVINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth New York Cavalry.

General BAYARD.

NOVEMBER 24–25, 1862.—Expedition from Sharpsburg, Md., to Shepherdstown, W. Va., and skirmishes.

Report of Col. Silas Colgrove, Twenty-seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Sharpsburg, Md., November 25, 1862.

Having been informed by Adjutant-General Scott that you desired, if possible, that the band of guerrillas, under the command of the notorious Burke, should be captured, on the 24th I planned an expedition to cross the river at night and surround the house (in Shepherdstown) where the band made their headquarters. Through Messrs. Chapline and Grant I had made myself thoroughly acquainted with the place. I detailed Captain Cogswell, of the Second Massachusetts, and 75 men for the expedition, who were accompanied by Adjutant General Scott and three trusty guides. The party crossed the river about 1 mile above Shepherdstown, in boats, at 10 p. m. By a circuitous route they gained the rear of the town, and surrounded the house and captured the whole party, except one, who was absent. Burke himself undertook to make his escape, but was fired upon and killed. The two young Burkes, Leopold (who is a little less famous for his depredations than Burke himself), O'Brien, and Hipsley, 5 in number, were taken. Five horses, saddles and bridles, and their arms, were also taken. Papers found

upon the person of Burke disclosed the fact that a man by the name of Wrench had been, and still is, engaged in purchasing cloth for the Confederate Army. I sent over to-day and arrested him, and searched his premises, but found nothing. He is also held as a prisoner. I caused the town to be partially searched for arms, but nothing was found, except a few boxes of cartridges, which were brought over to this side.

Last night I also sent Lieutenant Taylor, First Maine Cavalry, across the river at Mercerville, 3 miles above here, with a small force of cavalry. They succeeded in capturing a guerrilla by the name of King, a citizen of the District of Columbia, formerly of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, but whose time expired in July, and since that time he has been acting as a scout for the rebels. These are his own admissions.

Both expeditions were well conducted, and their object fully accomplished without accident, which speaks well for the officers conducting them.

There is general rejoicing by the loyal citizens here. Burke and his party had become a perfect terror to all law-abiding men. Leopold and Hipsley both dispute the honor of having killed Cookus, at Dam No. 4, last week. I would respectfully suggest the propriety of sending the prisoners forward immediately.

Inclosed will be found the report of Captain Scott, which will give the details of the expedition.*

Inclosed will also be found the statement of A. M. Indow, a conscript, who deserted on the —— instant, and whom I sent to your headquarters on the 24th instant.

I have information that the rebel cavalry stationed at Smithfield, Bunker Hill, and Leetown were moved away on Saturday last, which I believe to be true.

Your obedient servant,

S. COLGROVE,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Major-General MORELL.

P. S.—I also send the parole of 18 prisoners, taken in the hospital (wounded). These men were paroled since the battle of Antietam, but since exchanged. Our party recaptured and paroled them the second time.

NOVEMBER 24–30, 1862.—Expedition from Summerville to Cold Knob Mountain, W. Va., and skirmish (26th) at Lewis' Mill, on Sinking Creek.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Philander P. Lane, Eleventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 3.—Col. John C. Paxton, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST KANAWHA DIVISION,
Charleston, December 13, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that on the 24th ultimo I sent the Eleventh Regiment Ohio

* Not found.

Volunteer Infantry and the Second West Virginia Cavalry on an expedition to Greenbrier County, West Virginia, via the Cold Knob road, instructing Colonel Lane, commanding Eleventh Regiment, to march by Job's Knob, thereby saving a distance of 10 miles, and to get between the enemy's pickets and their camp on the morning of the 26th ultimo by 10 a. m. Colonel Paxton's orders were to meet the pickets in front at that time. The severe snow-storm they encountered prevented this arrangement from being carried out in the manner as directed. The object of the expedition was to surprise and capture the enemy, who were encamped in small bodies through this valley, and to push some cavalry to Covington via Coleman's [Callaghan's?], and release Dr. Rucker, a Union prisoner, who was being tried there for his life. Colonel Lane turning back before meeting the main body of the enemy, the cavalry in turn were forced to return, being so much encumbered with prisoners after taking their first camp, only in part accomplishing the object of the expedition. Too much praise cannot be given to Colonel Paxton and his regiment.

For details, see accompanying reports of Colonels Paxton and Lane.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEORGE CROOK,]
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Western Virginia.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Philander P. Lane, Eleventh Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH REGT. OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY,
Summerville, Va., December 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your order, I left the post on the 24th ultimo with 500 men. We were delayed several hours in crossing Gauley River, and it was after noon when the march was resumed. We reached a point 17 miles from Summerville that night. We marched at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and encamped that night near Cranberry road, on the top of Cold Knob.

Our march was resumed at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 26th, and we reached Cranberry road at 8 a. m. The storm and bad roads had delayed the cavalry, and they were three hours behind time. On their arrival, Colonel Paxton ordered me to take the advance and drive in the enemy's pickets, and then to open ranks and allow the cavalry to pass us and dash into the camp, and from that point return to our camp at this place. We proceeded down the mountain several miles, and met a party of the enemy's scouts. We fired upon them, and wounded 2; then opened ranks and allowed the cavalry to pass us, according to the previously arranged plan, after which we marched to the camp of the previous night, and on the morning of the 29th arrived in camp at this place.

Rain commenced falling the morning of the second day, and continued until we reached the top of Cold Knob, where we found a furious snow storm raging. Our clothing was completely wet through, and we had no opportunity of drying it. The snow continued to fall for the next thirty-six hours, and the cold to increase, and on the morning of the 26th we found our clothing frozen fast. In the rifles many of the hammers had collected ice between them and the lock-plates, so that

they could not be moved. The snow was from 6 to 8 inches deep; the cold was intense, and the men almost exhausted. Under these discouraging circumstances, a further prosecution of the expedition was abandoned.

I omitted to state that I found it impossible to gain the rear of the enemy's camp from the top of Cold Knob, as all the roads and paths came in above even their pickets.

Respectfully submitted.

P. P. LANE,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK.]

No. 3.

Report of Col. John C. Paxton, Second West Virginia Cavalry.

HDQRS. SECOND WEST VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER CAVALRY,
Camp Piatt, December 2, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to your order, I marched my command, consisting of Companies G, I, F, A, K, D, E, and H, Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry (in all, 475 men, rank and file, in good order), on the morning of November 24, for Summerville, arriving there at 10 p. m. the same day, a distance of 53 miles.

Left Summerville next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrived at the Hinkle farm at 4 p. m., 35 miles, and, being able to obtain some hay there, remained until 4 a. m. the 26th, when we took up the line of march, in a blinding snow-storm, for Greenbrier, via Cold Knob Mountain, where we arrived at 10 a. m. the same day; distance, 20 miles. Met Colonel Lane, Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was to assist me in breaking up a camp of the rebels at the foot of the mountain; but, on account of the severity of the weather and hard marching, he wished to return to his camp at Summerville. I asked him to take the advance, until we met the enemy's pickets, which he did, and, in about 1 mile, exchanged shots with 6 of the enemy, wounding 1. Colonel Lane at once opened his ranks, and gave us the road. We pushed rapidly into the enemy's camp, a distance of some 5 miles, effecting a complete surprise, at 12 m., the enemy scattering in all directions.

We killed 2, wounded 2, paroled 1, and captured 2 commissioned officers (1 captain and 1 second lieutenant), 111 non-commissioned officers and privates, 106 horses, and 5 mules; burned and destroyed about 200 Enfield and Mississippi rifles and 50 sabers, with other accouterments, stores, and supplies, and their camp tents, &c. I had 2 horses killed in the enemy's camp, and lost 10 on the march from fatigue and exhaustion.

The enemy was found 3 miles from the foot of Cold Knob Mountain, on Sinking Creek, Greenbrier County, West Virginia, at Lewis' Mill, and consisted of a part of five companies of cavalry, viz, Rockbridge Cavalry, Braxton Dragoons, Churchville Cavalry, Valley Cavalry, and Nighthawk Rangers. They were men who had been in the service fifteen months, and were located at this point to guard the mountain pass, and to organize a part of A. G. Jenkins' brigade. Our success was complete. We never lost a drop of blood.

After securing the prisoners and horses and destroying the camp, &c., we marched at 4 p. m. (26th) for Summerville, where we arrived on the 27th at noon, making 120 miles for men and horses, without food or rest,

except one feed of hay for horses, over the most rugged and mountainous part of Western Virginia. Remained in Summerville until the 29th. Left for Camp Piatt, and arrived in camp on the 30th at noon. My men suffered severely from frost. I left 2 men in the hospital at Summerville, whose boots we cut from their feet. Others were more or less frozen. My horses were very much cut down.

I cannot close this report without deservedly complimenting the officers and men; but, where all behaved so gallantly, it is impossible to particularize. But all honor is due Major Powell, who led the charge, and Company G, Captain McMahan, who led the column.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. C. PAXTON,
Colonel, Comdg. Second West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Div., Dept. of the Kanawha.

NOVEMBER 25, 1862.—Raid on Poolesville, Md.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 3.—Maj. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
March 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward reports of scouts and skirmishes which took place in November last in the valley. These reports were very long reaching me, and then got accidentally mislaid until now.

I concur in the commendations bestowed by Brigadier General [W. E.] Jones upon Major [E. V.] White, Major [Thomas B.] Massie, and Lieutenant [E. C.] Randolph, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry. The last-named officer, now that a vacancy has occurred, is a meritorious case for promotion, for valor and skill, as major Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, *vice* Massie, promoted lieutenant-colonel, *vice* [R. H.] Burks, resigned.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
Bartonsville, Va., December 7, 1862.

GENERAL: Please find inclosed the report of Maj. E. V. White relative to an expedition into Maryland by one of his companies. The daring

and enterprise evinced in this instance is characteristic of this battalion. Also the reports of Colonel [R. H.] Burks and Major [E. V.] White relative to General [J.] Stahel's expedition from Chantilly to Berryville.* In this case Major White suffered the penalty of a surprise. The prompt action of a portion of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, under Major Massie, led off by the conspicuous gallantry of Lieutenant Randolph, saved White's battalion from pursuit beyond Berryville and inspired the enemy with a wholesome dread of our arms. This is another instance showing the very soul of cavalry is in prompt and vigorous action. One hundred men, flushed from their camp by 800 in the very flood-tide of victory, met them and turned them in confusion to their distant quarters, whence they came in quest of information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry.

No. 3.

Report of Maj. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.

NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to send you an account of the scout I sent to Maryland.

Capt. George W. Chiswell, Company B, left my camp on the evening of the 24th instant, 7 p. m., with 46 men, proceeded direct to Conrad's Ferry, 4 miles below Leesburg, and sent an advance guard across the Potomac, who reported none of the enemy near. The main body then crossed and started direct for Poolesville; when, within 2½ miles from the town caught 4 of the enemy, who were guarding some stores—principally medical stores. They reported some 16 of the enemy in the town guarding the stores left there. Arrived at the town about 6 a. m. and charged it; captured 16 of the enemy, together with the telegraph operator, all of whom were paroled; captured stores of all kinds, consisting of guns, tents, clothing, medicines, &c., all of which were destroyed, with the exception of what the men could carry away on their horses. They remained in the town about three hours; sent scouts around through the country in various directions. The company is from that immediate neighborhood and knew the country well. Some of the men were near Frederick City, and report about 200 cavalry in the town, together with some 200 convalescent infantry. The company recrossed the river at White's Ferry without encountering any of the enemy's scouts. Among the various articles captured was the telegraph operator's battery and a very large and handsome silk bag, both of which I send you.

The company arrived in camp about 8 p. m. on the evening [of the] 25th, thus making the trip of 70 miles in about twenty-six hours, without the loss of a man.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

E. V. WHITE,
Major, Commanding Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Post at Winchester, Va.

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* See November 25–30, 1862, Reconnaissance from Chantilly to Snicker's Ferry, etc., p. 17.

NOVEMBER 28, 1862.—Affair near Hartwood Church, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, and General Orders, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.
No. 3.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.
No. 4.—Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., November 30, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, the report of Brigadier-General Averell, commanding brigade of cavalry, of the surprise and capture of a picket of his command on the morning of the 28th instant. Under the circumstances, I have felt it to be my duty to call for a court of inquiry, in order that a full and thorough investigation be made of that disgraceful affair, with a view to fasten the responsibility of it upon the culpable, and having them brought to trial and punishment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Center Grand Division.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, and General Orders, Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. BRIG., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 29, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the cavalry pickets from this brigade, under the command of Captain Johnson, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, near Hartwood, were attacked yesterday morning about sunrise by a cavalry force of the enemy, 700 or 800 strong, and I regret to add that 5 officers and 77 men, with their horses and equipments, were captured and carried off, and 4 wounded left on the ground.

Upon receiving the report of this deplorable affair yesterday morning, I immediately sent an officer to overtake two squadrons, which had left this camp at daylight, destined to relieve the pickets at Hartwood, with orders to push on rapidly to the assistance of the pickets, and proceeded

myself, after a short consultation with the major-general commanding, with Colonel McIntosh's regiment (Third Pennsylvania Cavalry), to the point of attack.

The instructions to the officer commanding the pickets had been to post his reserve at or near Hartwood, and to keep it entirely screened from observation; to picket all the roads approaching our army between the Rappahannock River and Poplar road, connecting on the left with the pickets of the Second Cavalry Brigade, and on the right with the pickets extending to Aquia Creek. The greatest vigilance and carefulness were enjoined upon him; patrols were frequently to examine the country in front, and his reserve was to stand to horse from one hour before sunrise until one hour after, every morning.

On the evening of the 26th instant, an officer was sent to visit the pickets, who remained with them until the morning of the 27th. He was directed to warn them of an expected demonstration on the part of our enemy; to direct the officer in command to keep his reserve constantly saddled and ready for action; to increase the vigilance of the patrols and pickets, and guard against the attack, which he must soon expect. He was told to expect the attack in the morning. It appears that the enemy avoided all pickets and roads, making their way through the woods directly to the reserve, which they first attacked and surprised; then, turning back, took up the pickets in the Marsh road, recrossing the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford. After the most careful and comprehensive instructions, and with a timely warning fresh in his memory, Captain Johnson permitted his command to be surprised and a great portion of it captured, bringing disgrace and shame upon his regiment and the brigade to which it belonged, and our cavalry service into disrepute.

I have the honor to request that the name of Capt. George Johnson, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, be dropped from the rolls, or, if an opportunity shall occur to bring him to trial, that it may be done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 190. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 2, 1862.*

Capt. George Johnson, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, while in charge of a cavalry picket on the 28th of November, having, by his negligence, continued after repeated warnings from his commanding officer, permitted his party to be surprised by the enemy, and himself and a number of his officers and men to be captured, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed the service for disgraceful and unofficerlike conduct.

The commanding general hopes and believes that a lack of discipline in the regiment and brigade to which this officer belonged did not warrant him in so gross a neglect of duty.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have received and read with pleasure the report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton of the operations of a part of his command on the 28th instant. The arrangements made by General Hampton, and the manner in which he carried them into execution, reflect credit upon himself and his command. I especially commend the judgment and skill displayed by him in so disposing his forces and conducting his movements as to accomplish the results he has attained without any loss on his part. Be pleased, general, to communicate to General Hampton my appreciation of the service he has rendered, and of the energy and good conduct that characterized the entire movement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 2, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to send to you two guidons, taken by Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton on the occasion of his late expedition within the enemy's lines, when he captured a squadron of cavalry. General Hampton's report of this handsome affair has been forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The manner in which it was conducted, and the energy and courage displayed by General Hampton and the officers and men under his command, in my opinion, are deserving of high commendations.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.*

No. 4.

Report of Maj. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS, *November* 28, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, with 50 men from the First North Carolina Regiment, the same number from the Cobb Legion, 40 from the Jeff. Davis Legion, 34 from the Phillips Legion, and the same number from the Second South Carolina Regiment, I crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Mill yesterday morning, and proceeded, through Morrisville, across the country toward the White Ridge road. Before reaching this point I learned that a regiment of the enemy was stationed at the Yellow Chapel, 8 miles from Falmouth, with their pickets extend-

ing to Deep Run, on the Marsh road, and on the White Ridge road in the direction of Warrenton. Finding that I could not reach them before night, I halted within 2 miles of the chapel, and moved off at 4 a. m. this morning. Striking through the woods between the two roads, I came out on the Marsh road half a mile from the chapel. A charge was immediately made by the Jeff. Davis Legion and First North Carolina, under Major [J. H.] Whitaker, who had command of the combined detachments which were engaged in the expedition, and my men dashed into the camp of the enemy before he could form. The other detachments followed in quick succession, and in a few moments we had captured every man who was at this camp. One squadron was here, and another was on picket on the two roads already mentioned. Having taken the reserve squadron, I sent the detachment from the Cobb Legion to take the pickets on the White Ridge road, which was successfully performed, as they returned in a short time with 17 of the enemy—all who were on that road. Sending off the prisoners (about 70 in number), except 4 who were too severely wounded to be moved, I immediately turned up the Marsh road to sweep off the line of pickets there. This was soon done, as there were but 20 men, under a lieutenant, and I reached Deep Run about 8 a. m., having taken 87 privates and noncommissioned officers, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 colors, about 100 horses, and the same number of carbines. Of the pickets on the two roads, but 5, I think, escaped, and they succeeded in doing this by leaving their horses and fleeing to the woods.

I am happy to say that there was no casualty on my side. A part of my plan was to have cut off the force at Richards' Ferry, but though I had got completely in their rear, I found my numbers so reduced by the necessary guards to the prisoners that I was forced reluctantly to abandon my design. The Sixth Regiment Regulars was on post there, and I had to leave them for another time.

I take pleasure in commending the conduct of officers and men, as it was all I could desire. Major Whitaker, First North Carolina, commanded the details, and he behaved in a most soldierly manner. My aide-de-camp, Lieut. T. P. Hampton, will deliver the colors to you, and I beg to refer you to him for more particular details. Captain [T. G.] Barker, assistant adjutant-general, accompanied me and displayed the gallantry which always marks his conduct. The note which accompanies this will tell of the disposition of the prisoners.

Hoping that this affair will meet the approval of the major-general commanding, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Major-General.

Major [NORMAN R.] FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 29, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. General Hampton and his gallant command deserve the highest praise for this handsome affair, and are warmly commended to the notice of the commanding general. The colors are sent herewith.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 28–30, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Chantilly to Snicker's Ferry and Berryville, Va., and skirmishes.

REPORTS.*

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry.
No. 3.—Lieut. Col. R. H. Burks, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of skirmish at Berryville, November 29.
No. 4.—Maj. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion, of skirmish at Berryville, November 29.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel, U. S. Army.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
November 29, 1862.

Night before last a reconnoitering party from Chantilly, composed of one brigade of infantry and our main force of cavalry (the whole under General Stahel, the infantry under Colonel Von Gilsa), occupied Aldie. Yesterday morning the cavalry, under Brigadier-General Stahel and Colonel Wyndham, advanced to Middleburg, White Plains, Salem, Rectortown, and Ashby's Gap. They found 400 of White's cavalry at Ashby's Gap, and chased them through the gap. General Stahel reports no forces of the enemy between Blue Ridge and Bull Run Mountains. He further says that he learned that one part of Jackson's troops marched, by way of the gap, to Culpeper, but that his main force, with those of the two Hills, marched up the valley, and were at New Market last Wednesday. Our troops sent out will return to-night to Chantilly.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

CHANTILLY, VA.,
November 30, 1862—6 p. m.

The infantry under Von Gilsa returned from Aldie last night. The cavalry under Brigadier-General Stahel advanced from Middleburg to Snickersville and Berryville, and achieved a complete victory over a strong force of the enemy's cavalry, routing them, breaking up their camps, taking their colors and many prisoners, and commissary and ordnance stores. General Stahel pursued the enemy to within 4 miles of Winchester, and would have followed him farther if his horses had not been too much worn out. A full report will follow as soon as General Stahel has returned.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

CHANTILLY, VA.,
November 30, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General Stahel has just returned. He attacked the enemy at Snicker's Ferry, and followed them with 300 cavalry into their camps,

* See also Stuart's and Jones' reports, pp. 11, 12.

on the other side of the river and near Berryville. Our men charged splendidly whenever they met the enemy. White's cavalry was driven in all directions, nearly all their officers captured, and their colors taken. White himself fled, and hid himself at a house in Berryville. The Third, Seventh, and Twelfth Virginia Cavalry were also attacked and routed. Forty of their men, with horses, were taken prisoners, 50 killed and wounded, and 2 colors taken. One wagon load of pistols and carbines was picked up on the road, thrown away by the fleeing enemy. Eighty cattle and 80 horses were also brought in. Our loss in killed and wounded is about 15. General Stahel reports that his officers and men behaved excellently, and used only their swords—no fire-arms. He also reports that there is a brigade, under General Jones, at Winchester, but that Jackson's main force was at New Market last Wednesday, as reported previously.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General BURNSIDE.

No. 2.

Report of Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Chantilly, December 1, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor of transmitting the following report of the reconnaissance in which my brigade took part:

The first day my brigade was in advance, with 150 men as advance guard, under command of Major Knox, Ninth New York Cavalry, who proceeded to Upperville, rather as a scouting than a reconnoitering party, and performed his duty well. The second day my brigade was in the order of march in the rear, and such it remained until we reached Snicker's Ferry. During that march, small camps found in the woods, and fires whose ashes were still warm, cautioned me that the enemy was, perhaps, not far distant, so I redoubled my vigilance, sending out on my rear scouts to the right and left, and arrested several civilians, whom I questioned. By threatening to send them under escort to Fairfax Court-House, I obtained some useful information as to the whereabouts of the enemy, their strength, and where last seen. Some had seen them that very morning. Being in the rear, I did not consider it necessary to communicate these facts, as Colonel Wyndham, in the advance, had, doubtless, possessed himself of the same information. In crossing the Shenandoah River, I took the main road, and continued to advance carefully, leaving at short distances small pickets, whose duty it was to keep communications open with the strong picket I had left at Snicker's Ferry, to be informed immediately if the enemy were to make his appearance at any point between the ferry and my command. Thinking that my chance for this time was not that of fighting, but only to act as a support, I detailed several small detachments, mostly taken from the First [West] Virginia and the balance of the Sixth Ohio, to act as flankers, and other small ones to scour the road and search all the houses within a mile on both flanks. Then escorts arrived, bringing me orders from you to take charge of prisoners and send them to the rear. I then detailed Lieutenant Wight, of the Fourth New York Cavalry, my acting assist-

ant adjutant-general, and ordered him at once to take charge of the prisoners, to take from them their papers, arms, and horses, if any, and gave him sufficient force to keep in check the prisoners, who were becoming every moment more numerous. Lieutenant Wight acted very wisely in making his headquarters on the other side of the Shenandoah River, and I have been quite satisfied with the manner in which he carried out and even anticipated my orders.

With my command, which, by detachments, was decimated so much as to represent scarcely 100 men, I met you, who ordered me to take the town of Berryville by assault, and, with yourself at our head, we charged through the main street of Berryville, scattering in every direction whatever we met with. When arrived at the outskirts of the town, I formed line of battle, and then yourself took command of a portion of the Ninth New York Cavalry and charged toward the right side of the wood, and I, with the balance of my command, charged to the left, on the road which leads to Winchester. I met three squadrons of the enemy drawn up in line of battle, covering a large building containing commissary stores, as if awaiting my arrival. I did not give them [an opportunity] to see the difference in numbers, but charged upon them. They broke and ran, not liking our sabers. I pursued the enemy to within 5 miles of Winchester, but the horses gave way, and I was obliged to leave them behind, so when I returned to Berryville I had with me but 1 officer and 9 men.

When I charged on the left, I passed through a small camp, and discovered a large building containing commissary stores. I succeeded in capturing it, but the small force I had did not permit me to detail any more men from it, so I continued to charge on the flying squadrons. Seeing that the enemy did not want to have a hand-to-hand fight with us, and, having better horses than ours, I would not be able to capture them, I contented myself with firing at them, dismounting about a dozen of them, wounding some, and the balance keeping the open field. Halting my command, I immediately detached a squad of men, under Capt. B. J. Coffin, to take possession of the commissary stores. During the halt, to give my horses a short rest, orders came from yourself to reform at once, as my rear was menaced.

I beg leave to state that all the officers and men of the different regiments under my command have proved themselves zealous in the discharge of their duty, and I have no word of reproach to address to anybody.

The Ninth New York Cavalry fought with bravery, and, if they had had more drill and discipline, the men would have certainly been worthy of the name of veteran soldiers.

I recommend Capt. B. J. Coffin, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, as a good and brave officer, and also Lieutenant Herrick for his bravery. More knowledge of the art of war would make him a splendid officer. I have a word of praise also for Major Knox, who commanded the Ninth New York Cavalry. He has done as much as could be done by a citizen soldier.

On the third day of the expedition, by the strategical march through Leesburg, instead of Aldie, my command arrived safely in camp at Chantilly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. P. DI CESNOLA,

Colonel Fourth N. Y. Cavalry, Comdg. First Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General STAHEL,

Commanding First Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 3.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. H. Burks, Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, of skirmish at Berryville, November 29.

DECEMBER 6, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on the 29th ultimo, the enemy suddenly made their appearance at Berryville, coming by way of Snicker's Ferry, having surprised Major White's pickets at that point. My camp was situated less than 2 miles from Berryville, and I was not apprised of the approach of the enemy until they had reached the town. I immediately turned out what men I had in camp (amounting to about 160 men), under the charge of Major Massie. At the same time I hurried off my train toward Summit Point. Lieutenant Randolph [Company H], commanding Company F, turned out his company first, and charged the enemy, followed by Captain [E.] Sipe and Lieutenants [S.] Hammon and [W. H.] Myers, commanding Companies H, K, and C. They succeeded in dividing the enemy's column, but in turn were compelled to give back before superior numbers. The enemy came within sight of my encampment, then retired, followed by Lieutenant Randolph to Snicker's Ferry. We saved everything belonging to the regiment. The regiment captured a lieutenant belonging to the Ninth New York Cavalry, one or two other prisoners and their equipments, and four horses. We had 7 men captured, and 3 wounded, one of whom has since died. Three of the captured were not in the fight, but were taken near Berryville. The enemy officially admit a loss in killed and wounded of over 15, and say they met three regiments at Berryville. More than that number were unhorsed. The prisoners we captured gave the information that their force consisted of the Second Pennsylvania, First [West] Virginia, First New York, Eighth Illinois, and Ninth New York Cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Stahel.

Very respectfully,

R. H. BURKS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Virginia Cavalry.

General W. E. JONES, *Commanding Jones' Brigade.*

No. 4.

Report of Maj. E. V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion, of skirmish at Berryville, November 29.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report to you that, in the skirmish on Saturday, the 29th ultimo, my loss was as follows: Taken prisoner, Captain [R. B.] Grubb, Company C; Lieutenant [W. F.] Barrett, Company A; privates that have not yet reported, 12; wounded, 1; 1 four-horse wagon and horses, and 1 two-horse wagon. We took 1 prisoner. We had about 40 men, more than half of whom were either sick or had no arms.

From the report of Dr. [E.] Wooten, surgeon of my battalion (whom they captured and carried as far as Leesburg), the enemy had on this side of the river 800 men.

Very respectfully,

E. V. WHITE,
Major, Commanding,
[Per] J. R. CROWN,
Adjutant.

Brigadier-General [W. E.] JONES.

DECEMBER 1, 1862.—Reconnaissance to Grove Church, near Hartwood, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

NEAR HARTWOOD,
December 1, 1862—6 p. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to instructions received from the major-general commanding, this morning I proceeded with two regiments of cavalry to this place, where I arrived at 10.20.

Sending a party of 1 officer and 20 men from Hartwood Church, along the Marsh road, to the crossing of Deep Run, in order to attract the attention of the enemy to that point, I started with my main body up the Warrenton road toward Spotted Tavern. After going 3 miles, turned to the left, taking an obscure road, which led to the Marsh road near Grove Church. This by-road is about 3½ miles long. When about half way across, we came upon a scouting party of 3 men, well mounted, who were pursued at full speed by the advanced guard, the column following rapidly, expecting to come upon a camp of the enemy. The Marsh road was soon reached, at a point half a mile this side (east). One of the scouts, a very intelligent man, named Stone, was captured, and we pushed on at once to Grove Church and beyond, toward Morrisville, without hearing anything or discovering any traces of the enemy. There is no camp at Grove Church, and has not been recently. General Hampton encamped this side of there last Thursday night, but has since recrossed the Rappahannock. I was above Ellis' Ford, and one of my officers and some of my men, who had been there, described the crossing as deep and uncertain. Barnett's Ford, more commonly known, I think, as Skinner's, is also a bad crossing; but Kelly's, 9 miles above, is said to be excellent.

The prisoner states that there is nothing this side of the river, as far up as Kelly's Mill Ford, except small scouting parties like his. He says that there is an impression among the rebels that our army is about to cross the Rappahannock above Ellis' Ford. He belongs to a company of confidential scouts; knows all the generals of the rebels; is a sharp fellow, of some Mexican war experience. He says he was sent out to ascertain if our infantry were in motion in that direction. It is not improbable that General Hampton will take a look at us to-morrow morning. I shall wait to give him a chance, and then return to camp if the general has not further orders for me. This prisoner says that they have a system of signals, established by men on horseback, so that information is conveyed very rapidly. I shall organize something similar to that in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division.

DECEMBER 1–10, 1862.—Expedition toward Logan Court-House, W. Va.

Report of Maj. George H. Hildt, Thirtieth Ohio Infantry.

HDQRS. THIRTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Camp Ruth Udell, Va., December 11, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of a scout in the direction of Logan Court-House, Va., during the last ten days:

After consulting with Major Schache, of the Twenty-eighth, both regiments (the Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth) moved, on November 29, on the Logan road to Coal River, where, after a short halt, both regiments moved on by separate routes. The Twenty-eighth, taking the lower route, could not have their train to follow them, and it accompanied the Thirtieth through Chapmanville to Logan Court-House, the junction to be made at Huff's Creek, a branch of the Guyandotte River putting in from the east, north of Huff's Mountains, and distant from Logan Court-House 15 miles. The time fixed was Thursday evening or early Friday morning (December 5), either party to apprise the other, in case of accident or of any important movement of the enemy, at the earliest opportunity.*

The evening we encamped at Chapmanville we were informed that Colonels Clarkson's and Beckley's cavalry forces had occupied that point a week previous, on their way to the mouth of the Guyandotte River, and the informant supposed (if they failed in this) they would move over on the Sandy and form the advance guard of Floyd's infantry, in Pike County, Kentucky. A company of Clarkson's command had returned through Chapmanville the evening before, with prisoners, taken at some point down the river; and, not understanding the position of our forces in that direction, that road gave me some uneasiness, but I moved the regiment the next morning (preferring to fight our way out on our return rather than leave a few troops to be surrounded and captured), reaching Logan Court-House about 2 p. m. December 4, having picked up 4 of Clarkson's men (mounted) at two different points on the road, and moved on to the mill, about 2 miles below the town, meeting no enemy, except a few stragglers and soldiers on furlough, who were arrested. One (a paroled prisoner) who refused to come down the mountain, when ordered repeatedly, was shot, and died shortly after. His descriptive list is here inclosed. We again moved back to town, and scouted well the three forks of the creek on the road toward the Sandy River, which route General Floyd took with his force a week before. The scouts returned late at night, with 1 prisoner and 4 guns, having heard of no enemy in force nearer than the Sandy River.

I sent a messenger to Major Schache, at Huff's Creek, and received a reply that they were out of rations, and their train was sent forward, under guard, as soon as it was light the next morning. They came forward, met it half way, and we moved to Chapmanville, leaving a small cavalry force holding the town until they arrived. Soon after the Thirtieth Regiment left Logan, the cavalry was fired upon while returning from burning the mill below the town; but they remained and reported to Major Schache, when he arrived a few hours after. The citizens also manifested great joy at the occurrence, and were much delighted when our cavalry moved through, after the firing.

The Twenty-eighth encamped at Logan, and the Thirtieth at Chap-

* See Cox to Peirpoint, December 15, p. 857, and Floyd to Letcher, December 17, p. 1065.

manville, on the night of December 5, stopping both routes, in case an attempt was made to cut us off, and moved to Newport the next morning. The Twenty-eighth followed, occupied Chapmanville, and this style of company was continued during the return trip, in order to afford sufficient shelter for the men.

A few more prisoners were captured by side expeditions, sent out during the return trip, which are mentioned in the regimental journal, herewith transmitted,* and all turned over, with the written history of each, as near as it could be learned, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bohlender, commanding the post at Brownstown.

Mr. McLaughlin, a citizen of Logan, and his family returned with us. He is an alien, and was a partner of General Floyd in the steam sawmill destroyed on December 5. He can give considerable information, and should appear before your headquarters before he is allowed perfect liberty of our camp. He remained at Brownstown.

Early in the month of August, 1861, General Floyd erected a breastwork 1½ miles this side of Logan, flanked by the river on the right and a bluff hill on the left, stretching across the narrow pass, through which the road runs. It still exists and is in a good state of preservation.

The men came off of this trip well. Not one even had a frosted foot, but hundreds wore out their shoes, and marched on their return with their feet on the frozen ground.

I have no casualties to report or no accident to the train during the entire march of 140 miles. A rough sketch of the surroundings of Chapmanville and Logan Court-House is also inclosed.*

With much respect, I am, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. HILDT,
Major Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. R. P. KENNEDY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Kanawha Division.

DECEMBER 2, 1862.—Skirmish at Leeds' Ferry, Rappahannock River, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.
No. 3.—Col. R. L. T. Beale, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and congratulatory letter from General Lee.

No. 1.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 2, 1862.

COLONEL: Colonel Gregg, at King George Court-House, reports that a squadron of his regiment, detached and doing duty at Leeds' Ferry, some 20 miles below the Court-House, was attacked this morning by about 200 of the enemy, who had crossed the river some distance above the ferry, and concealed themselves in the wood.

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* Not found.

The colonel states resistance was made, but unsuccessfully; 1 officer and about 50 men were taken, and removed at once across the river.

Up to the time of the colonel's writing, 20 men had escaped, and he thinks his reconnoitering parties now out will bring in more.

Leeds' Ferry is a point on the Rappahannock at which the rebels have carried on their smuggling. It was at this point that a schooner and five boats used in this trade were destroyed several days ago. The rebels doubtless consider it too important to give up without an effort to hold it.

The river at Leeds is three-fourths of a mile wide. Colonel Gregg reports the enemy's force to be increasing in that direction, and thinks it not advisable to continue a force at Leeds unless it be occupied in force to hold it, as the distance renders it liable for a small force to be cut off at any time. Some of the troops on the rebel side were raised in King George County, and know the country, and it is difficult to say what they may next attempt.

Colonel Gregg could not have kept a larger force at Leeds from his command, as the support to the section of artillery at Port Royal required the main part of his command.

The colonel further states, the captain and squadron at Leeds were the best of his regiment.

I shall direct Colonel Gregg to draw in his detached parties to within supporting distance of his force at the Court-House, until other arrangements are made by the major-general commanding for the occupation of the lower part of the Peninsula.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Right Grand Division.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 2, 1862.

General PARKE:

I have directed General Pleasonton to take immediate measures for the security of his command, till the commanding general gives orders in the case.

Respectfully, yours,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 3, 1862.

GENERAL: Another detachment of some 15 men have returned from the squadron at Leeds, with Lieutenant Baker in charge. This party was on detached service yesterday when the attack was made. Twenty-five men came in last night, and, with this party, the number amounts to 40 men that have already returned. The whole squadron only numbered 60 men, so that 20 at the outside will cover our loss, and Colonel Gregg thinks some of these will yet return.

The attack was made by dismounted cavalry, having some of the citizens of Leeds in their ranks. The men who have returned report seeing 3 dead rebels on the field and 1 badly wounded in a house. The main party hastily returned to the other side of the river.

It is evident the rebels are determined to have that line of smuggling kept up, unless we make it too warm for them. Lieutenant Baker captured yesterday two barrels of rebel whisky, which he brought into the Court-House.

As soon as I can get all the facts in this case I shall report.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 4, 1862.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date received. In answer, I beg to inform you that I sent the Eighth New York and Third Indiana Cavalry (the latter six companies strong) to re-enforce Colonel Gregg. This force is from 700 to 800 strong. I have also directed Colonel Gregg to withdraw all parties in any danger of being cut off, and to be vigilant by patrolling the country. I have further directed him, in case the gunboats remove down the river, to draw in his artillery to his main body at the Court-House. Colonel Gregg reported he had received orders from the provost-marshal-general to place guards at certain houses, which, in the colonel's opinion, would expose them to capture. I told the colonel to do nothing which would risk his men; that the provost-marshal-general's orders to him in such cases could only be conditional. I have also sent out patrols from my camps here, in the direction of the Court-House and vicinity. The straggling is pretty much stopped. Citizens or somebody else fire at individuals on the roads down the Peninsula nowadays.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff.*

P. S.—I shall send Colonel Gregg additional instructions on your dispatch.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Seth Williams, U. S. Army, Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 3, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I this day proceeded to the headquarters of Colonel Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, near King George Court-House, to examine into the circumstances attending the capture of a detachment of that regiment by the enemy, at the town of Leeds, Va., on the morning of the 2d instant. The following appears to be substantially the facts in the case:

Captain Wilson, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was sent by Colonel Gregg, in compliance with the orders of General Pleasonton, commanding cavalry of right grand division, with a detachment of his regi-

ment, comprising 73 officers and men, to the town of Leeds, for the purpose of breaking up an illicit trade between Baltimore and Richmond, which it was known had been carried on for some time past, and in the prosecution of which the ferry at Leeds was made to play an important part.

The accompanying rough sketch indicates the position of Leeds, and the disposition Captain Wilson made of his troops on the occasion in

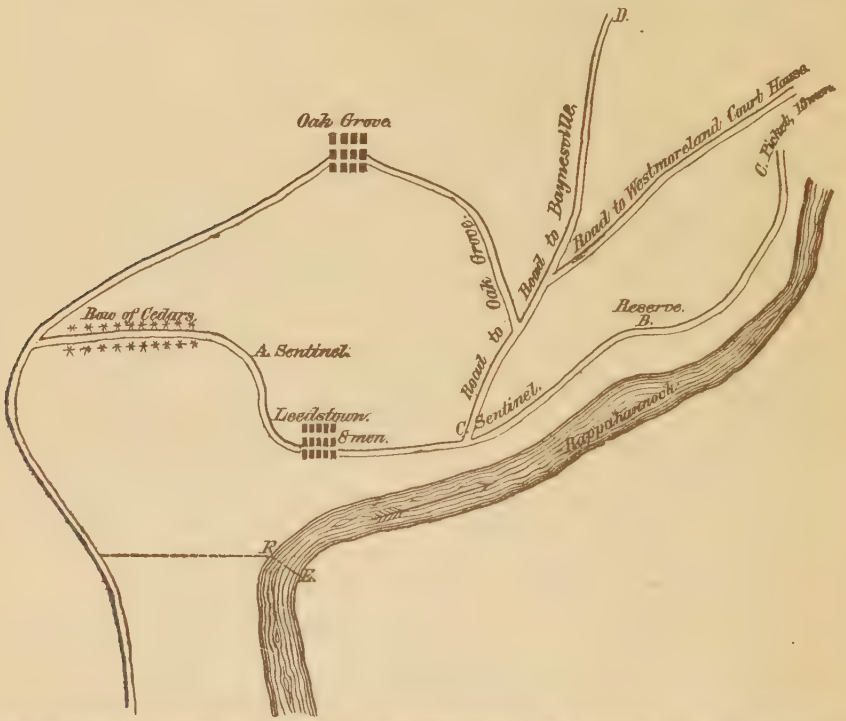

Diagram of position of party of Captain Wilson's Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, when captured by the rebels, December 2, 1862.

question. At the point A, a sentinel was posted; in the town of Leeds, 8 men; at the point C, about a quarter of a mile below the town, another sentinel, and at the point B, about one-half mile from the town, and some 30 yards from the river, was Captain Wilson, with his reserve, numbering 38. Two sentinels were posted in front of this latter position. The remainder of the detachment (25) was upon picket duty at the point C, or employed in searching for and destroying contraband goods. With one of the latter parties Lieutenant Baker was serving, near the point D.

On the morning of December 2, a party of the enemy, estimated to number from 50 to 100 men, crossed the river between the points E and F, above the town, and, making a detour by the way of the row of cedars indicated upon the sketch, captured the sentinel at the point A, and, successively, the party in the town, the sentinel at the point C, and, with the exception of a private who escaped, the main body at the point B. The attack was made between 2 and 3 a. m., just before the setting of the moon. The private who escaped was asleep at the time of the attack, and can give no satisfactory information as to the manner of the approach of the enemy. He says he was fired at, but got off in the

darkness of the night. The picket at the point C, as well as the parties engaged in making searches in the vicinity, escaped. Captain Wilson, with 46 of his men, fell into the hands of the enemy, and it is supposed were immediately taken across the river. As the whole party, with one exception, were made prisoners, I found it impossible to ascertain whether the usual precautions against a surprise were taken. Colonel Gregg and Lieutenant Baker think they must have been, as Captain Wilson is one of the best officers in his regiment, and has always hitherto proved himself faithful and vigilant in the discharge of his duties. His party was far from support, being some 20 miles from his regiment, the nearest troops, and he was in an unfriendly neighborhood, where, perhaps, without exception, the citizens closely watched the location of his command and its sentinels, and were eager to disclose the same to the enemy, and to do all in their power to bring about the capture of the party. It is believed some resistance must have been made to the attack, as one of the wounded of the enemy was discovered in Leeds the next day, by a detachment of our troops, and paroled. Colonel Gregg expects to recover nearly all the carbines of the party, as he learns from some negroes that they were left secreted in Leeds by the enemy. The horses and pistols were, doubtless, carried off.

The facts with reference to the disposition of Captain Wilson's command I have gathered from Lieutenant Baker, who was with the captain until late in the evening of December 1.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

No. 3.

Report of Col. R. L. T. Beale, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and congratulatory letter from General Lee.

DECEMBER 2, 1862.

GENERAL: A detachment, under command of Major [T.] Waller, consisting of about 90 men, was sent over the river last night. The artillery, escorted by a squadron under my command, took position on this side, to deter any boats from interfering. Major Waller succeeded in crossing over 60 men only. The expedition was completely successful. The entire picket (49), including captain and lieutenant and 2 of Colonel [John] Critcher's battalion, held as prisoners, were taken and safely brought to camp. About 50 horses were captured, but many lost in crossing.

I have to regret the wounding of R. Byrd Lewis, private in Company C, by some of our own men, but am glad to add it is slight. Nothing new from Potomac. Several scouts now out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. T. BEALE,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.]

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

Considering the perils attending such an expedition, the boldness of its inception was no less creditable to the parties concerned than was its brilliant execution. I commend Major Waller's command to the favorable notice of the general. The expedition was proposed and planned by Colonel Beale some days ago.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the communication of General W. H. F. Lee of the attack of Major [John] Pelham upon the enemy's gunboats in the Rappahannock, and inclosing the report of Col. R. L. T. Beale of the expedition of a portion of his regiment, under Major [T.] Waller, across that river.* The boldness of Colonel Beale's plan was equaled by the success of its execution, and reflects great credit upon himself and the officers and men engaged. Major Pelham and his men deserve great credit for the manner in which they co-operated in the attack of General Hill's battery upon the gunboats. I beg you to express to all the officers and men my gratification and appreciation of their services.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 2, 1862.—Capture of Union pickets near Dumfries, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 2.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Karg6, First New Jersey Cavalry.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

CAMP NEAR BROOKE'S STATION,
December 5, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, on the evening of December 2, the picket post of Second Lieut. Jacob H. Hoffman, First New Jersey Cavalry, composed of 14 men, was surprised by a drunken party of the enemy's cavalry. The loss, 6 men and Lieutenant Hoffman, 16 horses, 15 sabers,

* See General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, in "Confederate Correspondence, etc.," p. 1114.

14 pistols, and 13 carbines. Colonel Kargé has ordered the arms of the men who have returned to be charged to them, which I have approved. I have the honor to ask that Second Lieut. Jacob H. Hoffman be at once dismissed the service for the disgraceful neglect of duty on an outpost, by which he and his party were surprised.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. E. R. PLATT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

I have already recommended the dishonorable dismissal of the officer implicated, believing that this summary punishment of officers is the only way of insuring the proper performance of guard duty outside of the camp guards.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

No. 2.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Kargé, First New Jersey Cavalry.

BROOKE'S STATION, VA., *December* 4, 1862.

GENERAL: In relation to the recent surprise of my pickets, placed in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, on the road leading to Dumfries, or thereabouts, I have the honor to make the following report:

On the 2d instant, Captain Lucas, in command of Company F, First New Jersey Cavalry, sent Lieutenant Hoffman with 14 men on the outpost, himself remaining with 10 men in the reserve. Lieutenant Hoffman, according to the statement of 5 escaped soldiers, who were under his immediate command, after having placed badly his vedettes, and allowed his men to lay aside their arms, went, at about 6 p. m., according to the custom of many of our patriotic officers, to provide for his belly, in a neighboring house, leaving his command to the care of Providence. It is further stated that the inmate of this house is a young and attractive female, whose husband is a captain in the rebel army, and who was seen by one of our posts returning to her house on horseback about 4 p. m., just about the time when our vedettes were relieving one another. As our vedettes and outposts were attacked both in front and rear at the same time, it is pretty evident that it was done through a premeditated plan, the clew of which was furnished by the culpable negligence of the officer in command of the outpost. The result was, that of 14 men the whole were either captured or scattered without firing a shot. Among the former is the worthy lieutenant, who certainly has not neglected his duty as a gallant man, so far as the fair sex is concerned. Furthermore, I beg leave to state that my orders and instructions in regard to outpost duties were explicit, and of the strictest kind; yet, in spite of this, I regret to say that this disgraceful incident has happened, causing not

only discredit to the service, but serious calamities. Of the 14 men, 8 have since reported (1 seriously wounded), all minus their horses and equipments.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully,

JOSEPH KARGÉ,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

Although the style and matter of this report show that Colonel Kargé himself is entirely unacquainted with his duty, so far as the duty of making reports of criminal neglect on the part of his subordinate officers is concerned, the report is, nevertheless, transmitted, with the recommendation that Lieutenant Hoffman be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, to date from the day of his capture.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.

DECEMBER 2–6, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Bolivar Heights to Winchester, Va., and skirmishes at Charlestown, Berryville, etc.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, U. S. Army, commanding Twelfth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, Va., December 4, 1862.

About 4,000 infantry and artillery, under General Geary, started on a reconnaissance Tuesday morning, with instructions to go to Winchester, if deemed prudent. I have not heard from General Geary since, but think he must have reached Winchester. I have no cavalry yet.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, [*December*] 5, [1862.]

Four deserters from the enemy came in this morning at 12.40. They say the enemy left Winchester on Tuesday night; that the forces sent from here arrived at Winchester on Wednesday. I have heard nothing direct from General Geary, except this report.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff.*

DECEMBER 8, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Your dispatch of the 5th has been received, but no report has been received since. The commanding general is anxious to know the result of General Geary's reconnaissance, and desires me to request that you make daily reports to these headquarters. He hears from other sources that there is no force of the enemy at Winchester except provost guard. It is very important that the position of the enemy in that neighborhood should be determined.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, December 8, 1862.

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date just received. On the 6th instant I telegraphed you as follows:

General Geary has just returned from a reconnaissance. He visited Berryville, Winchester, and Bunker Hill. He captured 125 prisoners, including 4 officers, killed 4 and wounded 20 of the enemy. We lost no men or property. Jackson's command passed through Thornton's Gap about the 1st instant, and moved toward Fredericksburg. Both the Hills have also moved toward the same place. General Geary has information, that he thinks reliable, that the command of Jackson and both the Hills does not exceed 35,000.

I have always telegraphed you the result of a reconnaissance immediately on receiving the report of the officer in command.

All quiet to-day.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

Major-General PARKE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Harper's Ferry:*

Your dispatch, detailing result of General Geary's reconnaissance to Winchester, just received. It is perfectly satisfactory, and the commanding general is much pleased with your success.

Your dispatch of the 6th, transmitting this intelligence, was not received at these headquarters.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. John W. Geary, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Heights, Va., December 6, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with directions of the evening of December 1, from the commanding general, for me to take the available force of my division and make a reconnaissance on the following morning in the direction of Winchester, for the purpose of ascertaining the force and location of the enemy in the valley, I started, with about 3,200 infantry from the three brigades, and four guns each from Knap's, Hampton's,

and McGilvery's batteries, and about 50 of the First Battalion Maryland Cavalry, at about 6.30 a. m., the troops supplied with one day's rations in haversacks and five days' additional in wagons.

We marched by the Harper's Ferry and Winchester turnpike to Charlestown, which we reached at about 8.30 a. m., coming suddenly upon two companies of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, who had taken position in vacant houses and in woods about three-fourths of a mile this side of the town. A skirmish here occurred between our advance and this body of the enemy, which latter prosecuted a constant firing for some fifteen minutes, resulting to them in the loss of 4 or 5 wounded and several horses killed, and in their rout. The column was at once pushed on through Charlestown, taking the Berryville road, upon which, from successively assumed positions, we drove another squadron of cavalry to within a mile of Berryville, where we discovered the Seventh and Twelfth Regiments of Virginia Cavalry upon a hill about 1 mile west of the town, who were dislodged by the prompt opening of Knap's Pennsylvania battery, in the advance, upon them, driving them in the direction of Winchester. The ground which they occupied being most desirably prominent, I took possession of it by advancing my whole force, and driving them from it. This movement was at once succeeded by the advance of one regiment of infantry and two pieces of artillery, under cover of a skirt of woodland for about 1 mile farther, in the same direction, where I placed them in defensive position, and sent forward my cavalry force about a mile farther on the same road, when they encountered the enemy, the whole of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, several hundred strong, who charged impetuously upon them. My cavalry retired, pursued by three parallel columns, following closely, the charging regiment cheering vociferously at every step as they advanced, firing upon them, until they came to within about 100 yards of the muzzles of the advanced guns of Knap's battery, which, in conjunction with the Seventh Ohio Volunteers, opened fire upon them with fine effect, mortally wounding 4, and wounding about 20 others. Those mortally wounded died in the vicinity a short time after. Seven or eight of their horses were killed and mortally wounded, and the whole party of the enemy was dispersed in the greatest confusion and demoralization.

Being now about dusk, I did not deem it prudent to advance, and ordered a halt, for the double purpose of allowing the men to rest for the night and to gain information of the strength of the enemy before us, regarding whom great uncertainty prevailed. Our troops bivouacked in line of battle upon the site of the skirmish, felling trees as temporary barricades.

On the following morning (Wednesday) rumors were rife that General A. P. Hill was still in the valley, and also that rebel forces were in Millwood. I therefore concluded to thoroughly reconnoiter the country, preparatory to moving my entire force. It was stated by citizens that rebel troops were at Millwood during the night, and also at Newtown, south of Winchester. The bold front assumed by the enemy's cavalry seemed to corroborate the rumors.

Detaching about 1,000 infantry and four pieces of artillery, and personally taking command of them I pushed on to Opequon Creek, our passage being occasionally disputed by desultory firing from cavalry secreted in woods. At Opequon we found the camp of General A. P. Hill's troops, vacated three or four days previously. Hereupon I ordered up the balance of the command, and our whole force again bivouacked in line of battle, this time upon the rebel Hill's recent camp ground.

Early on Thursday morning, 4th instant, we proceeded cautiously in the direction of Winchester, through Ash Hollow, having heavy bodies of flankers on each side of the dense pine woods surrounding it. Detached parties of the enemy's cavalry posted in it, in fear of being captured, fled precipitately to Winchester. My whole force having gained the rising grounds immediately east of the city, I ordered the parking of wagons and ambulances and the infantry and artillery into order of battle.

A number of persons at this place came to our lines to inform us they had heard that the infantry and artillery of the enemy had evacuated the city on the previous night; but, deeming the information unreliable, I held them as hostages, and sent the following message under flag of truce, borne by Dr. A. M. Ball, medical director of the division, accompanied by Capt. R. C. Shannon, assistant adjutant-general of the Second Brigade, and one of his orderlies, to demand the surrender of the place:

To the Hon. Mayor or chief officer of the city of Winchester:

SIR: I am credibly informed by a large number of citizens that your city has been recently evacuated by the military. Unwilling to shed blood or destroy property unnecessarily, I demand an instant and unconditional surrender of the city, pledging you, however, that the persons of non-combatants and private property shall be duly respected. If you decline to accept these terms, I will immediately move upon the city in full force.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

JNO. W. GEARY.

To this I received the following response from Major Myers, of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, who, with other rebel officers, met the flag:

NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.,
December 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General GEARY,
Commanding Federal Forces:

GENERAL: The city of Winchester will be evacuated in an hour's time by the military forces under my command, which time I would request for you to be pleased to observe, to give non-combatants desirous of leaving the town an opportunity to do so.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

SAML. B. MYERS,
Major Seventh Virginia Cavalry.

I peremptorily refused the demand of an hour's time for non-combatants to depart. Our infantry deployed, and the whole line, with artillery in position, advanced, encircling the town on the north and east, and occupying without resistance the forts on the north of the city, constructed by General White, having taken advantage of the inequalities of the ground, until within about half a mile of the city, where I ascertained a large number of small-pox cases were in the city hospitals, and determining to preclude any possibility of contagion, I occupied the fortifications already alluded to. Immediately after taking possession of these, a body of cavalry was perceived watching and noting our movements, but it was quickly dispersed by an active cannonading from our position. The flag again returned, bearing a note from the mayor of the city, embodying an unconditional surrender, and of which the following is a transcript:

WINCHESTER, VA., *December* 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General GEARY:

The military have all withdrawn from the town, and no resistance will be made, upon your assurance of protection to persons and property of the town.

I have the honor to be,

J. B. T. REED,
Mayor of Winchester, Va.

I then had the city searched by a party, which captured 118 rebel soldiers, including 4 commissioned officers (for list see Appendix A), to whom I had the usual parole administered, which was given with an alacrity of manifest willingness. We also captured 7 rebel soldiers, who were brought in with us (see Appendix B). Four Federal soldiers, who had been taken at Snickersville, and 2 who were taken at Antietam by General Lee, were recaptured. We here also appropriated to the use of our troops a quantity of flour, the property of rebels.

The illustration of the great revulsion of sentiment in favor of the Union was highly gratifying, and I beg to remark that our reception by the women and children was satisfactorily demonstrative. The outpouring of Union feeling was assisted with flags and other Union emblems. Most of the men being absent, a partial indication of the feeling prevailing was furnished by some 400 or 500 youths, whose acclamations of pleasure, beyond doubt unfeigned, were freely given. This change of feeling is similar through the country, and is strongly indicative of the growing entertainment of Union sympathies.

Another subject worthy of comment is the destruction of the Harper's Ferry and Winchester Railroad and of the property of the people, who have been bereft of nearly all the necessities of life. Devastation of a painful character is noticeable over all the section visited by the troops of Jackson and Hill. Cattle and hogs have nearly all been taken, and throughout a vast area there is not enough provender to maintain a troop of cavalry in any one neighborhood for a single week.

Having remained in Winchester until about 3 p. m., and considering that the objects of the mission with which I have had the honor of being intrusted were fully accomplished, we took up the returning line of march by the Martinsburg turnpike, and encamped about 6 miles from Winchester. At this point during the night a number of rebel cavalry fired on my pickets without effect, and rapidly retired.

On Friday we passed through Bunker Hill and Smithfield, and found the route in the same devastated condition as before mentioned. At Oakland about 75 cavalry fired upon and sought to harass my outposts; but, having placed two pieces of artillery at an eligible point, in expectancy of them, we dispersed them by a few well-directed shots.

The points of information gleaned upon the reconnaissance are summed up briefly, in effect that General D. H. Hill left with his division about November 17; Jackson, with his command, about the 26th, and A. P. Hill from the 27th to the 29th of the same month. I am also led to believe, from various sources, that the combined forces of the enemy amounted to about 35,000 effective men and about sixty pieces of artillery. General George [H.] Stewart, of Maryland, and General Jones were in command of the troops that remained at Winchester until the day preceding the surrender. A part of these forces, I learned, were known as the Maryland Line, consisting of about 2,000 infantry and artillery. The cavalry consisted of the Seventh and Twelfth and six companies of another Virginia regiment, the artillery of Chew's (four guns), and a Maryland battery, of six other guns, all of which were in the reported evacuation. No troops are now remaining in the valley, except Ashby's cavalry. The forces driven from Winchester, when last heard from, were in full retreat beyond Strasburg. The two Hills and Jackson were last reported as marching directly toward Fredericksburg, and as within 20 miles of Lee's army.

After bivouacking two nights in the woods, and enduring, without shelter, a severe snow-storm, the column reached the division encampment without a single casualty. The expedition was prosecuted under

circumstances the most disadvantageous, both as regards gathering information (which was an arduous, and in many instances impossible, case, except through immediate reconnoitering investigation) and the inclemency of the weather. A still further most noticeable drawback was in the scarcity of a cavalry force, as I had but 50 of this arm, so essential to a vigorous persecution of the enemy, under the circumstances of their having so many mounted troops. Every movement required to be made slowly and with caution, supported by infantry. With a good regiment of cavalry, I might have captured the entire body of infantry and artillery opposing us, by cutting off their avenues of retreat in speedy maneuvering.

It is with pleasure that I mention the spirit and alacrity displayed by our troops at all times during the expedition. Officers and men, with but few exceptions, conducted themselves gallantly, and with an utter abnegation of self comforts. My thanks for a hearty co-operation are due Brigadier-Generals Greene and Jackson, and Colonel Ruger, brigade commanders. I take pleasure also in mentioning the name of Lieut. L. R. Davis, aide-de-camp, on my staff, in connection with repeated manifestations of activity and courage.

Hoping the results of the expedition are deserving of your approval, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Twelfth Army Corps.

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HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, TWELFTH ARMY CORPS,
Bolivar Heights, Va., December 7, 1862.

I have the honor to report, as an addendum to the report of the recent reconnaissance to Winchester, that in the skirmish near Charlestown, among the rebel wounded were Lieutenant Baylor, who had his arm blown off, and Privates Isler and Timberlake, all of the cavalry.

We have this morning taken 2 additional prisoners of war, viz: Private Raymond Eatman, Second North Carolina Infantry, and Jacob Robertson, White's cavalry battalion.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 3, 1862.—Skirmish at Moorefield, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Henry A. Myers, Ringgold Battalion Pennsylvania Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
New Creek, Va., December 14, 1862.

In accordance with your order, I proceeded to Moorefield, by way of Greenland Gap, with detachments of 20 men from the old Ringgold Cavalry and the same number from Captains Work's, Young's, Barr's, and Mitchener's companies, making, in all, 100 men, with the mountain how-

itzer. At 4 p. m. we were on the march. After we had proceeded 8 miles on our way, we were joined by Captain Rowand, with his company of the First Virginia Cavalry. We reached the Widow Solomon's, on Patterson's Creek, at 7 a. m., where we stopped to feed and take breakfast. At 8 o'clock we were again on the march for Moorefield, about 14 miles distant. We had reliable information that the town was occupied by two companies of cavalry, under command of McDonald and Kuykendall. When we came in sight of the town, a charge was ordered. The men behaved gallantly. The rebels were dispersed in all directions.

We killed 2, wounded a number, and captured 10 prisoners and 12 horses. The only loss we sustained was 12 horses killed.

Among the prisoners is the celebrated Ed. [H.] McDonald, captain of one of the companies.

H. A. MYERS,
First Lieutenant, Comdg. Detachment of Ringgold Battalion.

Capt. JOHN KEYS,
Chief of Cavalry, Railroad Division.

P. S.—We started from camp December 2, at 4 p. m., and returned December 4, at 3 a. m., having traveled a distance of 95 miles in thirty four hours, including rests.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.—Engagement on the Rappahannock River, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
December 5, 1862.

I have the honor to report that the Yankee gunboats (four in number) have been run away from Port Royal, Va. Three of these were the notorious pirates Pawnee, Anacostia, and Live Yankee. The fourth was unknown.* They carried twenty-one guns, and had a complement of some 500 men. Captain [R. A.] Hardaway opened upon them with his Whitworth gun at a distance of 3 miles. They replied promptly, but, finding their range short, attempted to approach him, but were promptly driven back under cover of the town by Captain [T. H.] Carter from the hills opposite it. Riflemen were placed to greet them above Port Royal, so that they were afraid to go in that direction. And now was witnessed an instructive sight. These piratical cruisers, which have bombarded so many unoffending private residences, and have carried desolation to so many peaceful homes, shrank from the wager of battle and kept close under the shelter of town, so that the flank batteries could not fire upon them without endangering it. Hardaway still kept up his pelting in front until dark, when they fled down the river. And now two 3-inch

* The steamers were the Anacostia, Cœur de Lion, Currituck, and Jacob Bell. See report of Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, U. S. Navy, in Annual Report of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 7, 1863. See also Gregg to Cohen, December 4, in "Correspondence, etc.," p. 826.

rifles, under the gallant [John] Pelham, of Stuart's cavalry, placed near the water's edge, gave them a parting salute. I regret to add that he had 1 man severely and 1 slightly wounded. There were no casualties in the batteries of my command.

This same gun of Hardaway, at Upperville, drove entirely off the field near Upperville a Yankee battery of artillery and a large force of cavalry and infantry at a distance of 3½ miles. "The restorers of the Union" have made their trust so much in their long-range guns that, when they find themselves under the fire of a superior range, they become demoralized and will not fight.

I make this report to call the attention of the War Department to the extraordinary merit of the Whitworth gun in the hands of such a man as Hardaway—the best practical artillerist I have seen in service. He still remains a captain, while officers never engaged have been promoted over him.

With great respect,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

Lieutenant-General JACKSON,
Commanding Left Wing.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Morse Neck, Va., December 5, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward Colonel Beale's report of an expedition sent into Westmoreland, which, as you know, was entirely successful.*

On yesterday evening I heard that General Hill had ordered the Whitworth gun to a position near Pratt's house to open on the gunboats. I ordered Major Pelham to carry the two rifled guns of Moorman's battery, under Lieutenant [Charles R.] Phelps, to the position near Pratt's house previously examined by him with yourself. After replying to the Whitworth gun for an hour, they steamed up and came down the river. Major Pelham waited until they were within 300 yards, and opened with deadly effect, putting two shot through and through one of the boats. They replied with grape, and one of the gunners had his leg carried off. I will forward the name of the man. He behaved with marked gallantry and coolness. Major Pelham superintended the guns in person.

Very respectfully,

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.]

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the commanding general, whose notice is respectfully called to the gallantry displayed by

* See Lee to Stuart, p. 28.

Major Pelham and the officers and men under his command. The brigade of Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee is doing gallant service on the Lower Rappahannock, and no opportunity to strike the enemy will be allowed to pass.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General for the information of the Department. Four gunboats of the enemy had been lying for several days opposite Port Royal, and I desired to drive them out of the river without drawing their fire upon the town. A distant point, therefore, had to be selected to dislodge them, on which account I fear the boats did not suffer as much as I intended they should.

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 11, 1862.—Skirmish at Darkesville, W. Va.

Report of Lieut. Richard G. Prendergast, First New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY PICKET,
Hammond's House, Va., December 11, 1862.

SIR: I have to report that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded this morning, with 15 men of Company M and 12 of Company B, to Martinsburg, which I found unoccupied, but learned there that the enemy's cavalry were picketing the road to Winchester, and that they might be easily surprised. I therefore advanced with my command on that road, and at about 4 miles distance from Martinsburg met the advanced picket, who fell back on their reserve, consisting of three companies of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry, which formed across the road and fired on my advance. I at once charged them, broke their array, wounded several, and captured 13 prisoners, with horses, arms, and equipments. The remainder fled to Darkesville, firing as they retreated, and promptly pursued by my command. On the Winchester side of the town they rallied and again formed, when I again charged and dispersed them, recapturing one of my men, who had been taken in the first *melée*. I pursued them to the base of Bunker Hill, when, seeing that they were supported by the rest of that regiment, drawn up on the crest of the hill, I halted, and returned unpursued, by Martinsburg, here.

My only casualty is the slight wounding of one horse. Two of the prisoners are wounded with the saber, one very seriously. The men, without a single exception, fought splendidly, and to Second Lieutenant Lewis, who accompanied me, I am much indebted for valuable aid.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. G. PRENDERGAST,
First Lieutenant Company M, First New York Cavalry.

Capt. R. H. O. HERTZOG,
Commanding Cavalry Picket.

DECEMBER 11–15, 1862.—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, General-in-Chief.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

No. 2.—Organization of the Union forces, December 11-15.
No. 3.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations November 9, 1862–January 25, 1863, with congratulatory message from the President.
No. 4.—Return of Casualties in the Union forces.
No. 5.—Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, of operations November 9, 1862–January 25, 1863.
No. 6.—Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Second U. S. Infantry, Acting Chief Signal Officer.
No. 7.—Capt. Benjamin F. Fisher, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 8.—Lieut. Samuel Adams, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 9.—Capt. Frederick E. Beardslee, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 10.—Lieut. Frederick Fuller, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 11.—Lieut. Joseph Gloskoski, Twenty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 12.—Capt. James S. Hall, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 13.—Lieut. Edward C. Pierce, Third Maine Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 14.—Lieut. David Wonderly, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.
No. 15.—Lieut. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.
No. 16.—Lieut. Charles E. Cross, U. S. Corps of Engineers, commanding Engineer Battalion.
No. 17.—Brig. Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.
No. 18.—Capt. Henry W. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.
No. 19.—Maj. James A. Magruder, Fifteenth New York Engineers.
No. 20.—Maj. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers.
No. 21.—Lieut. Michael H. McGrath, Fiftieth New York Engineers.
No. 22.—Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 23.—Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Right Center Division.
No. 24.—Capt. Charles Kusserow, Battery D, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.
No. 25.—Lieut. George W. Norton, Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery.
No. 26.—Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 27.—Capt. William M. Graham, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.
No. 28.—Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 29.—Lieut. David H. Kinzie, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 30.—Col. Robert O. Tyler, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Left Center Division.
No. 31.—Maj. Thomas S. Trumbull, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.
No. 32.—Capt. Otto Diederichs, Battery A, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.
No. 33.—Capt. Adolph Voegelee, Battery B, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.
No. 34.—Lieut. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.
No. 35.—Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 36.—Capt. Michael Hall, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 37.—Lieut. Col. William Hays, U. S. Army, additional aide-de-camp, commanding artillery on the right.

No. 38.—Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 39.—Capt. Jacob Roemer, Battery L, Second New York Light Artillery.
No. 40.—Capt. James E. Smith, Fourth New York Battery.
No. 41.—Capt. George W. Durell, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 42.—Capt. Charles D. Owen, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 43.—Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery.
No. 44.—Capt. Horatio G. Gibson, Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery.
No. 45.—Lieut. Rufus King, jr., Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 46.—Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 47.—Capt. Gustavus A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding batteries on the left.
No. 48.—Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.
No. 49.—Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery.
No. 50.—Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 51.—Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, commanding Right Grand Division.
No. 52.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Right Grand Division.
No. 53.—Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 54.—First Lieut. Edmund Kirby, Battery I, First U. S. Artillery.
No. 55.—Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 56.—Lieut. Evan Thomas, Battery C, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 57.—Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 58.—Col. Edward E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 59.—Col. George W. Von Schack, Seventh New York Infantry.
No. 60.—Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Regiments.
No. 61.—Capt. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 62.—Lieut. Col. David B. McCreary, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 63.—Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 64.—Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 65.—Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
No. 66.—Capt. Patrick J. Condon, Sixty-third New York Infantry.
No. 67.—Capt. James Saunders, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 68.—Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 69.—Capt. John Teed, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 70.—Col. Samuel K. Zook, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 71.—Col. Richard S. Bostwick, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Infantry.
No. 72.—Capt. Peter McCullough, Second Delaware Infantry.
No. 73.—Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second New York Infantry.
No. 74.—Capt. James W. Britt, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 75.—Lieut. James G. Derrickson, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.
No. 76.—Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 77.—Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 78.—Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery.
No. 79.—Capt. John G. Hazard, Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery.
No. 80.—Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 81.—Col. Frederick D. Sewall, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 82.—Capt. Charles H. Watson, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 83.—Capt. William Plumer, First Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters.
No. 84.—Col. George N. Morgan, First Minnesota Infantry.
No. 85.—Col. James A. Suiter, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 86.—Lieut. Col. James Huston, Eighty-second New York Infantry

No 87.—Col. Joshua T. Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No 88.—Col. Turner G. Morehead, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry
No 89.—Col. Norman J. Hall, Seventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 90.—Lieut. Col. William Northedge, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 91.—Brig. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 92.—Capt. John D. Frank, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 93.—Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 94.—Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 95.—Maj. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.
No. 96.—Col. William B. Robertson, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 97.—Lieut. Col. E. A. L. Roberts, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 98.—Capt. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.
No. 99.—Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.
No. 100.—Lieut. Col Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.
No. 101.—Col. Oliver H. Palmer, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 102.—Capt. Samuel H. Davis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 103.—Capt. William M. Porter, One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 104.—Col. John W. Andrews, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 105.—Lieut. Col. John W. Marshall, Tenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 106.—Maj. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry.
No. 107.—Lieut. Col. William Jameson, Fourth New York Infantry.
No. 108.—Capt. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry.
No. 109.—Lieut. Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 110.—Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.
No. 111.—Brig. Gen. William W. Burns, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 112.—Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerhardt, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, Second Brigade.
No. 113.—Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 114.—Capt. William W. Buckley, Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.
No. 115.—Second Lieut. John Egan, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 116.—Brig. Gen. James Nagle, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 117.—Col. Thomas B. Allard, Second Maryland Infantry.
No. 118.—Col. Simon G. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 119.—Lieut. Col. John W. Babbitt, Ninth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 120.—Col. Joshua K. Sigfried, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 121.—Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry.
No. 122.—Col. George H. Browne, Twelfth Rhode Island Infantry.
No. 123.—Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 124.—Col. William S. Clark, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 125.—Capt. Stephen H. Andrews, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 126.—Col. Walter Harriman, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 127.—Col. Robert B. Potter, Fifty-first New York Infantry.
No. 128.—Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 129.—Second Lieut. James Gilliss, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 130.—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 131.—Col. Michael T. Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 132.—Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry.
No. 133.—Col. Andrew Derrom, Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry.

No. 134.—Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Kimball, Ninth New York Infantry.
No. 135.—Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.
No. 136.—Maj. Benjamin Ringold, One hundred and third New York Infantry.
No. 137.—Col. Edward Harland, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 138.—Capt. Henry M. Hoyt, Eighth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 139.—Col. Griffin A. Stedman, jr., Eleventh Connecticut Infantry.
No. 140.—Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 141.—Capt. Charles L. Upham, Sixteenth Connecticut Infantry.
No. 142.—Col. Arthur H. Dutton, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry.
No. 143.—Maj. Martin P. Buffum, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry.
No. 144.—Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Center Grand Division.
No. 145.—Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.
No. 146.—Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 147.—Capt. George E. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, First Division.
No. 148.—Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 149.—Maj. John A. Danks, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 150.—Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 151.—Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry.
No. 152.—Lieut. Col. William Birney, Thirty-eighth New York Infantry.
No. 153.—Brig. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 154.—Maj. Moses B. Houghton, Third Michigan Infantry.
No. 155.—Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 156.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 157.—Col. George B. Hall, Seventy-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 158.—Col. William R. Brewster, Seventy-third New York Infantry.
No. 159.—Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 160.—Col. George H. Sharpe, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.
No. 161.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Revere, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 162.—Col. William J. Sewell, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.
No. 163.—Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.
No. 164.—Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted, Second New York Infantry, commanding One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 165.—Brig. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 166.—Brig. Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 167.—Col. Emlen Franklin, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 168.—Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 169.—Col. Joseph H. Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry (unattached).
No. 170.—Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.
No. 171.—Capt. Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 172.—Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 173.—Lieut. Joseph C. Ayer, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Chief of Ambulance Corps, First Division.
No. 174.—Capt. Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 175.—Capt. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.
No. 176.—Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 177.—Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 178.—Col. T. B. W. Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 179.—Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 180.—Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp, First U. S. Sharpshooters.

No. 181.—Brig. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 182.—Lieut. Malbone F. Watson, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Division Artillery.
No. 183.—Lieut. Frederick Dorries, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.
No. 184.—Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 185.—Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry.
No. 186.—Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth U. S. Infantry.
No. 187.—Capt. Matthew M. Blunt, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.
No. 188.—Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 189.—Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 190.—Capt. Salem S. Marsh, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding battalion of First and Second Infantry.
No. 191.—Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, battalion Tenth U. S. Infantry.
No. 192.—Capt. Charles S. Russell, battalion Eleventh U. S. Infantry.
No. 193.—Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 194.—Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 195.—Capt. Alanson M. Randol, First U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 196.—Second Lieut. William H. Phillips, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 197.—Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 198.—Col. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 199.—Lieut. Col. David W. Rowe, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 200.—Col. Jacob G. Frick, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 201.—Lieut. Col. Edward O'Brien, One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 202.—Col. Peter H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 203.—Col. John B. Clark, One hundred and twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 204.—Lieut. Col. William B. Shaut, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 205.—Col. Franklin B. Speakman, One hundred and thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 206.—Col. Edward J. Allen, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 207.—Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Left Grand Division.
No. 208.—Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.
No. 209.—Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 210.—Brig. Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 211.—Lieut. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Light Battery.
No. 212.—Capt. John A. Reynolds, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.
No. 213.—Second Lieut. James Stewart, Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery.
No. 214.—Col. Walter Phelps, jr., Twenty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 215.—Col. James Gavin, Seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 216.—Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 217.—Col. William F. Rogers, Twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 218.—Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Eightieth New York Infantry.
No. 219.—Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 220.—Col. Lysander Cutler, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.
No. 221.—Col. Lucius Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Infantry.

No. 222. Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 223.—Capt. George F. Leppien, Fifth Maine Battery, Acting Chief of Division Artillery.
No. 224.—Capt. James A. Hall, Second Maine Battery.
No. 225.—Capt. James Thompson, Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 226.—Col. Adrian R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 227.—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry.
No. 228.—Maj. John A. Kress, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry.
No. 229.—Col. Gilbert G. Prey, One hundred and fourth New York Infantry.
No. 230.—Capt. Abraham Moore, One hundred and fifth New York Infantry.
No. 231.—Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 232.—Col. Peter Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 233.—Col. James L. Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 234.—Maj. Ezra F. Wetmore, Twenty sixth New York Infantry.
No. 235.—Lieut. Col. William A. Leech, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 236.—Col. Thomas M. Bayne, One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 237.—Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 238.—Col. Samuel H. Leonard, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry.
No. 239.—Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, Eighty-third New York Infantry.
No. 240.—Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry.
No. 241.—Capt. Christian Kuhn, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 242.—Maj. David A. Griffith, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 243.—Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 244.—Lieut. John G. Simpson, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery
No. 245.—Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 246.—Capt. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.
No. 247.—Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom, Third U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery.
No. 248.—Col. William McCandless, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding First Brigade.
No. 249.—Col. Chapman Biddle, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.
No. 250.—Col. Albert L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 251.—Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 252.—Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.
No. 253.—Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.
No. 254.—Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.
No. 255.—Col. A. T. A. Torbert, First New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.
No. 256.—Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.
No. 257.—Brig. Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.
No. 258.—Col. Henry Whiting, Second Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 259.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.
No. 260.—Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.
No. 261.—Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.
No. 262.—Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

No. 263.—Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 264.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 265.—Surg. Lafayette Guild, C. S. Army, Medical Director, with lists of killed and wounded.
No. 266.—Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.
No. 267.—Lieut. Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance.
No. 268.—Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.
No. 269.—Col. J. B. Walton, commanding battalion Washington Artillery, of Louisiana.
No. 270.—Lieut. Col. E. P. Alexander, commanding battalion Reserve Artillery.
No. 271.—Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding McLaws' division.
No. 272.—Col. Henry Coalter Cabell, Chief of Artillery.
No. 273.—Capt. E. Taliaferro, Ordnance Officer, McLaws' division.
No. 274.—Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding Kershaw's brigade.
No. 275.—Col. John D. Kennedy, Second South Carolina Infantry.
No. 276.—Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.
No. 277.—Capt. John K. G. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.
No. 278.—Lieut. Col. Elbert Bland, Seventh South Carolina Infantry.
No. 279.—Capt. E. T. Stackhouse, Eighth South Carolina Infantry.
No. 280.—Col. W. D. De Saussure, Fifteenth South Carolina Infantry.
No. 281.—Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice, Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry.
No. 282.—Col. J. W. Carter, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, Barksdale's brigade.
No. 283.—Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 284.—Capt. A. R. Govan, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 285.—Lieut. Col. William H. Luse, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry.
No. 286.—Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry.
No. 287.—Maj. D. N. Moody, Right Wing, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry.
No. 288.—Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding Semmes' brigade.
No. 289.—Col. Robert McMillan, Twenty-fourth Georgia, commanding Cobb's brigade.
No. 290.—Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Anderson's division.
No. 291.—Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding Wilcox's brigade.
No. 292.—Capt. John W. Lewis, commanding Lewis' Light Artillery.
No. 293.—Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding Mahone's brigade.
No. 294.—Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Featherston's brigade.
No. 295.—Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding Wright's brigade.
No. 296.—Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry, C. S. Army, commanding Perry's brigade.
No. 297.—Capt. David Lang, Eighth Florida Infantry.
No. 298.—Capt. V. Maurin, Louisiana battery, Donaldsonville Artillery.
No. 299.—Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Hood's division.
No. 300.—Brig. Gen. E. M. Law, C. S. Army, commanding Law's brigade.
No. 301.—Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Ransom's division.
No. 302.—Col. Edward D. Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, commanding J. R. Cooke's brigade.
No. 303.—Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.
No. 304.—Col. S. Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery.
No. 305.—Col. J. Thompson Brown, First Virginia Artillery.
No. 306.—Maj. D. B. Bridgford, Chief Provost Marshal.
No. 307.—Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding D. H. Hill's division.
No. 308.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding A. P. Hill's division.
No. 309.—Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker, commanding artillery.
No. 310.—Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, commanding First (Field's) Brigade.
No. 311.—Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, commanding Second (Gregg's) Brigade.

No. 312.—Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding Third (Thomas') Brigade.
No. 313.—Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth (Lane's) Brigade.
No. 314.—Brig. Gen. James J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth (Archer's) Brigade.
No. 315.—Capt. S. D. Stewart, Fifth Alabama Infantry Battalion.
No. 316.—Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Hutchins, Nineteenth Georgia Infantry.
No. 317.—Capt. H. J. Hawkins, First Tennessee Infantry (Provisional Army).
No. 318.—Col. John F. Goodner, Seventh Tennessee Infantry.
No. 319.—Lieut. Col. James W. Lockert, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry.
No. 320.—Brig. Gen. W. D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth (Pender's) Brigade.
No. 321.—Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Ewell's division, with abstract from field return.
No. 322.—Capt. J. W. Latimer, Acting Chief of Artillery.
No. 323.—Col. Clement A. Evans, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, commanding Lawton's brigade.
No. 324.—Brig. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, C. S. Army, commanding Trimble's brigade.
No. 325.—Col. James A. Walker, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Early's brigade.
No. 326.—Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding Hays' brigade.
No. 327.—Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro, C. S. Army, commanding Jackson's division.
No. 328.—Brig. Gen. E. F. Paxton, C. S. Army, commanding First (Paxton's) Brigade.
No. 329.—Lieut. George McKendree, Carpenter's battery.
No. 330.—Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Second Virginia Infantry.
No. 331.—Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.
No. 332.—Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams, Fifth Virginia Infantry.
No. 333.—Lieut. Col. James K. Edmondson, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.
No. 334.—Brig. Gen. John R. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Second (Jones') Brigade.
No. 335.—Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Third (Taliaferro's) Brigade.
No. 336.—Col. Edmund Pendleton, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Fourth (Starke's) Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, U. S. Army, General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 15, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, I submit the following summary of military operations since my last annual report:

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA AND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

When General Burnside relieved General McClellan from his command, on the 9th of November of last year, the Army of the Potomac was on the south side of the Potomac, under instructions to pursue Lee by a flank march on the interior line to Richmond, hugging closely to the Blue Ridge, so as to observe its passes and to give battle to the enemy whenever an opportunity occurred. On reaching Warrenton, however, General Burnside proposed to give up this pursuit of Lee's army toward Richmond, and to move down the north side of the Rap-

pahannock to Falmouth, and establish a new base of supplies at Aquia Creek or Belle Plain. This proposed change of base was not approved by me, and in a personal interview at Warrenton I strongly urged him to retain his present base, and continue his march toward Richmond in the manner pointed out in the President's letter of October 13 to General McClellan.

General Burnside did not fully concur in the President's views, but finally consented to so modify his plan as to cross his army by the fords of the Upper Rappahannock, and then move down and seize the heights south of Fredericksburg, while a small force was to be sent north of the river to enable General Haupt to reopen the railroad and to rebuild the bridges, the materials for which were nearly ready in Alexandria. I, however, refused to give any official approval of this deviation from the President's instructions until his assent was obtained. On my return to Washington, on the 13th, I submitted to him this proposed change in the plan of campaign, and on its receiving his assent, rather than approval, I telegraphed, on the 14th, authority to General Burnside to adopt it. I here refer, not to General Burnside's written plan to go to Falmouth, but to that of crossing the Rappahannock above its junction with the Rapidan.

It has been inferred from the testimony of General Burnside before the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, that his plan of marching his whole army on the north of the Rappahannock, from Warrenton to Falmouth, had been approved by the authorities in Washington, and that he expected, on his arrival there, to find supplies and pontoons, with gunboats to cover his crossing. In the first place, that plan was never approved, nor was he ever authorized to adopt it. In the second place, he could not possibly have expected supplies and pontoons to be landed at points then occupied in force by the enemy. Again, he was repeatedly informed that gunboats could not, at that time, ascend the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg.

General Burnside did not commence his movement from Warrenton till the 15th, and then, instead of crossing the Rappahannock by the fords, as he was expected to do, he marched his whole army down on the north bank of that river, his advance reaching Falmouth on the 20th. Lee's army, in the mean time, moved down the south side of the river, but had not occupied Fredericksburg on the 21st. The river was at this time fordable a few miles above the town, and General Sumner asked permission to cross and occupy the heights, but it was refused, and no attempt was made to effect the passage till the 11th of December, by which time Lee's army had been concentrated and strongly intrenched. This passage, however, was effected without serious opposition, by the right wing and center, under Sumner and Hooker, at Fredericksburg, and the left wing, under Franklin, on bridges established some miles below. It was intended that Franklin's grand division, consisting of the corps of Reynolds and Smith, should attack the enemy's right, and turn his position on the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, while Sumner and Hooker attacked him in front. But, by some alleged misunderstanding of orders, Franklin's operations were limited to a mere reconnaissance, and the direct attacks of Sumner and Hooker were unsupported. The contest on the right wing during the 13th was continued till 5.30 p. m., when our men were forced to fall back, after suffering terrible losses. Both armies remained in position till the night of the 15th, when General Burnside withdrew his forces to the north side of the Rappahannock.

General Burnside has been frequently requested to make an official

report of these operations, but has furnished no information beyond that contained in his brief telegrams sent from the field, in one of which he uses the following language:

> The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton to this line, rather against the opinion of the President, the Secretary of War, and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

The loss of the rebels in this battle is not known. As they were sheltered by their fortifications, it was, probably, less than ours, which, as officially reported, was 1,138 killed, 9,105 wounded, and 2,078 missing.* Most of the missing, and many of the slightly wounded, soon rejoined their regiments and reported for duty.

It was alleged at the time that the loss of this battle resulted from the neglect to order forward the pontoon train from Washington. This order was telegraphed by me from Warrenton to Brigadier-General Woodbury, then in Washington, on the 12th of November, and was promptly acted on by him. General Burnside had supposed that the pontoon train was then in Washington or Alexandria, while it was still on the Potomac, at Berlin and Harper's Ferry, General Burnside's order to send it to Washington not having been received by the officer left in charge there. General Burnside had only allowed time for transporting his pontoons from Alexandria, whereas they had first to be transported to that place from Berlin. The delay was, therefore, entirely unavoidable, and, on investigation of the matter by General Burnside, General Woodbury was exonerated from all blame.

General Hooker relieved General Burnside from his command on the 25th of January.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

No. 2.

Organization of the Union forces at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 11–15, 1862.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE.

ESCORT, ETC.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry, Capt. Daniel P. Mann.
1st U. S. Cavalry (detachment), Capt. Marcus A. Reno.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and E, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

McClellan (Illinois) Dragoons, Company A, Capt. George W. Shears.
McClellan (Illinois) Dragoons, Company B, Capt. David C. Brown.
9th New York Infantry, Company G, Capt. Charles Child.
93d New York Infantry, Col. John S. Crocker.
2d U. S. Cavalry, Maj. Charles J. Whiting.
8th U. S. Infantry, Capt. Royal T. Frank.

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* But see revised statement, pp. 129–142.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.

15th New York, Maj. James A. Magruder.
50th New York, Maj. Ira Spaulding.

BATTALION UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Lieut. CHARLES E. CROSS.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT.

Artillery Reserve.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS.

New York Light, 5th Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery A, Capt. Otto Diederichs.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Adolph Voegelee.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. Bernhard Wever.
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles Kusserow.
1st United States, Battery K, Capt. William M. Graham.
2d United States, Battery A, Capt. John C. Tidball.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Marcus P. Miller.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.
32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.

Unattached Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS S. TRUMBULL.

1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery B, Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
1st Connecticut Heavy, Battery M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

First Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.
(2.) Col. GEORGE W. VON SCHACK.

5th New Hampshire:
Col. Edward E. Cross.
Maj. E. E. Sturtevant.
Capt. James E. Larkin.
Capt. Horace T. H. Pierce.
7th New York:
Col. George W. von Schack.
Capt. G. A. von Bransen.
61st New York, Col. Nelson A. Miles.
64th New York, Lieut. Col. Enos C. Brooks.
81st Pennsylvania:
Col. H. Boyd McKeen.
——— ———*
———*
Capt. William Wilson.
145th Pennsylvania:
Col. Hiram L. Brown.
Lieut. Col. David B. McCreary.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Rich'd Byrnes.
63d New York:
Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley.
Maj. Joseph O'Neill.
Capt. Patrick J. Condon.
69th New York:
Col. Robert Nugent.
——— ———*
———*
Capt. James Saunders.
88th New York, Col. Patrick Kelly.
116th Pennsylvania:
Col. Dennis Heenan.
Lieut. Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland.
——— ———*
Lieut. Francis T. Quinlan.

*Name not of record. See General Hancock's report, p. 226.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.

27th Connecticut, Col. Richard S. Bostwick.
2d Delaware:
Col. William P. Baily.
——— ———*
——— ———*
52d New York, Col. Paul Frank.
57th New York:
Lieut. Col. Alford B. Chapman.
Maj. N. Garrow Throop.
Capt. James W. Britt.
66th New York:
Lieut. Col. James H. Bull.
Capt. Julius Wehle.
Capt. John S. Hammell.
Lieut. James G. Derrickson.
53d Pennsylvania, Col. John R. Brooke.

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery B, Capt. Rufus D. Pettit.
4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

19th Maine:
Col. Frederick D. Sewall.
Lieut. Col. Francis E. Heath.
15th Massachusetts:
Maj. Chase Philbrick.
Capt. John Murkland.
Capt. Charles H. Watson.
Massachusetts Sharpshooters, 1st Company, Capt. William Plumer.
1st Minnesota, Col. George N. Morgan.
Minnesota Sharpshooters, 2d Company, Capt. William F. Russell.
34th New York, Col. James A. Suiter.
82d New York (2d Militia), Lieut. Col. James Huston.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

69th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Dennis O'Kane.
71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Markoe.
72d Pennsylvania, Col. De Witt C. Baxter.
106th Pennsylvania, Col. Turner G. Morehead.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Col. NORMAN J. HALL.
(2.) Col. WILLIAM R. LEE.

19th Massachusetts, Capt. H. G. O. Weymouth.
20th Massachusetts, Capt. George N. Macy.
7th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. Henry Baxter.
Maj. Thomas H. Hunt.
42d New York, Lieut. Col. George N. Bomford.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. William Northedge.
127th Pennsylvania,† Col. William W. Jennings.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B, Capt. John G. Hazard.

* Name not of record. See General Hancock's report, p. 226.
† Temporarily attached to Second Brigade.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.

First Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.*
(2.) Col. JOHN S. MASON.

14th Indiana, Maj. Elijah H. C. Cavins.
24th New Jersey, Col. Wm. B. Robertson.
28th New Jersey:
Col. M. N. Wisewell.
Lieut. Col. E. A. L. Roberts.
4th Ohio:
Col. John S. Mason.
Lieut. Col. James H. Godman.
Capt. Gordon A. Stewart.
8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
7th West Virginia:
Col. Joseph Snider.
Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. OLIVER H. PALMER.

14th Connecticut:
Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Perkins.
Capt. Samuel H. Davis.
108th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles J Powers.
130th Pennsylvania:
Col. Henry I. Zinn.
Capt. William M. Porter.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Col. JOHN W. ANDREWS.†
(2.) Lieut. Col. WILLIAM JAMESON.
(3.) Lieut. Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL.

1st Delaware, Maj. Thomas A. Smyth.
4th New York:
Col. John D. MacGregor.
Lieut. Col. William Jameson.
Maj. Charles W. Kruger.
10th New York:
Col. John E. Bendix.
Capt. Salmon Winchester.
Capt. George F. Hopper.
132d Pennsylvania,‡ Lieut. Col. Charles Albright.

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery G, Capt. John D. Frank.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G, Capt. Charles D. Owen.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Capt. CHARLES H. MORGAN.§

1st United States, Battery I, Lieut. Edmund Kirby.
4th United States, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Hillman A. Hall.
6th New York Cavalry, Company C, Capt. William L. Heermance.

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* Wounded December 13.
† Disabled.
‡ Transferred from Second Brigade, December 13.
§ Chief of the corps artillery.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BURNS.

First Brigade.

Col. ORLANDO M. POE.

2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Louis Dillman.
17th Michigan, Col. William H. Withington.
20th Michigan, Col. Adolphus W. Williams.
79th New York, Lieut. Col. David Morrison.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.
8th Michigan, Maj. Ralph Ely.
27th New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
46th New York, Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Bronholtz.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

36th Massachusetts, Col. Henry Bowman.
45th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas Welsh.
100th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David A. Leckey.

*Artillery.**

1st New York Light, Battery D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn.
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Horace J. Hayden.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE.

2d Maryland, Col. Thomas B. Allard.
6th New Hampshire, Col. Simon G. Griffin.
9th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. John W. Babbitt.
48th Pennsylvania, Col. Joshua K. Sigfried.
7th Rhode Island, Col. Zenas R. Bliss.
12th Rhode Island, Col. George H. Browne.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

21st Massachusetts, Col. William S. Clark.
35th Massachusetts:
Maj. Sidney Willard.
Capt. Stephen H. Andrews.
11th New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman.
51st New York, Col. Robert B. Potter.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. John F. Hartranft.

Artillery.

2d New York Light, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
4th United States, Battery E:
Lieut. George Dickenson.
Lieut. John Egan.

* Capt. John Edwards, jr., chief of the corps artillery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

10th New Hampshire, Col. Michael T. Donohoe.
13th New Hampshire, Col. Aaron F. Stevens.
25th New Jersey, Col. Andrew Derrom.
9th New York, Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Kimball.
89th New York, Col. Harrison S. Fairchild.
103d New York, Col. Benjamin Ringold.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD HARLAND.

8th Connecticut:
Maj. John E. Ward.
Capt. Henry M. Hoyt.
11th Connecticut, Col. G. A. Stedman, jr.
15th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. S. Tolles.
16th Connecticut, Capt. C. L. Upham.
21st Connecticut, Col. Arthur H. Dutton.
4th Rhode Island:
Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Curtis.
Maj. Martin P. Buffum.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. James Gilliss.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

8th Illinois, Col. William Gamble.
3d Indiana, Maj. George H. Chapman.
8th New York, Col. Benjamin F. Davis.

Second Brigade.

(1.) Col. DAVID MCM. GREGG.*
(2.) Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

6th New York:
Col. Thomas C. Devin.
Lieut. Col. Duncan McVicar.
8th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Amos E. Griffiths.
6th United States, Capt. George C. Cram.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. Alexander C. M. Pennington, jr.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

20th Indiana, Col. John Van Valkenburg.
63d Pennsylvania, Maj. John A. Danks.
68th Pennsylvania, Col. Andrew H. Tippin.
105th Pennsylvania, Col. Amor A. McKnight.
114th Pennsylvania, Col. Charles H. T. Collis.
141st Pennsylvania, Col. Henry J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

3d Maine, Col. Moses B. Lakeman.
4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
38th New York, Lieut. Col. W. Birney.
40th New York, Lieut. Col. N. A. Gesner.
55th New York, Col. Regis de Trobriand.
57th Pennsylvania:
Col. Charles T. Campbell.
Lieut. Col. Peter Sides.
99th Pennsylvania:
Col. Asher S. Leidy.
Lieut. Col. Edwin R. Biles.

* Succeeded Brigadier-General Bayard in command of the Cavalry Brigade, Left Grand Division.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.

17th Maine, Col. Thomas A. Roberts.
3d Michigan, Maj. Moses B. Houghton.
5th Michigan:
Lieut. Col. John Gilluly.
Maj. Edward T. Sherlock.
1st New York, Col. J. Frederick Pierson.
37th New York, Col. Samuel B. Hayman.
101st New York, Col. George F. Chester.

*Artillery.**

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.

1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E, Lieut. Pardon S. Jastram.
3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. John G. Turnbull.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

1st Massachusetts:
Lieut. Col. Clark B. Baldwin.
Col. Napoleon B. McLaughlen.
11th Massachusetts, Col. William Blaisdell.
16th Massachusetts, Col. Thomas R. Tannatt.
2d New Hampshire, Col. Gilman Marston.
11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
26th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Benjamin C. Tilghman.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE B. HALL.

70th New York, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
71st New York, Maj. Thomas Rafferty.
72d New York, Col. William O. Stevens.
73d New York, Col. William R. Brewster.
74th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury.
120th New York, Col. George H. Sharpe.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.

5th New Jersey, Col. William J. Sewell.
6th New Jersey, Col. George C. Burling.
7th New Jersey, Col. Louis R. Francine.
8th New Jersey, Col. Adolphus J. Johnson.
2d New York, Col. Sidney W. Park.
115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted.

Artillery.

Capt. JAMES E. SMITH.

New Jersey Light, 2d Battery, Capt. A. Judson Clark.
New York Light, 4th Battery, Lieut. Joseph E. Nairn.
1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. Justin E. Dimick.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. Francis W. Seeley.

* Capt. La Rhett L. Livingston, chief of the corps artillery.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.

First Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. A. SANDERS PIATT.*
(2.) Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN.

86th New York, Lieut. Col. Barna J. Chapin.
124th New York, Col. A. Van Horne Ellis.
122d Pennsylvania, Col. Emlen Franklin.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

12th New Hampshire, Col. Joseph H. Potter.
163d New York, Maj. James J. Byrne.
84th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel M. Bowman.
110th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Crowther.

Artillery.

New York Light, 10th Battery, Capt. John T. Bruen.
New York Light, 11th Battery, Capt. Albert A. von Puttkammer.
1st Ohio Light, Battery H, Lieut. George W. Norton.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES BARNES.

2d Maine:
Lieut. Col. George Varney.
Maj. Daniel F. Sargent.
Massachusetts Sharpshooters, 2d Company, Capt. Lewis E. Wentworth.
18th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hayes.
22d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William S. Tilton.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ira C. Abbott.
13th New York:
Col. Elisha G. Marshall.
Lieut. Col. Francis A. Schoeffel.
25th New York, Capt. Patrick Connelly.
118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Gwyn.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
32d Massachusetts, Col. Francis J. Parker.
4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
14th New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Davies.
62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

Third Brigade.

Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON.

20th Maine, Col. Adelbert Ames.
Michigan Sharpshooters, Brady's company, Lieut. Jonas H. Titus, jr.
16th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Norval E. Welch.
12th New York, Lieut. Col. Robert M. Richardson.
17th New York, Capt. John Vickers.
44th New York:
Lieut. Col. Freeman Conner.
Maj. Edward B. Knox.
83d Pennsylvania, Col. Strong Vincent.

* Disabled December 13.

*Artillery.**

Massachusetts Light, 3d Battery (C), Capt. Augustus P. Martin.
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett.

Sharpshooters.

1st United States, Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Lieut. Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

3d United States, Capt. John D. Wilkins.
4th United States, Capt. Hiram Dryer.
12th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Matthew M. Blunt.
12th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Thomas M. Anderson.
14th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. John D. O'Connell.
14th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. Giles B. Overton.

Second Brigade.

(1.) Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS.
(2.) Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL.

1st and 2d United States (battalion), Capt. Salem S. Marsh.
6th United States, Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
7th United States (battalion), Capt. David P. Hancock.
10th United States, Capt. Henry E. Maynadier.
11th United States, Capt. Charles S. Russell.
17th and 19th United States (battalion), Capt. John P. Wales.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

5th New York, Col. Cleveland Winslow.
140th New York, Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke.
146th New York, Col. Kenner Garrard.

Artillery.

1st Ohio Light, Battery L., Lieut. Frederick Dornies.
5th United States, Battery I, Lieut. Malbone F. Watson.†

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

91st Pennsylvania, Col. Edgar M. Gregory.
126th Pennsylvania:
Col. James G. Elder.
Lieut. Col. David W. Rowe.
129th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob G. Frick.
134th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward O'Brien.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.

123d Pennsylvania, Col. John B. Clark.
131st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William B. Shaut.
133d Pennsylvania, Col. Franklin B. Speakman.
155th Pennsylvania, Col. Edward J. Allen.

Artillery.

1st New York Light, Battery C, Lieut. William H. Phillips.
1st United States, Batteries E and G, Capt. Alanson M. Randol.‡

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* Capt. Stephen H. Weed, chief of the corps artillery.
† Chief of artillery, Second Division.
‡ Chief of artillery, Third Division.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

1st Massachusetts, Col. Horace B. Sargent.
3d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Edward S. Jones.
4th Pennsylvania, Col. James K. Kerr.
5th United States, Capt. James E. Harrison.

Artillery.

2d United States, Batteries B and L, Capt. James M. Robertson.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

ESCORT.

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Richard H. Rush.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.

ESCORT.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Constantine Taylor.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER PHELPS, Jr.

22d New York, Lieut. Col. John McKie, jr.
24th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Beardsley.
30th New York, Lieut. Col. Morgan H. Chrysler.
84th New York (14th Militia), Lieut. Col. William H. de Bevoise.
2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES GAVIN.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John F. Cheek.
76th New York, Col. William P. Wainwright.
95th New York, Col. George H. Biddle.
56th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann.

Third Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM F. ROGERS.

21st New York, Capt. George N. Layton.
23d New York, Col. Henry C. Hoffman.
35th New York, Col. Newton B. Lord.
80th New York (20th Militia), Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh.

Fourth Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.
(2.) Col. LYSANDER CUTLER.

19th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Williams.
24th Michigan, Col. Henry A. Morrow.
2d Wisconsin, Col. Lucius Fairchild.
6th Wisconsin :
Col. Lysander Cutler.
Lieut. Col. Edward S. Bragg.
7th Wisconsin, Col. William W. Robinson.

*Artillery.**

(1.) Capt. GEORGE A. GERRISH.†
(2.) Capt. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery, Lieut. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st New York Light, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

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* Col. Charles S. Wainwright, chief of the corps artillery.
† Wounded.

SECOND DIVISION.

(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.*
(2.) Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR.

First Brigade.

Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.

16th Maine, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tilden.
94th New York, Maj. John A. Kress.
104th New York, Maj. Gilbert G. Prey.
105th New York:
Maj. Daniel A. Sharp.
Capt. Abraham Moore.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

12th Massachusetts, Col. James L. Bates.
26th New York:
Lieut. Col. Gilbert S. Jennings.
Maj. Ezra F. Wetmore.
90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech.
136th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR.
(2.) Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.

13th Massachusetts:
Col. Samuel H. Leonard.
Lieut. Col. N. Walter Batchelder.
83d New York (9th Militia):
Capt. John Hendrickson.
Capt. Joseph A. Moesch.
Lieut. Isaac E. Hoagland.
Lieut. Henry P. Claire.
97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
11th Pennsylvania:
Col. Richard Coulter.
Capt. Christian Kuhn.
88th Pennsylvania, Maj. David A. Griffith.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE F. LEPPIEN.

Maine Light, 2d Battery, Capt. James A. Hall.
Maine Light, 5th Battery, Capt. George F. Leppien.
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery F, Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts.

THIRD DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

First Brigade.

(1.) Col. WILLIAM SINCLAIR.*
(2.) Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.

1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. William C. Talley.
2d Pennsylvania Reserves:
Col. William McCandless.
Capt. Timothy Mealey.
6th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Wellington H. Ent.
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles), Capt. Charles F. Taylor.
121st Pennsylvania, Col. Chapman Biddle.

Second Brigade.

Col. ALBERT L. MAGILTON.

3d Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Horatio G. Sickel.
4th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Woolworth.
7th Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Henry C. Bolinger.
8th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. Silas M. Baily.
142d Pennsylvania, Col. Robert P. Cummins.

* Wounded.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. C. FEGER JACKSON.*
(2.) Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER.
(3.) Lieut. Col. ROBERT ANDERSON.

5th Pensylvania Reserves:
Col. Joseph W. Fisher.
Lieut. Col. George Dare.
9th Pennsylvania Reserves:
Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson.
Maj. James McK. Snodgrass.
10th Pennsylvania Reserves, Maj. James B. Knox.
11th Pennsylvania Reserves, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
12th Pennsylvania Reserves, Capt. Richard Gustin.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A, Lieut. John G. Simpson.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G, Capt. Frank P. Amsden.
5th United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

ESCORT.

10th New York Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. George Vanderbilt.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company I, Capt. James Starr.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company K, Capt. Frederick C. Newhall.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.

First Brigade.

Col. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.

1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Mark W. Collet.
2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
3d New Jersey, Col. Henry W. Brown.
4th New Jersey:
Col. William B. Hatch.
Lieut. Col. James N. Duffy.
15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
23d New Jersey, Col. Henry O. Ryerson.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. CAKE.

5th Maine, Col. Edward A. Scammon.
16th New York, Col. Joel J. Seaver.
27th New York, Col. Alex. D. Adams.
121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
96th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Peter A. Filbert[?].

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

18th New York, Col. George R. Myers.
31st New York, Lieut. Col. Leopold C. Newman.
32d New York, Col. Francis E. Pinto.
95th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Elisha Hall.

Artillery.†

Maryland Light, Battery A, Capt. John W. Wolcott.
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
New Jersey Light, 1st Battery, Capt. William Hexamer.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.

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* Killed.
† Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, chief of the corps artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT.

6th Maine, Col. Hiram Burnham.
43d New York, Col. Benjamin F. Baker.
49th Pennsylvania, Col. William H. Irwin.
119th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.
5th Wisconsin, Col. Amasa Cobb.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY WHITING.

26th New Jersey, Col. Andrew J. Morrison.
2d Vermont, Lieut. Col. Charles H Joyce.
3d Vermont, Col. Breed N. Hyde.
4th Vermont, Col. Charles B. Stoughton
5th Vermont, Col. Lewis A. Grant.
6th Vermont, Col. Nathan Lord, jr.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. VINTON.*
(2.) Col. ROBERT F. TAYLOR.
(3.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

21st New Jersey, Col. Gilliam Van Houten.
20th New York, Col. Ernst von Vegesack.
33d New York, Col. Robert F. Taylor.
49th New York, Col. Daniel D. Bidwell.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. Winsor B. French.

Artillery.

Maryland Light, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
New York Light, 1st Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
New York Light, 3d Battery, Lieut. William A. Harn.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. Leonard Martin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.

65th New York, Col. Alexander Shaler.
67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York, Col. Silas Titus.
23d Pennsylvania, Maj. John F. Glenn.
61st Pennsylvania, Col. George C. Spear.
82d Pennsylvania, Col. David H. Williams.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr

7th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Franklin P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts, Col. Henry L. Eustis.
37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards
36th New York, Col. William H. Browne
2d Rhode Island:
Col. Frank Wheaton.
Lieut. Col. Nelson Viall.

Third Brigade.

(1.) Col. THOMAS A. ROWLEY.
(2.) Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Maj. Wilson Hubbell.
93d Pennsylvania, Maj. John M. Mark.
98th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Adolph Mehler.
102d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph M. Kinkead.
139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James D. Owens.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery D, Capt. Michael Hall.
2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.

* Wounded.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

(1.) Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD.*
(2.) Col. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

District of Columbia, Independent Company, Lieut. William H. Orton.
1st Maine, Lieut. Col. Calvin S. Douty.
1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Joseph Kargé.
2d New York, Maj. Henry E. Davies.
10th New York, Lieut. Col. William Irvine.
1st Pennsylvania, Col. Owen Jones.

Artillery.

3d United States, Battery C, Capt. Horatio G. Gibson.

No. 3.

Reports of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac, of operations November 9, 1862–January 25, 1863, and congratulatory message from the President.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—4.05 a. m.

In accordance with your directions, I send you copies of orders issued, which I hope will be satisfactory. I will send you a more definite dispatch after my interview with the commanders of grand divisions to-day. Our movements have been very much embarrassed by the cold weather, but we still hope for success. The gunboats will not be able to assist us, in consequence of the ice in the river; in fact, it is feared that they may now be frozen in at a point some 30 miles below here. The harbor at Belle Plain was frozen over this morning. The men suffer very much from the cold, but the sick list is not very largely increasing. I hope to make the attempt to cross on Thursday morning at daybreak, with chances of success in our favor.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—3 a. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL,
Comdg. Defenses of the Upper Potomac, Hagerstown, Md.:

You will at once take steps to relieve the entire corps of General Slocum from duty on the Upper Potomac, with the exception of the detachments manning the permanent guns at Harper's Ferry. Accompanying this is a dispatch to General Slocum, giving the details of the change. It may be well to place General Kenly at Harper's Ferry, and to throw General Milroy or General Kelley at Martinsburg or farther down. Your definite instructions as to the latter movement will be given after I have communicated more fully with the General-in-Chief.

It is desirable that General Slocum should move at once, reaching

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* Killed.

Hillsborough, if possible, to-night. You will please send a small force of your cavalry with him as far as Leesburg, to look after his trains, and to remain at that place for a day or two after his rear has passed.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—3.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, *Fairfax Court-House:*

By a copy of a dispatch to General Slocum, this moment forwarded to you, you will see that he is ordered to join you. You will, in the mean time, move the main body of the force now under your command to Wolf Run Shoals, keeping your cavalry well out in the direction of New Market and the gaps in the Bull Run Mountains. Have your command ready to move at an hour's notice, with five or six days' rations of bread and small stores, with a good supply of beef cattle. Your cavalry can communicate with those from these headquarters at Dumfries, or in the direction of Stafford Springs and Hartwood. One of your telegraph operators can establish a station at Dumfries at once, or immediately on your arrival at Wolf Run Shoals, from which point, or from Fairfax Station, you can communicate with me by telegraph. You will leave strong guards at Fairfax Station, Fairfax Court-House, and at Union Mills, until the arrival of General Slocum; after which it is hoped that they can be replaced by troops from Washington. Captain Dahlgren will leave to-morrow at 10.45 with special verbal instructions.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this, with any suggestion you may have to make.

Should you deem it advisable to concentrate your main force at Brentsville instead of Wolf Run Shoals, drawing your supplies from Manassas Junction, you are at liberty to do so. It is expected that your quartermaster and commissary will look out for supplies for your two corps until you join the main army.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—3 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Commanding Corps, Harper's Ferry:

You will move your corps at once to this place, by way of the pontoon bridge over the Shenandoah, through Hillsborough, Wheatland, Leesburg, Centreville, Wolf Run Shoals, and Dumfries. It would appear that the best road between Leesburg and Centreville is by way of Gum Spring. Upon arriving at Centreville, you will report by an aide-de-camp to General Sigel, who will be at or in the neighborhood of Wolf Run Shoals crossing of the Occoquan, under whose command you will remain, forming part of the grand reserve division of this army. The route ordered for you from Centreville or Wolf Run Shoals may be changed by General Sigel, in accordance with directions from these headquarters.

General Morell has been ordered to replace the garrison at Harper's Ferry, and it is hoped you will be able to reach Hillsborough to-night, and Leesburg to-morrow night, and the neighborhood of Gum Spring on

the night of the 11th. You should carry from five to six days' of bread and small rations in your wagons, driving a good supply of beef cattle, and carrying three days' rations in haversacks. Should any small portion of your command be detached from you, you will nevertheless commence the movement at once, and order it to follow you. It does not seem necessary that the garrison which is to replace you at Harper's Ferry should arrive there before your departure, as there is no enemy near that place. The detachments manning the permanent batteries must not be disturbed.

Please acknowledge the receipt of this.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

(Copy sent to Generals Halleck, Sigel, and Morell.)

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—5 a. m.

MEMORANDUM ORDERS.

The three commanders of grand divisions will report at these headquarters at 12 o'clock to-day. In the mean time they will give the necessary orders to enable them to place their commands in position at daybreak on the morning of the 11th instant at such points as may be indicated by verbal instructions from the general commanding, not to exceed 8 miles from their present positions. The officers and men should be provided with three days' cooked rations. Forty rounds of ammunition must be carried in cartridge-boxes, and 20 rounds in pockets. The ammunition wagons and batteries will be supplied with at least three days' forage. Definite verbal instructions will be given as to the disposition to be made of the other trains of the command. The chief of artillery will detail such batteries as may be necessary to protect the crossing of the river, and, if the crossing is successful, the batteries will join their proper columns, if necessary. Definite verbal instructions will be given as to the dispositions of the cavalry of the different grand divisions.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside:

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—10.15 a. m.

GENERAL: You will notice that my orders of last night differed from the plan sent you before, in moving General Slocum by way of Centreville instead of Warrenton. I made this change because it seems to be the shortest way to join the rear of this army, where it will be used for keeping open communication, and because of the danger of his column being caught by bad weather on the road, short of supplies. On the present route he will all the time be where he can supply himself from some of the depots in Maryland or Washington, or by the railroad.

Soon after 12 o'clock to-day I will send a messenger to you with definite plan of operations.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—11.30 p. m.

GENERAL: All the orders have been issued to the several commanders of grand divisions and heads of departments for an attempt to cross the river on Thursday morning. The plans of the movement are somewhat modified by the movements of the enemy, who have been concentrating in large force opposite the point at which we originally intended to cross. I think now that the enemy will be more surprised by a crossing immediately in our front than in any other part of the river. The commanders of grand divisions coincide with me in this opinion, and I have accordingly ordered the movement, which will enable us to keep the force well concentrated, at the same time covering our communications in the rear. I am convinced that a large force of the enemy is now concentrated in the vicinity of Port Royal, its left resting near Fredericksburg, which we hope to turn. We have an abundance of artillery, and have made very elaborate preparations to protect the crossings. The importance of the movement and the details of the plan seem to be well understood by the grand division commanders, and we hope to succeed.

If the General-in-Chief desires it, I will send a minute statement by telegraph in cipher to-morrow morning. The movement is so important that I feel anxious to be fortified by his approval. Please answer.*

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 10, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I beg of you not to telegraph details of your plans, nor the times of your intended movements. No secret can be kept which passes through so many hands.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

DECEMBER 11, 1862—6.30 p. m.
(Received 7.40 p. m.)

GENERAL: Our troops now occupy Fredericksburg. We have three bridges opposite the town and two below, with a force on the opposite bank covering them. I expect to cross the rest of my command to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 11, 1862—7.45 [p. m.]. (Received 8.45 p. m.)

GENERAL: I was mistaken in saying we had five bridges built. We have succeeded in building four, and hope to have the fifth over before morning.

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* This dispatch, except the last two words, was also sent to General Halleck.

Fredericksburg is occupied by a division of our troops, and I hope to have the main body of our force over early to-morrow. Our loss is very slight.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

—

WASHINGTON, *December* 11, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Permit me to suggest the importance of pushing re-enforcements across during the night, so as to be able to resist any attack during the morning. This seems to me of vital importance.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 12, 1862. (Received 4.45 p. m.)

Our forces are crossing the river, and thus far without opposition.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Major-General HALLECK.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 14, 1862—12 p. m. (Received 12.50 a. m., 15th.)

No movements to-day. Will telegraph you in full in the morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff.*

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 14, 1862—4 a. m. (Received 4.30 a. m.)

I have just returned from the field. Our troops are all over the river We hold the first ridge outside the town, and 3 miles below. We hope to carry the crest to-day. Our loss is heavy—say, 5,000.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

The PRESIDENT.
(Copy to General Halleck.)

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862—4 a. m. (Received 4.15 a. m.)

I have thought it necessary to withdraw the army to this side of the river, and the movement has progressed satisfactorily thus far.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

The President desires that you report the reasons of your withdrawal as soon as possible.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862—5.30 p. m. (Received 6 p. m.)

Your dispatch is received. The army was withdrawn to this side of the river because I felt the positions in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack or retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us.

I hope this explanation will be satisfactory to the President. The army was withdrawn at night, without the knowledge of the enemy, and without loss either of property or men.

I have sent Colonel Aspinwall to you this afternoon, who can give you full accounts of the affairs at the present moment. I will send you a more full dispatch to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862.

I have the honor to offer the following reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's:

During my preparations for crossing at the place I had at first selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus weakening his defenses in front; and I also thought I discovered that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg; and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind and on the crests in the rear of the town, in which case we should fight him with great advantages in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new road, lately built by the enemy for purposes of more rapid communication along his lines; which point gained, his positions along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from them easily by an attack on his front, in connection with a movement in rear of the crest.

How near we came to accomplishing our object future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded; in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came very near success. Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to

decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds and fight us with his infantry. After which we recrossed to this side of the river unmolested, and without the loss of men or property.

As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions as if going on parade; not the least demoralization or disorganization existed.

To the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of this recrossing in the face of the enemy I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the points, had it been possible.

To the families and friends of the dead I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy, but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery.

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton onto this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary, and yourself, and that you have left the whole management in my hands, without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible.

I will visit you very soon and give you more definite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different grand divisions, corps, and my general and personal staff departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am much indebted for their hearty support and co-operation.

I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary, and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticipated when I last saw you.

Our killed amounted to 1,152; our wounded, about 9,000; our prisoners, about 700, which have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us.* The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for, and the dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeon reports a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds, 1,630 only being treated in hospitals.

I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support and confidence which I have always received from them, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

Message from President Lincoln to the Army of the Potomac.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, December 22, 1862.

To the Army of the Potomac:

I have just read your commanding general's report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was

* But see revised statement, pp. 129–142.

not an error, nor the failure other than accident. The courage with which you, in an open field, maintained the contest against an intrenched foe, and the consummate skill and success with which you crossed and recrossed the river, in the face of the enemy, show that you possess all the qualities of a great army, which will yet give victory to the cause of the country and of popular government.

Condoling with the mourners for the dead, and sympathizing with the severely wounded, I congratulate you that the number of both is comparatively so small.

I tender to you, officers and soldiers, the thanks of the nation.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 23, 1862.

GENERAL: In my report to you of the 17th instant the number of our wounded was stated as about 9,000, and the number receiving hospital treatment as 1,630. Both of these amounts are wrong. On the authority of Dr. Letterman, our medical director, I learn that the whole number of wounded is between 6,000 and 7,000.* About one-half of these are receiving treatment in hospital.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 26, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I have the honor to acknowledge your kind letter of the 23d, together with the late order of the President.

In the name of the Army of the Potomac, I beg leave to thank the President for his kind expressions of approbation and confidence in us. This assurance of support and appreciation by the Government of their labors is a source of great strength to the officers and men, and we hope, by our constant and unwearied efforts to sustain the cause for which we are laboring, ever to merit the esteem and confidence of the American people.

The address will be published to all the troops, accompanied by a general order, a copy of which will be duly transmitted to you.

I have the honor, &c.,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of the principal orders given, which will explain the operations of this army since the late movement was inaugurated. The detailed orders to the chiefs of my different staff departments are not essential to a general understanding of the events.

In accordance with these orders, the pontoons, troops, and artillery

* But see revised statement, pp. 129–142.

were all started for their proper positions at the designated hours on the 20th instant, but the severe storm that set in at 8 o'clock that night prevented their arrival at the appointed times. The pontoons and artillery were very much behind hand, the roads being so fearfully bad that it was almost impossible to move them. We, however, used every exertion during the day and night of the 21st, up to the morning of the 22d, to get them into proper positions. It was quite apparent during the forenoon of the 21st that the enemy had discovered our movement, and had commenced their preparations to meet us. Could we have had the pontoons there, ready to have crossed early on the 21st, as was hoped, there is scarcely a doubt but that the crossing could have been effected, and the objects of the movement attained; but the detention was unavoidable; the elements were against us. During the day and night of the 21st I had the positions of the enemy reconnoitered as thoroughly as was possible under the circumstances, and on the receipt of the final report of my chief engineer, at 4 a. m. on the 22d, I determined to abandon the attempt to cross the river at that point, but, at the same time, determined not to move the troops from their positions until I had had a consultation with the General-in-Chief as to the future movements, knowing that, whatever they may be, the influence upon movements upon other armies, of which I knew so little, would be very great, either for good or evil. I accordingly ordered the commands to remain in their present positions, and telegraphed the General-in-Chief that I was very anxious to see him, asking him if he would come down, or if I should visit him for an hour. His reply made it necessary for me to voluntarily leave my command, in order to see him, which I could not do, even for so short a time. I have, therefore, in accordance with the best judgment I can form, ordered the troops into their original positions, which, I hope, will be satisfactory. The reasons for this are entirely of a local nature, and will be given more fully hereafter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you will please have issued to each of the following-named battery commanders the accompanying order, and take the necessary steps to have it executed: Captain Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Artillery, Griffin's division; Captain Huntington, Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, Birney's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure.]

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Battery ——:

SIR: You will leave your camp, with two days' grain forage, at such an hour on Wednesday, the 10th instant, as to reach the open space be-

tween the Phillips house (headquarters of Major-General Sumner) and the Falmouth and Belle Plain road at sunset. You will report to Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery. You will be careful not to approach the crest of the hill sufficiently to enable your guns to be seen from the south side of the Rappahannock. You will obey, until you are ordered to rejoin your division, such orders as you may receive from Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, or from Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you will please have issued to each of the following-named battery commanders the accompanying order, and take the necessary steps to have it executed: Lieutenant Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Griffin's division; Captain Smith, Fourth New York Battery, Sickles' division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure.]

The COMMANDING OFFICER,
Battery ——— :

SIR: You will report in person to Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, commanding artillery, at the office of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 10th instant. You will obey, until you are ordered to rejoin your division, such orders as you may receive from Lieutenant-Colonel Hays or Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
December 12, 1862.

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that this grand division will continue the movement across the river this morning at 7 o'clock. The General-in-Chief desires this notice to be given to you, in order that you may be prepared to follow the movement with your command.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

* * * * * * *

Whipple's division will bivouac between the Lacy house and the river, guarding the ford.

The above extract, from orders received from headquarters grand division, is furnished for your information and guidance. Headquar-

ters Third Corps, and the other two divisions of this corps, will be in the vicinity of the bridges crossing the river, in rear of General Franklin. You will remain in the position indicated in the above extract until further orders.

By command of Brigadier-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 12, 1862—4.15 p. m.

General WHIPPLE:

In addition to the orders sent you just now, the general commanding corps directs me to say that in case any emergency arises, you will apply to Major-General Hooker (at the Phillips house) for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862—5.55 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

General Hardie will carry this dispatch to you, and remain with you during the day. The general commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out at once a division at least to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the height near Captain Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the Plank road to its intersection with the Telegraph road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the heights on both of these roads. Holding these two heights, with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during a fog. Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions given to Generals Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once, as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 13, 1862—9 a. m.

Brigadier-General WHIPPLE:

GENERAL: The general commanding corps directs that you place your division in position to cross the three bridges opposite Fredericks-

burg at once, to the support of General Sumner, in case he should need you. He also directs that you communicate the purport of this order to General Sumner.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 8.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 13, 1862—11.20 a. m.

General BIRNEY:

By order of General Franklin, received per Captain Starr, you will move your division at once, and cross the lower bridge, as indicated by General Franklin, at the head of which bridge you will meet Captain West, of General Franklin's staff, who will conduct the head of your column to its position. Captain West, it is presumed, has orders from General Franklin what disposition to make of your division. I am directed by General Franklin to report in person to him, at whose headquarters you will find me.

Very respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

[Inclosure No. 9.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
GENERAL WILLCOX'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 13, 1862—3.40 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: General Couch has sent in word that he has almost carried the heights in front of him. Reports from General Franklin at 2 p. m. that he was doing well, and gaining ground. Willcox has sent forward Sturgis to Couch's support, and, at his suggestion, I have directed Griffin to follow Sturgis, and support him. I have just now received word that Couch has carried the heights, and wants support. I sent Humphreys to re-enforce him (Couch) and push the advantage gained.

Very respectfully, yours,

BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 10.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—4.10 p. m.

General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Have just sent Sykes' orders Candler brought to me in front the Telegraph road. Griffin I have had to place to relieve Sturgis, and he is now engaged. In compliance with urgent reports from General Couch, I have sent Humphreys to his support. My command is thus all placed in action. General Couch sent word that his command was falling back, and he must have help; therefore I sent Humphreys.

Very respectfully,

BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure No. 11.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—8 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: I shall soon have in full report of effective force for duty in ranks to-night. All here seem to agree that it will be one of the most difficult of operations to carry this crest in front, there being so many obstacles of natural and military strength. This is for your private information. Sturgis thinks if Franklin has pressed them hard on the left, they will evacuate. Griffin reports obstacles, such as rifle-fences, walls, &c., in the way. I send you this, not as official, but merely as the opinions expressed here. Please consider it private.

Yours,

B.

[Inclosure No. 12.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—10.40 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, directing the relief of Couch's command by Sykes' and Humphreys' divisions, has been received and the proper directions given. With this is Colonel Hawkins, one of General Burnside's old regimental commanders, who has a very clear idea of the position in our front, combined with a knowledge of the roads and country. I have requested General Getty to send him over, that he may explain fully to General Burnside and yourself what he has to me. Am I to renew the attack, or simply hold the position?

Waiting further orders, I am, very respectfully, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 13.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Griffin's division to-day relieved Sturgis', at the urgent request of Generals Sturgis and Willcox, and, by your order, I am now to relieve Couch's line with Sykes and Humphreys. General Willcox states that Sturgis' command has been in all day; his ammunition exhausted, and he cannot properly relieve Griffin. I am, therefore, fighting or holding to-morrow Couch's line and Sturgis' portion of Willcox's line, a longer line than I ought to fight, and almost without support of my own. Of course, Couch and Willcox will, as soon as replenished with ammunition, be able to support or relieve me, but I do not think I should be placed in such a position. On our picket lines the enemy are heard talking; moving of wheels is heard, but I have no positive information as to what the nature of the movement is. I inclose a report received from General Humphreys.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

[Sub-inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862.

GENERAL: I find that my Second Brigade has fired a great deal of its ammunition: the First very little. Ten wagons will be required to replenish them, supposing all to have 60 rounds given to them. I should like to see you, to tell you why we did not carry the stone wall. We would have done it but for the presence of a mass of men lying behind a little hill, or embankment, who were firing when they came up, so, when I tried the other brigade, the mass of men lying behind this bank forced our two lines into a column, which reached to within 50 yards of the stone wall, or perhaps less. The details have been sent out to bring back the killed and wounded. We lost heavily. One-half of the Second Brigade retired from the crest across the plain (under my command) to the ravine (under orders from General Hooker or from yourself) slowly, in perfect order, and singing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Inclosure No. 14.]

ON THE FIELD,
December 13, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General FRENCH:

My line of skirmishers moved forward and drove the enemy over the crest of the first hill, where we were compelled to await re-enforcements. The regiments of Kimball's brigade came forward, and with us held the position. On moving to the right of our line, I learned that General Kimball was wounded, and I to take charge of his brigade. I at once designated Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer to take charge of the skirmishers, and on foot started to find General Kimball's staff. I dispatched Captain Mason to report to you. The brigade was scattered all over the line—no regiment entire. I directed the Eighth Ohio to watch the right, and sent out to find our regiments. I have found the Eighth Ohio, Seventh [West] Virginia, and Twenty-fourth New Jersey entirely out of ammunition, and have directed them to form behind the hill, in rear of the main line, fix bayonets, and await ammunition and time to reform the brigade. Scattered as it is, it is of no service, but when reunited we may be enabled to do some service; but scattered as it now is, it only adds to the confusion. I will reform it as soon as possible, and hope for ammunition. I think our right needs more troops, as the enemy re-enforce from that flank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,
Colonel Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

[Inclosure No. 15.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 14, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: General Humphreys informs me that his effective strength this morning is but about 2,000. He lost over 1,000, he thinks. Is getting in all stragglers that he can find. He has one brigade on left of road, about where they were last night. Sykes on the right and left of road, in advance of ditch. Griffin on Sykes' left. The morning is very clear,

and their position is well defined. Their troops line the stone wall and rifle-pits. What they have behind the crest on which their batteries are, the balloon ought to show. Ought not some general disposition of troops be made in houses to provide for a failure of the attacking column? I have none for this purpose, as all are in position, and those in position cannot be moved under the fire to which they will be exposed. They are very close to the enemy's line, having been placed in position after dark. I understood General Burnside that Willcox, for his attacking column, would have Captain Weed, my chief of artillery, at his disposal, and all the artillery necessary.

Very respectfully, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 16.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
December 15, 1862.

1st. Until further orders, no soldiers will be passed across the bridges to Fredericksburg, unless their commands shall be upon that side of the river, or they be provided with passes from the grand division commanders, or from these headquarters.

2d. No stragglers or wounded men will be permitted to cross from Fredericksburg to the opposite side of the river who shall not be provided with such passes, or who shall not be on duty.

3d. No property stolen from and belonging to inhabitants of Fredericksburg will be crossed over the bridges.

By command of Brigadier-General Patrick, provost-marshal-general:

W. W. BECKWITH,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 17.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 15, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, I have the honor to reply that your report of 11.30 was satisfactory, and that he will visit your headquarters in two or three hours.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 18.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

By direction of the general commanding, I have the honor to inform you that he disapproves of the proposition to send out a flag of truce, for the purpose of burying the dead between the picket lines of the two armies.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 19.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 15, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that all the troops now occupying the right bank of the Rappahannock be withdrawn to-night, excepting General Butterfield's corps, which will occupy and hold Fredericksburg. Major-General Sumner has given orders that his command be removed, under your directions. The two divisions of your command now on the left will be ordered to rejoin you as soon as they cross the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: Upon my arrival here at our old camp-ground, I find a brigade of General Sigel's command encamped on a portion of General Sykes' old ground. Humphreys' and Griffin's divisions are getting in pretty near to their old places. As General Sigel ranks me, I cannot give him orders. I would respectfully ask further instructions that will remedy the difficulty.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.

[Inclosure No. 21.]

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1862—12.42 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Since writing you, a few moments since, I learn that General Sykes' division has encamped on the ground near Falmouth where his troops were the day of the bombardment and of our movement on Fredericksburg. I have thought proper to advise you thus, as it may influence your decision or orders as to where I should assemble my corps. Will you please communicate instructions by bearer, and oblige,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 22.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 16, 1863.

Major-General SUMNER:

The commanding general directs that you furnish such batteries as may be required by Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery; Brigadier-General Hays; Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, and Captain De Russy. These batteries are to cover the respective places of crossing, and they may be recalled to join their commands

after the passage is effected. The artillery ammunition train of the grand divisions will be assembled in the neighborhood of their respective crossing places, and placed under the charge of an officer, who will report the locality to the commandant of artillery who covers the crossing. Captain De Russy at United States Ford; Colonel Tompkins at Banks' Ford, and General Hays at Falmouth. The general requests that you will please reiterate the orders in reference to a careful expenditure of ammunition. No battery wagon or forge will cross the river with the troops.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

(Same to Franklin and Hooker.)

[Inclosure No. 23.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 19, 1863—2.30 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Stafford Court-House:

The commanding general directs that you order a division to be distributed as follows, with its headquarters at Potomac Creek Station: One brigade, with artillery, to guard Potomac Run railroad bridge and Brooke's Station bridge; one brigade at Aquia Creek Landing, for defense and to furnish details for fatigue duty; one brigade at Belle Plain, relieving, as early as possible to-morrow morning, the troops of General Franklin at the two landings. Order one division to extend from Maria Church to Hartwood Church, with its headquarters at the first-named point. Order General Slocum, who is now under orders to Dumfries, to bring all of his corps, except the garrison at Wolf Run Shoals and Dumfries, to Stafford Court-House; the garrison at Wolf Run Shoals to be brought down as soon as relieved by the troops of General Heintzelman. You will locate your headquarters as you may deem proper, and establish outposts of infantry and cavalry in the direction of Stafford Springs and Deep Run; at the same time send scouting parties as far as Brentsville, Catlett's, Rappahannock Station, and the fords on the Rappahannock. We have information that Hampton's cavalry is between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. The telegraph should be constructed to your headquarters as soon as possible.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 24.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 19, 1863.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that Major-General Sigel has been ordered to furnish details from his command to relieve your troops now on duty at Aquia Creek and Belle Plain, the two landings. They are expected to arrive early to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 25.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General SUMNER,
Commanding Right Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to request you to hold your command in readiness to move at an early hour on the morning of the 21st. Copies of orders given Major-Generals Franklin, Hooker, and Sigel will be given you to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 26.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1863—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Right Grand Division:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find instructions given to the generals commanding the other two grand divisions, all of which explain themselves. The Ninth Army Corps will not be required to move at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning, as designated by my previous orders, but will be in readiness to move as soon as orders are received. I will see you at your headquarters at a very early hour to-morrow morning. When the Ninth Corps moves, it should follow the road in rear of Couch's corps. Mr. Cushing, of your staff, is conversant with the roads. The probable time which it will be required to start will be 6.30 o'clock. I have placed all the cavalry at these headquarters at the disposal of General Pleasonton, and have instructed him to keep his command in hand, ready to start at a moment's notice, subject to your orders or my own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division:

GENERAL: Your place of crossing will be at a point just below Banks' Ford, over the pontoon bridges to be constructed by General Woodbury. The commanding general directs that you will please have one division of your command ready to accompany an aide-de-camp of General Woodbury, who will report to you at 11 a. m. to-day, and will conduct it to a place of bivouac for the night. This division will assist in getting the pontoons down to the river, under the direction of an engineer officer, at an early hour to-morrow, and then will be thrown across the river in pontoons, with a view to holding the opposite bank while the two bridges are being built. The remainder of your command will please move in such manner as to have the head of your column at the place of crossing at 7.30 o'clock to-morrow morning, and have them so concentrated as to have a continuous column crossing the bridge. If we succeed in crossing, you will please move your command with a view to seizing the heights immediately above the crossing and holding the Fall Hill road, which leads from Fredericksburg, in front of Dr.

Taylor's house, to the Plank road. If this work should be accomplished, you will, immediately after connecting with General Hooker on your right, throw your right flank forward to a point on the other side of the Plank road, designated on the map as Guest's, accomplishing which it is presumed the heights in front of the town will be evacuated by the enemy. General Hooker will be ordered to keep your right well supported, and General Sumner will be ordered to follow you immediately over the bridges. The plan spoken of last night is so far modified as to do away with the probability of the throwing of a bridge below your crossing for General Sumner's command, and he will follow you in reserve. I state this because engineers think that a bridge cannot be thrown at that place. An attempt will be made, and it is possible that Taylor's Heights may be taken by Sumner's infantry. You may be sure that everything will be done to accomplish it that can be. Many of the details of this plan were talked over last night, but if there are any other points on which you desire information, he will be glad to give it you. He takes it for granted your topographical engineers have been informed by Mr. Bowen of the route to be pursued by your columns. He will be in communication with you during the day, and will endeavor to give you such orders as the emergencies may require.

I need not impress upon you the importance of a most vigorous attack. General Gregg will maintain his line of pickets below, and will hold himself in readiness in rear of your column, at such place as you may designate, to move at short notice in such direction as he may be required. The general commanding is of the opinion that a point between your headquarters and his, in a sheltered position, will be a proper place for him, as General Gregg can be reached by telegraph from headquarters. If such is the disposition, please instruct him to have an orderly in waiting at the telegraph office.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1863—1 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: Your place of crossing will be at a point just above Banks' Ford instead of United States Ford. The commanding general directs you will please have one division of your command ready to accompany an aide-de-camp of General Woodbury, who will report to you at 11 a. m. to-day, and will conduct it to a place of bivouac for the night. This division will assist in getting the pontoons down to the river, under the direction of the engineer officer, and will then be thrown across the river in pontoons, with a view to holding the opposite bank while the bridges are being built. The remainder of your command you will please move in such manner as to have the head of your column at the place of crossing at 7.30 a. m. on the 21st. General Franklin crosses at a point a mile below you. The aide of General Woodbury will designate to you on the map your place of crossing. Definite written instructions will be given you to-morrow as to your movements when across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 20, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Center Grand Division:*

GENERAL: In addition to the orders already given you, the following will be for your guidance, if you succeed in crossing your command at the designated place: You will, if possible, seize the heights upon which Decker's house is situated, occupying at the same time the wooded ground above it. The bridge over Mott Run, near the foot of Decker's Hill, should be secured as early as possible, and held either under the guns of the battery or by an infantry force. You will readily see the importance of securing this bridge, as it will be the only rapid means of communication between yourself and General Franklin. These two points having been occupied, you will extend your command as much to the right and front as possible, keeping your advanced line well supported. The Plank road is some 2½ miles from Decker's house, and it is very desirable to secure a position on that road at or in advance of Salem Church, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the intersection of the Fall Hill road with the Plank road. The Fall Hill road is the one that runs up the river from Fredericksburg until it reaches a point opposite Falmouth, when it bears to the left, and, passing Dr. Taylor's house, intersects the Plank road at Morrison's. General Franklin is ordered, after crossing, to secure the heights above his crossing, and afterward Taylor's Heights, and, in case he is successful, to extend his right to the neighborhood of Guest's house. You will please hold yourself in readiness to support his right, and, in case the enemy should vacate the heights in his front, it may be advisable to throw your force down the old Mine road to the Telegraph road. This road is wrongly laid down on the map; it is nearer Fredericksburg than the map represents. It may be well to state that there is an infantry and cavalry force in the vicinity of the United States Ford that needs watching. I have attached to General Averell another regiment, 1,000 strong, and have relieved a portion of his pickets. He is subject to your order, having simply received orders from me to remain at Potomac Creek, ready to move at a moment's notice, when ordered by you or myself. It having been reported by Captain Comstock that the crossing below General Franklin's, ordered for General Sumner's command, is impracticable, I have ordered General Sumner to hold his two corps in readiness to follow you and General Franklin. I shall, however, attempt to throw a bridge at that place for footmen, at least.

These instructions may be materially modified by the events of to-morrow, during which day I hope to be in frequent personal communication with you. I need not say to you that this attack upon the enemy should be a vigorous one. My headquarters will be at Wroton's house until 8 a. m. An aide will be sent to communicate with you. I will send you a guide before you commence your movement across the river to-morrow morning.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 27.]

HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January* 20, 1863.

Col. A. BUSCHBECK, *Commanding:*

You will make the following disposition of the troops in your division: One brigade to take position at once in support of the batteries on the

heights just south of the town, opposite the old crossing of General Franklin, and one brigade will take position just in rear of the Seddon house, some 4 or 5 miles below the crossing. The most able-bodied men will be detailed for this service, while those not able to march will be left in their camp as camp guards. This movement is intended simply as a demonstration, and the men will be placed in the wood in rear, as if trying to conceal themselves from the enemy, at the same time making it apparent that we have a force at these positions. Skillful officers should be detailed for this service. Captain Fearing will conduct the brigade that is to take position in rear of the batteries near the town, and Mr. Marvin will conduct the brigade that is to take position near the Seddon house. A battery will accompany this brigade. This battery, as well as those just below the town, will open fire at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning on the rifle-pits in their front, and continue it at intervals until an hour after daylight. Your remaining brigade will remain in its present position. You will keep in constant communication with the commanders of your brigades during the day by orderlies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 28.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Right Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general requests that you will furnish Brigadier-General Hays with such details as he may require in removing the artillery he has in position, both that belonging to your command and to the reserve artillery.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 29.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that orders have been issued to Major-Generals Hooker and Franklin to withdraw their commands, and also that General Franklin has been ordered to detail a division to remain as a guard to the pontoon trains. The general wishes that you have the pontoons collected and trains parked in a good position, so that they can be withdrawn as soon as the condition of the roads will admit. You will please send an aide back with the orderly for such further verbal instructions as the general deems necessary, on receiving report of the condition of trains, &c.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 30.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that a strong division of your command be detailed to remain as a guard for the pontoons. The remainder of your command will return to their respective camps. The artillery belonging to the several divisions will be turned over to them. The division to remain with the pontoons will be relieved by one from General Sigel's within a few days. The general also requests that you detail a sufficient force to assist Colonel Tompkins in bringing back the reserve artillery with him. As Major-General Hooker has also received orders to remove his command, the general requests that care be taken to prevent the two grand divisions occupying the same road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 31.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you return with your command to its original position. The artillery in position belonging to your several divisions will be turned over to them before starting. The general also directs that you detail a force sufficient to assist Captain De Russy in bringing back the reserve artillery which he has with him. As Major-General Franklin has orders to remove his command, the general requests that care be taken to prevent the two grand divisions from occupying the same road.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

—

NEW YORK, *November* 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Army of the Potomac during the time it was under my command:

On November 7, 1862, General Buckingham arrived at my headquarters, at Orleans, Va., with the following order and letter:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 182. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., November* 5, 1862.

By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Major-General McClellan be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and that Major-General Burnside take the command of that army.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, November 5, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Immediately on assuming command of the Army of the Potomac you will report the position of your troops and what you purpose doing with them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

After some consultation, it was decided that General Buckingham and myself should proceed to the headquarters of General McClellan, then at Rectortown, where the order relieving General McClellan was delivered to him; after which it was decided that the orders which had already been issued by General McClellan, directing the movement of the army for concentration near Warrenton, with a view to accumulating supplies, and for other purposes, should be carried out, and that he should remain in command of the army until we reached Warrenton.

It was understood that the army was then moving, as near as possible, under certain general instructions contained in a letter from the President to General McClellan, a copy of which was sent to me under cover of the following letter, and is marked A in the appendix:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 11, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 7th was received last evening at 9 o'clock. I telegraphed to you this morning to arrange a meeting for to-morrow. I hope to hear from you to-night.

I inclose you herewith a copy of a letter from the President to General McClellan, dated the 13th of last month. I wish you to carefully consider the President's views, as contained in that letter, so that we may talk it over understandingly to-morrow. General Meigs and General Haupt will accompany me.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

On the 9th day of November General McClellan issued an order relinquishing the command of the army, after which an order was issued from my headquarters assuming command.

The positions of the different corps of the army were as follows: The First, Second, and Fifth Corps near Warrenton; Sixth Corps at New Baltimore; Ninth Corps, with Stoneman's and Whipple's divisions, on both sides of the river, in the neighborhood of Waterloo; Eleventh Corps at Gainesville, New Baltimore, and the gaps; Pleasonton at Jefferson and Amissville, with advance on Hazel River; Bayard at Rappahannock Station and neighborhood; Slocum was still at Harper's Ferry and Fayetteville. There were no pontoons with the moving army at this time, and our supplies had run very low. It will be observed that directions were given in the order from General Halleck to me, dated November 5, to report at once a plan for the future operations of the army, which was done, and is marked B in the appendix. This plan had been fully matured, and was at the time understood to be in accordance with the views of most of the prominent general officers in the command. It had been written out and was sent to Washington by Maj. E. M. Neill on November 10, and delivered to General G. W. Cullum, chief of staff, the following day; after which General Halleck telegraphed me that he would meet me at Warrenton on the next day (the 12th), which he did, accompanied by Generals Meigs and Haupt. During that night and the next morning we had long consultations. General Halleck was strongly in favor of continuing the movement of

the army in the direction of Culpeper and Gordonsville, and my own plan was as strongly adhered to by me. He declined to take the responsibility of issuing an order, but said that the whole matter would be left to the decision of the President, and, if the President approved my plan, I was to move the main army to Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, and there cross the Rappahannock on pontoon bridges, which were to be sent from Washington.

In my interview with General Halleck I represented to him that soon after commencing the movement in the direction of Fredericksburg my telegraphic communication with Washington would be broken, and that I relied upon him to see that such parts of my plan as required action in Washington would be carried out. He told me that everything required by me would receive his attention, and that he would at once order, by telegraph, the pontoon trains spoken of in my plan, and would, upon his return to Washington, see that they were promptly forwarded. After his return he sent me the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

The President has just assented to your plan. He thinks it will succeed if you move rapidly; otherwise not. * * *

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

This dispatch was received at my headquarters, at Warrenton, at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 14th, and I at once issued orders for the different commands to move in accordance with the above-mentioned plan. The remark in this dispatch, indicating the great necessity for the speedy movement of the troops, was entirely in accordance with my own views, as the season was so far advanced that I looked for but little time in which to move the army effectively.

General Sumner's grand division started at daylight on the morning of the 15th, and the grand divisions of Generals Franklin and Hooker, together with the cavalry, started on the 16th.

General Sumner's advance reached Falmouth on the 17th. General Franklin concentrated his command at Stafford Court-House, and General Hooker his in the vicinity of Hartwood. The cavalry was in the rear, and covering the fords of the Rappahannock. The plan submitted by me on November 9 (see Appendix B) will explain fully the reasons for these movements. It contemplated, however, the prompt starting of pontoons from Washington. I supposed this would be attended to; but, feeling anxious to know something definite in regard to them before telegraphic communication with Washington should be interrupted, I directed Lieutenant Comstock, my chief engineer, on the morning of the 14th, to ask General Woodbury, by telegraph, if the pontoons were ready to move. Not receiving an immediate reply, I directed him to telegraph to General Woodbury a second time, urging him to forward the trains promptly.

To this second dispatch he received the following answer on the morning of the 15th:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 14, 1862.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK:

I have received your two telegrams to-day. Captain Spaulding has arrived, and thirty-six pontoons have arrived. Forty more are expected in the morning. Captain Spaulding received Captain Duane's order of the 6th on the afternoon of the 12th. One pontoon train can be got ready to start on Sunday or Monday morning, November 16 or 17, depending somewhat upon the Quartermaster's Department. General

Halleck is not inclined to send another train by land, but will allow it, probably, if General Burnside insists. A second train can be sent by water to Aquia Creek, and from thence transported by the teams which carry the first.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General.

This was my first information of delay; but the statement that thirty-six pontoons had arrived, and forty more were expected next morning, connected with the statement that the first train (which would have been ample for our purposes) would start on the 16th or 17th, was deemed sufficient to authorize me in continuing the movement of the troops, as the pontoons would have arrived in very good time had they started as promised, although not so soon as I had expected.

After telegraphic communication between my headquarters and Washington was broken, General Woodbury sent me the following dispatches, which reached me by orderlies, after my arrival at Falmouth:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1862—7 p. m.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK,
Engineer, General Burnside's Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

Major Spaulding has not been able to get off to-day. He expects to start at 10 a. m. to-morrow. I will telegraph when he leaves.

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington. D. C., November 18, 1862.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK, or, in his absence,
CHIEF OF GENERAL BURNSIDE'S STAFF:

Major Spaulding has been delayed in obtaining harness, teamsters, &c., for 270 new horses. He expects to start to-night.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

On the 19th, General Hooker's grand division was at Hartwood, and a portion of the cavalry occupied positions above him, opposite the fords, where they could cross, upon the receipt of the necessary orders. It was my intention, and I so informed General Halleck, to cross some of the cavalry, and possibly a small force of light infantry and artillery, over the fords of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, with a view to moving rapidly upon Fredericksburg, and holding the south bank of the river while bridges were being laid; but the above telegrams, announcing still further delay in the arrival of means to cross the main army, decided me in the already half-formed determination not to risk sending a portion of the command on the opposite side of the river until I had the means for crossing the main body. Subsequent events proved the wisdom of this course, by showing that none of these fords are reliable for the passage of large bodies of troops without the use of temporary bridges, and the pontoons did not arrive until the 25th. It is possible that the cavalry, with some light infantry, could have crossed both rivers and moved down to Fredericksburg on the south side; but before the pontoons arrived, enabling the entire army to cross, this force would have been called upon to resist an attack from the greater portion of General Lee's army.

General Sumner, on arriving at Falmouth on the 17th, suggested crossing a portion of his force over the fords at that place, with a view to taking Fredericksburg; but, from information in my possession as to the condition of the ford, I decided that it was impracticable to cross

large bodies of troops at that place. It was afterward ascertained that they could not have crossed.

On my arrival at Falmouth, on the 19th, I dispatched to General Halleck's chief of staff the report in appendix, marked C, which explains the movement of troops up to that date, and also states the fact of the non-arrival of the pontoon train. These pontoon trains and supplies, which were expected to meet us on our arrival at Falmouth, could have been readily moved overland in time for our purposes in perfect safety, as they would have all the time been between our army and the Potomac River; and, had they started from Washington at the promised time, they would have certainly reached Stafford Court-House as soon as the advance of General Franklin's grand division, and from that point they could have been forwarded by his teams to Falmouth, if the teams from Washington had needed rest.

On the 22d, not hearing from these trains, I sent to General Halleck the report in appendix marked D. It appeared afterward that no supplies had been started overland, as suggested in my plan of operations, and the pontoon train did not leave Washington until the afternoon of the 19th, two days after the arrival of the advance of the army at Falmouth, and five days after the arrival of the pontoons in Washington from the Upper Potomac.

From the report of Colonel Spaulding, who had charge of the pontoons, and from other sources of information, I learned that the order of November 6, from Captain Duane, of the staff of General McClellan, to move from Berlin to Washington with his train, was not received by Colonel Spaulding until the 12th instant; that he then at once gave the necessary directions for carrying out this order; after which he proceeded to Washington, arriving there at 10.30 p. m. on the 13th, and reported to General Woodbury, at his residence in the city, the same night, and was requested to call at the general's office the next morning, the 14th.

Colonel Spaulding called upon General Woodbury at the hour appointed on the morning of the 14th, and was requested by the general to wait until he called upon General Halleck. In about one hour General Woodbury returned, and directed Colonel Spaulding to put his pontoon material in depot at the brigade shops, on the Anacostia River, near Washington, as fast as it arrived from Berlin, and go into camp there with his men. The colonel considered this as countermanding his order to make up the overland pontoon train, and, knowing that General McClellan had been relieved after the order had been issued, inferred that the plan for the campaign had been changed with the change of commanders, and that the land train was not required.

He visited General Woodbury's office again on the morning of the 15th, and did not find him in, but was informed that he had gone to see General Halleck; but, while waiting for his return, was told that a dispatch had been received from Lieutenant Comstock, my chief engineer, wishing to know if he (Colonel Spaulding), with his pontoon train, had been heard from. After some time, General Woodbury came in, and, in the course of conversation, repeated the order to put the pontoon trains in depot as fast as they arrived. It should be remembered that this was on the 15th, one pontoon train, which would have been sufficient for our purposes, having arrived in Washington on the evening of the 14th. The second train arrived the day after this interview. Later on this day (the 15th), or the day after, General Woodbury directed Colonel Spaulding to make up two trains in rafts to go by water, and to organize the necessary transportation for forty pontoons by land.

Due diligence was no doubt used by Colonel Spaulding in prosecuting

his work, but he was not impressed with the importance of speed, neither was he empowered with any special authority that would hasten the issuing of the necessary transportation.

The pontoons which started for Belle Plain on raft arrived there on the 18th, but no wagons for their transportation from that place were sent with them, nor was any intimation given to Colonel Spaulding that any would be needed; neither to his knowledge had any information of that kind been given to General Woodbury. Had this information been given to Colonel Spaulding, the necessary wagons could have been placed on the rafts and floated to Belle Plain, from which point the pontoons could have been hauled to Falmouth by teams from the army before the enemy had accumulated sufficient force to resist the crossing. This was not, however, the method by which it was expected the pontoons would arrive, in time to cross the river before the enemy could concentrate to prevent it.

After arranging for these trains to go by water, Colonel Spaulding proceeded at once to make up the overland train, but was not enabled to start with it until the afternoon of the 19th. On this day it commenced raining, in consequence of which the roads became very bad. Great exertions were made by Colonel Spaulding to push his train forward, but before his arrival at the Occoquan he decided to raft his boats when he reached that river, and have them towed to Belle Plain, for which purpose he sent an officer back for a steamer to meet him at the mouth of the river. The animals were sent overland. He arrived at Belle Plain with his pontoons on the 24th, and by the night of the 25th he was encamped near general headquarters.

By this time the enemy had concentrated a large force on the opposite side of the river, so that it became necessary to make arrangements to cross in the face of a vigilant and formidable foe. These arrangements were not completed until about December 10. In the mean time the troops were stationed with a view to accumulating supplies and getting in readiness for the movement.

I omitted to say that on the 19th instant I received, through Colonel Richmond, my assistant adjutant-general, a communication from General Hooker, suggesting the crossing of a force at the fords above Falmouth. This letter appears in his (General Hooker's) report, and my reply thereto in the appendix, marked E.

I determined to make preparations to cross the river at Skinker's Neck, about 14 miles below Fredericksburg, and, if the movements of the enemy favored the crossing at that point, to avail myself of such preparations; otherwise, to adopt such a course as his movements rendered necessary. The ground at this point was favorable for crossing, but our preparations attracted the attention of the enemy, after which he made formidable arrangements to meet us at that place.

The necessary orders, both written and verbal, had been given for the troops to be in readiness to move, with the requisite amount of ammunition and supplies. Before issuing final orders, I concluded that the enemy would be more surprised by a crossing at or near Fredericksburg, where we were making no preparations, than by crossing at Skinker's Neck, and I determined to make the attempt at the former place. It was decided to throw four or five pontoon bridges across the river—two at a point near the Lacy house, opposite the upper part of the town, one near the steamboat landing, at the lower part of the town, one about a mile below, and, if there were pontoons sufficient, two at the latter point.

Final orders were now given to the commanders of the three grand

divisions to concentrate their troops near the places for the proposed bridges; to the chief engineer, to make arrangements to throw the bridges; to the chief quartermaster, to have the trains of the army in such position as not to impede the movement of the troops, and at the same time to be in readiness, in case of success, to follow their separate commands with supplies of subsistence stores, forage, and ammunition; to the chief of artillery, to so post his batteries as to cover the working parties while they were constructing the bridges and the army while crossing.

The organizations of the three grand divisions will be found in the appendix, marked F,* and in speaking of the movements of the troops I shall, as nearly as possible, confine myself to the movements of the grand divisions, and must refer to the reports of the commanders for more detailed statements.

The right grand division (General Sumner's) was directed to concentrate near the upper and middle bridges; the left grand division (General Franklin's) near the bridges, below the town; the center grand division (General Hooker) near to and in rear of General Sumner. These arrangements were made with a view to throwing the bridges on the morning of December 11. The enemy held possession of the city of Fredericksburg and the crest or ridge running from a point on the river, just above Falmouth, to the Massaponax, some 4 miles below. This ridge was in rear of the city, forming an angle with the Rappahannock. Between the ridge and the river there is a plain, narrow at the point, where Fredericksburg stands, but widening out as it approaches the Massaponax. On the north side of the river the high bluffs gave us good opportunities for placing the batteries, which were to command the town and the plain upon which our troops were to move.

For a full understanding of the position of the batteries and the general movement of the artillery, I beg to refer to the report of my chief of artillery, Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt.

Had it been determined to cross at Skinker's Neck, I should have endeavored, in case of success, to have moved in the direction of Guiney's Station, with a view of interrupting the enemy's communications, and forcing him to fight outside his intrenchments. When this intention was abandoned, in consequence of the heavy concentration of the enemy at or near Skinker's Neck, and it had been decided to cross at or near the town, I hoped to be able to seize some point on the enemy's line near the Massaponax, and thereby separate his forces on the river below from those occupying the crest, or ridge, in rear of the town.

In speaking of this crest, or ridge, I shall speak of it as occupied by the enemy, and shall call the point near the Massaponax the right of the crest, and that on the river, and in rear of and above the town, the left; and in speaking of our own forces it will be remembered that General Sumner's command was on our extreme right and General Franklin's command was on the extreme left. I deem this remark necessary, because in some prominent quotations from my previous reports my meaning has been misinterpreted.

During the night of the 10th the bridge material was taken to the proper points on the river, and soon after 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th the working parties commenced throwing the bridges, protected by infantry, placed under cover of the banks, and by artillery,

* Omitted. A revised statement of the organization, December 11–15, 1862, appears on pp. 48–61.

on the bluffs above. One of the lower bridges, for General Franklin's command, was completed by 10.30 a. m. without serious trouble, and afterward a second bridge was constructed at the same point. The upper bridge, near the Lacy house, and the middle bridge, near the steamboat landing, were about two-thirds built at 6 a. m., when the enemy opened upon the working parties with musketry with such severity as to cause them to leave the work. Our artillery was unable to silence this fire, the fog being so dense as to make accurate firing impossible. Frequent attempts were made to continue the work, but to no purpose.

About noon the fog cleared away, and we were able, with our artillery, to check the fire of the enemy. After consultation with Generals Hunt and Woodbury, I decided to resume the work on the bridges, and gave directions, in accordance with a suggestion of General Hunt, to send men over in pontoons to the other shore as rapidly as possible, to drive the enemy from his position on the opposite bank. This work was most gallantly performed by Colonel Hall's brigade—the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts—at the upper bridges, and by the Eighty-ninth New York at the middle bridge, and the enemy were soon driven from their position. The throwing of the bridges was resumed, and they were soon afterward finished.

No more difficult feat has been performed during the war than the throwing of these bridges in the face of the enemy by these brave men; and I take pleasure in referring to the reports of General Woodbury and Lieutenant Comstock for a more detailed account of this gallant work.

It was now near night-fall. One brigade of Franklin's division crossed over to the south side; drove the enemy's pickets from the houses near the bridge head, and Howard's division, together with a brigade from the Ninth Corps, both of General Sumner's command, crossed over on the upper and middle bridges, and, after some sharp skirmishing, occupied the town before daylight on the morning of the 12th.

During this day, the 12th, Sumner's and Franklin's commands crossed over and took position on the south bank, and General Hooker's grand division was held in readiness to support either the right or left, or to press the enemy in case the other command succeeded in moving him.

The line, as now established, was as follows: The Second Corps held the center and right of the town; the Ninth Corps was on the left of the Second Corps, and connected with General Franklin's right, at Deep Run, the whole of this force being nearly parallel to the river; the Sixth Corps was formed on the left of the Ninth Corps, nearly parallel with the old Richmond road, and the First Corps on the left of the Sixth, nearly at right angles with it, its left resting on the river.

The plain below the town is interrupted by hedges and ditches to a considerable extent, which gives good covering to an enemy, making it difficult to maneuver upon.

The old Richmond road, spoken of above, runs from the town in a line nearly parallel with the river, to a point near the Massaponax, where it turns to the south, and passes near the right of the crest, or ridge, which runs in rear of the town, and was then occupied by the enemy in force. In order to pass down this road it was necessary to occupy the extreme right of this crest, which was designated on the map then in use by the army as "Hamilton's."

By the night of the 12th the troops were all in position, and I visited the different commands with a view to determining as to future movements. The delay in laying the bridges had rendered some change in

the plan of attack necessary, and the orders already issued were to be superseded by new ones. It was after midnight when I returned from visiting the different commands, and before daylight of the 13th I prepared the following orders:*

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862—6 a. m.

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Right Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

The general commanding directs that you extend the left of your command to Deep Run, connecting with General Franklin, extending your right as far as your judgment may dictate. He also directs that you push a column of a division or more along the Plank and Telegraph roads, with a view to seizing the heights in the rear of the town. The latter movement should be well covered by skirmishers, and supported so as to keep its line of retreat open. Copy of instructions given to General Franklin will be sent to you very soon. You will please await them at your present headquarters, where he (the general commanding) will meet you. Great care should be taken to prevent a collision of our own forces during the fog. The watchword for the day will be "Scott." The column for a movement up the Telegraph and Plank roads will be got in readiness to move, but will not move till the general commanding communicates with you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862—7 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Center [*Grand*] *Division, Army of the Potomac:*

The general commanding directs that you place General Butterfield's corps and Whipple's division in position to cross, at a moment's notice, at the three upper bridges, in support of the other troops over the river, and the two remaining divisions of General Stoneman's corps in readiness to cross at the lower ford, in support of General Franklin. The general commanding will meet you at headquarters (Phillips house) very soon. Copies of instructions to General Sumner and General Franklin will be sent to you.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

It should be mentioned that on the evening of the 12th I ordered General Stoneman, with two divisions of his corps, to a point near the lower bridges, as support for General Franklin.

The forces now under command of General Franklin consisted of about 60,000 men, as shown by the morning reports, and was composed as follows:

Sixth Corps	24,000
First Corps	18,500
Third Corps (two divisions)	10,000
Ninth Corps (Burns' division)	4,000
Bayard's cavalry	3,500

General Sumner had about 27,000 men, comprising his own grand division, except Burns' division of the Ninth Corps. General Hooker's command was about 26,000 strong, two of General Stoneman's divisions having reported to General Franklin.

Positive information had reached me that the enemy had built a new road in rear of the ridge or crest, from near Hamilton's to the Telegraph road, along which road they communicated from one part of their line to the other. I decided to seize, if possible, a point on this road near Hamilton's which would not divide the enemy's forces by breaking their line, but would place our forces in position to enable us to move in rear

* See Parke to Franklin, December 13, 5.55 a. m., p. 71.

of the crest, and either force its evacuation or the capitulation of the forces occupying it.

It was my intention, in case this point had been gained, to push Generals Sumner and Hooker against the left of the crest, and prevent at least the removal of the artillery of the enemy, in case they attempted a retreat. The above orders were prepared in accordance with these views.

It will be seen that General Franklin was directed to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, and to send at once a column of attack for that purpose, composed of a division at least, in the lead, well supported, and to keep his whole command in readiness to move down the old Richmond road. The object of this order is clear. It was necessary to seize this height in order to enable the remainder of his forces to move down the old Richmond road, with a view of getting in rear of the enemy's line on the crest. He was ordered to seize these heights, if possible, and to do it at once. I sent him a copy of the order to General Sumner, in which it will be seen that I directed General Sumner's column not to move until he received orders from me, while he (General Franklin) was ordered to move at once. The movements were not intended to be simultaneous; in fact, I did not intend to move General Sumner until I learned that Franklin was about to gain the heights near Hamilton's, which I then supposed he was entirely able to do. I sent the order to General Franklin by General James A. Hardie, a member of my staff; it reached him at 7.30 a. m. I cannot possibly give a more intelligent account of the movements of General Franklin's command that day than by copying into this report the dispatches of General Hardie, which are as follows:

DECEMBER 13—7.40 A. M.

General Meade's division is to make the movement from our left; but it is just reported that the enemy's skirmishers are advancing, indicating an attack upon our position on the left.

9 A. M.

General Meade just moved out. Doubleday supports him. Meade's skirmishers, however, engaged at once with enemy's skirmishers. Battery opening on Meade, probably from position on old Richmond road.

9.40 A. M.

Two batteries playing upon Reynolds' advance, in rear of his first line, cause him to desist the advance. They are on the Bowling Green road, near the river. They must be silenced before he can advance. Heavy firing in our front.

11 A. M.

Meade advanced half a mile, and holds on. Infantry of enemy in wood in front of extreme left; also in front of Howe. No loss, so far, of great importance. General Vinton badly, but not dangerously, wounded.

Later.—Reynolds has been forced to develop his whole line. An attack of some force of enemy's troops on our left seems probable, as far as can now be judged. Stoneman has been directed to cross one division to support our left. Report of cavalry pickets from the other side of the river that enemy's troops were moving down the river, on this side, during the latter part of the night. Howe's pickets reported movement in their front, same direction; still, they have a strong force, well posted with batteries, here.

12 NOON.

Birney's division is now getting into position. That done, Reynolds will order Meade to advance. Batteries over the river are to shell the enemy's position in the wood in front of Reynolds' left. He thinks the effect will be to promote Meade's advance. A column of the enemy's infantry is passing along the crest of the hills from right to left, as we look at it.

12.05 P. M.

General Meade's line is advancing in the direction you prescribed this morning.

1 P. M.

Enemy opened a battery on Reynolds, enfilading Meade. Reynolds has opened all his batteries on it. No report yet. Reynolds hotly engaged at this moment. Will report in a few moments again.

1.15 P. M.

Heavy engagement of infantry [enemy in force*] where battery is. Meade is assaulting the hill. Will report again in a few moments.

1.25 P. M.

Meade is in the wood, in his front. Seems to be able to hold on. Reynolds will push Gibbon in, if necessary. The battery and wood referred to must be near Hamilton's house. The infantry firing is prolonged and quite heavy. Things look well enough. Men in fine spirits.

1.40 P. M.

Meade having carried a portion of the enemy's position in the wood, we have 300 prisoners. Enemy's batteries [battery *] on our extreme left retired. Tough work. Men fight well. Gibbon has advanced to Meade's right. Men fight well. Driving the enemy. Meade has suffered severely; Doubleday, to Meade's left, not engaged.

2.15 P. M.

Gibbon and Meade driven back from the wood; Newton gone forward. Jackson's corps, of the enemy, attacks on the left. General Gibbon slightly wounded. General Bayard mortally wounded by a shell. Things do not look so well on Reynolds' front; still, we will have new troops in soon.

2.25 P. M.

Dispatch received. Franklin will do his best. New troops gone in. Will report soon again.

3 P. M.

Reynolds seems to be holding his own. Things look better, somewhat.

3.40 P. M.

Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and I fear another advance on the enemy on our left cannot be made this afternoon. Doubleday's division will replace Meade's as soon as it can be collected, and, if it be done in time, of course another attack will be made. The enemy are in force in the wood on our left, toward Hamilton's, and are threatening the safety of that portion of our line. They seem to have detached a portion of their force to our front, where Howe and Brooks are now engaged. Brooks has some prisoners, and is down the railroad. Just as soon as the left is safe, our forces here will be prepared for a front attack; but it may be too late this afternoon. Indeed, we are engaged in front, anyhow. Notwithstanding the unpleasant items I relate, the *morale* of the troops generally is good.

P. S.—Engaged now heavily in front.

4.30 P. M.

The enemy is still in force on our left and front. An attack on our batteries in front has been repulsed. A new attack has been opened on our left; but the left is safe, though it is too late to advance, either to the left or front.

From these dispatches it will be seen that one of the smallest divisions of the command (General Meade's) led the attack. At 9 o'clock it moved out, with Doubleday's division in support. At 11 o'clock it had been moved half a mile and halted, without serious loss. One of Stoneman's divisions ordered across. At 12 o'clock this division was getting into position. At 12.05 p. m. General Meade's line was advancing in the direction I prescribed in my first order to General Franklin. At 1 p. m. the enemy opened a battery, enfilading Meade. At 1.15 p. m. infantry was heavily engaged, and Meade assaulted the hill. At 1.25 p. m. he carried the wood in his front, and seemed able to hold his ground, and Gibbon would support, if necessary. At 1.40 p. m. our men drove the enemy, and Gibbon advanced to Meade's right. At 2.15 p. m. both Gibbon and Meade were driven back from the wood. At 2.25 p. m.

* Words in brackets are in original dispatch.

Franklin will do his best. At 3 p. m. things looked better, and at 3.40 p. m. Gibbon's and Meade's divisions are badly used up, and unimportant fighting is going on in front of Howe's and Brooks' divisions.

From General Meade's report it seems that he had great difficulty in getting his command into position to assault the hill. The time occupied for that purpose was from 9 a. m. till 1.15 p. m. In consequence of the smallness of his division, and the absence of immediate and available supports, he was forced to make frequent halts, for the purpose of protecting his flanks and silencing the enemy's artillery; but, once in position, his division moved forward with the utmost gallantry. He broke the enemy's line; captured many prisoners and colors; crossed the road that ran in the rear of the crest, and established himself at the desired point on the crest; and, had he been able to hold it, our forces would have had free passage to the rear of the enemy's line along the crest. The supports which the order contemplated were not with him, and he found himself across the enemy's line, with both flanks unprotected. He dispatched staff officers to Generals Gibbon and Birney, urging them to advance to his right and left, in support of his flanks; but before the arrival of these divisions he was forced to withdraw from his advanced position, with his lines broken. These two divisions met his division as it was retreating, and by their gallant fighting aided materially in its safe withdrawal. An unsuccessful effort was made to reform the division, after which it was marched to the rear and held in reserve.

General Meade and his troops deserve great credit for the skill and heroism displayed on this occasion. Their brave efforts deserved better success, which, doubtless, would have attended them had he been well supported.

No further attempt was made to carry this point on the crest. Stoneman's two divisions (Birney's and Sickles') were conspicuous in their successful resistance of the enemy, when he endeavored to take advantage of the disorganization attending the retreat, from our extreme advance, of Meade's division.

I beg to refer to the report of General Stoneman for a correct understanding of the movements of these two divisions. General Doubleday's division performed good service in resisting the attack of the enemy on our extreme left. The accompanying report of General Reynolds will give more in detail the work of Generals Meade's, Doubleday's, and Gibbon's troops.

The Sixth Corps, the strongest and one of the most reliable in the army, commanded by General W. F. Smith, was not seriously engaged in any attack during the day, as is stated in his report. Neither was the division of General Burns, of the Ninth Corps, which was under the command of General Franklin at this time.

The report of General Franklin will give the movements of the left grand division more in detail, including the cavalry division of Brigadier-General Bayard.

It may be well to state that, at 10.30 a. m., I sent Capt. P. M. Lydig,* of my staff, to General Franklin, to ascertain the condition of affairs in his front, as I was anxiously expecting to hear that the hill near Hamilton's had been carried. Captain Lydig's written statement is as follows:

I found General Franklin in a grove of trees, in the center of his command, and, on delivering the message, I was informed by him that Meade was very hotly engaged, and that his men were by that time pretty generally engaged. He also added, I think, that Birney had orders to support them. I then inquired if any of General Smith's

* See the statement in full of this officer, p. 127.

corps were engaged, and was told that they were not. I returned to headquarters, passing Captain Cutts, who arrived as I left General Franklin, and reported the information to General Burnside, who seemed at the time annoyed at the smallness of the force engaged, and expressed his surprise that none of General Smith's corps had been put into the fight. It was about 12.30 o'clock when I arrived with my report at headquarters.

P. M. LYDIG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

I next sent Captain Cutts* with an order to General Franklin to advance his right and front. Captain Cutts states in his note-book that he carried the order to General Franklin, and the general said to him that it was impossible to advance, upon which he returned to me, to show why General Franklin thought it was impossible to advance. When he communicated the reply to me, he says that my reply was:

But he (General Franklin) must advance.

I then sent Captain Goddard* to General Franklin with an order, which the following statement will explain:

I was sent on the day of the battle of Fredericksburg to General Franklin, on the left, with this order from General Burnside: "Tell General Franklin, with my compliments, that I wish him to make a vigorous attack with his whole force; our right is hard pressed." This order was given me about 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and I delivered it to General Franklin in the presence of General Hardie before 2.30 o'clock.

R. H. I. GODDARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

I had before this sent to General Franklin an order, by telegraph, directing him to make an attack upon the heights immediately in his front.

General Sumner's corps was held in position until after 11 o'clock, in the hope that Franklin would make such an impression upon the enemy as would enable him (Sumner) to carry the enemy's line near the Telegraph and Plank roads. Feeling the importance of haste, I now directed General Sumner to commence his attack. He had already issued his orders, but had, in accordance with my instructions, directed his troops to be held in readiness for the attack, but not to move without further orders from him.

The enemy was strongly posted along the crest in his front, covered by rifle-pits and batteries, which gave him a commanding sweep of the ground over which our troops had to pass. I supposed when I ordered General Sumner to attack that General Franklin's attack on the left would have been made before General Sumner's men would be engaged, and would have caused the enemy to weaken his forces in front of Sumner, and I therefore hoped to break through their lines at this point. It subsequently appeared that this attack had not been made at the time General Sumner moved, and, when it was finally made, proved to be in such small force as to have had no permanent effect upon the enemy's line.

General Sumner's order directed the troops of General Couch's corps to commence the attack. French's division led, supported by Hancock's and finally by Howard's. Two divisions of Willcox's corps (Sturgis' and Getty's) participated in the attack. Never did men fight more persistently than this brave grand division of General Sumner. The officers and men seemed to be inspired with the lofty courage and determined spirit of their noble commander, but the position was too strong for them.

I beg to refer to the report of General Sumner for a more extended

*See the statements in full of these two officers, p. 128.

account of the working of his command and the cavalry division under General Pleasonton.

At 1.30 p. m. I ordered General Hooker to support General Sumner with his command. Soon after receiving this order, he (General Hooker) sent an aide-de-camp to me with the statement that he did not think the attack would be successful. I directed him to make the assault. Some time afterward General Hooker came to me in person with the same statement. I reiterated my order, which he then proceeded to obey. The afternoon was now well advanced. General Franklin before this had been positively ordered to attack with his whole force, and I hoped before sundown to have broken through the enemy's line. This order was not carried out.

At 4 p. m. General Humphreys was directed to attack, General Sykes' division moving in support of Humphreys' right. All these men fought with determined courage, but without success. General Humphreys was conspicuous for his gallantry throughout the action.

To the accompanying report of General Hooker I beg to refer for more detailed statement of his command, together with the cavalry division under General Averell.

Our forces had been repulsed at all points, and it was necessary to look upon the day's work as a failure. It is not pleasant to dwell upon these results, even at this distance of time, and I have, therefore, been thus brief in my statement of them.

From the night of the 13th until the night of the 15th, our men held their positions. Something was done in the way of intrenching, and some angry skirmishing and annoying artillery firing was indulged in in the mean time.

I directed preparations to be made for another attack on the morning of the 14th, but, for reasons not necessary to mention here, I countermanded the order.

On the night of the 15th, I decided to remove the army to the north side of the river, and the work was accomplished without loss of men or *matériel*. The reports of the grand division commanders give the details of this movement. My aide-de-camp, Maj. William Cutting, remained on the south side until the last of the troops passed over, and reported to me at daylight that the bridges were being taken up. The grand divisions returned to their respective positions.

On December 17, I made a report to General Halleck, which is marked G in the appendix.* I refer to this because it was understood by many that it was written at the suggestion of the President or Secretary of War. Such is not the fact. It was written at my headquarters, without consultation with any person outside of my own personal staff, and is correct in all particulars.

Immediately after the engagement on the 13th, I sent Maj. William Goddard with dispatches to Washington, and on the following morning forwarded others, by Col. Lloyd Aspinwall, requesting them both to give to the authorities at Washington verbal information of what had transpired.

Preparations were at once commenced to refit the army, and I decided to make another movement against the enemy. On December 26, I ordered three days' cooked rations, with ten days' supply in the wagons, together with a supply of forage, beef-cattle, ammunition, and other stores, and for the entire army to be ready to move at twelve hours' notice. It is not worth while to give the details of this intended

* See under that date, p. 66.

movement. It will be enough to say that the cavalry had already started upon it, and the necessary orders were prepared for all the forces, when I received from the President a dispatch in the following words:

> I have good reasons for saying that you must not make a general movement without first letting me know of it.

I at once countermanded the order, and proceeded to Washington, and was told by the President that some general officers of my command had represented to him that the army was not in condition to move, and he was induced by their statement to telegraph me as he did.

Soon after this I made the fourth attempt, which was to cross at the fords above Falmouth, and moved the entire command for that purpose; but, owing to a severe storm, which rendered the roads almost impassable, together with other obstacles, I was forced to return the army to its old position. Many difficulties had presented themselves to me in the exercise of the command of this army. I was the first officer to take charge of it after its first commander had been relieved. I had not been identified with it in the Peninsular campaign, and was unacquainted with a large portion of its officers. The season was very far advanced, which rendered all military movements precarious. The army had not been paid for several months, which caused great dissatisfaction among the soldiers and their friends at home, and increased the number of desertions to a fearful extent, and, in short, there was much gloom and despondency throughout the entire command. When to this is added the fact that there was a lack of confidence on the part of many of the officers in my ability to handle the army, it does not seem so strange that success did not attend my efforts.

I made four distinct attempts, between November 9, 1862, and January 25, 1863. The first failed for want of pontoons; the second was the battle of Fredericksburg; the third was stopped by the President, and the fourth was defeated by the elements and other causes. After the last attempt to move I was, on January 25, 1863, relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

I am not disposed to complain of my lack of success in the exercise of the command; and, in view of the glorious results which have since attended the movements of this gallant army, I am quite willing to believe that my removal was for the best.

The courage and heroism displayed by the army at the battle of Fredericksburg has not been excelled during the war, and the memories of the brave officers and men who fell on that field will ever be cherished and honored by a grateful country.

To the staff officers at my headquarters, and to those gentlemen who so kindly volunteered their services for the day, I am indebted for their cheerful and hearty co-operation and assistance. The great numbers which necessarily composed the staff render it impossible to individualize, and, for fear of doing injustice by making improper distinctions, I must content myself by simply thanking them as a body.

Accompanying this report I send the appendices referred to, and the reports of all the grand division commanders and those of their subordinates; also the report of General H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery, and his subordinates; General Rufus Ingalls, chief quartermaster; General Woodbury and Lieutenant Comstock, chief of engineers, and Captain Cushing, chief signal officer.

The list of casualties, as shown by the reports of the grand division commanders, were as given below. I would state that a large propor-

tion of the wounds were slight, not requiring hospital attention; and many reported as missing proved to be stragglers, and were returned to their respective commands:

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.			
Second Corps	390	2,903	540
Ninth Corps	101	1,030	197
Total	491	3,933	737
LEFT GRAND DIVISION.			
First Corps	323	2,368	588
Sixth Corps	50	329	65
Total	373	2,697	653
CENTER GRAND DIVISION.			
Fifth Corps	192	1,684	564
Third Corps	124	714	191
Total	316	2,398	755

RECAPITULATION.

Right Grand Division	491	3,933	737
Left Grand Division	373	2,697	653
Center Grand Division	316	2,398	755
Total*	1,180	9,028	2,145

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Late Major-General.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. A.,
Washington, D. C.

[Appendix A.]

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., October 13, 1862.

Major-General MCCLELLAN:

MY DEAR SIR: You remember my speaking to you of what I called your overcautiousness. Are you not overcautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim? As I understand, you telegraphed General Halleck that you cannot subsist your army at Winchester, unless the railroad from Harper's Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist his army at Winchester, at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do, without the railroad last named. He now wagons from Culpeper Court-House, which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with wagons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage

* But see revised statement, pp. 129, 142.

of the railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, but it wastes all the remainder of autumn to give it to you, and, in fact, ignores the question of time, which cannot and must not be ignored. Again, one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is "to operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible, without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies against you, but cannot apply in your favor. Change positions with the enemy, and think you not he would break your communication with Richmond within the next twenty four hours? You dread his going into Pennsylvania, but if he does so in full force he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow and ruin him; if he does so with less than full force, fall upon and beat what is left behind all the easier. Exclusive of the water-line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is, by the route that you can and he must take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march? His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his. You know I desired, but did not order, you to cross the Potomac below instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was that this would at once menace the enemy's communications, which I would seize if he would permit.

If he should move northward I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications and move toward Richmond, I would press closely to him; fight him, if a favorable opportunity should present, and at least try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try;" if we never try we shall never succeed. If he make a stand at Winchester, moving neither north nor south, I would fight him there, on the idea that if we cannot beat him when he bears the wastage of coming to us, we never can when we bear the wastage of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somewhere, or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us than far away. If we cannot beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the intrenchments of Richmond.

Recurring to the idea of going to Richmond on the inside track, the facility of supplying from the side away from the enemy is remarkable, as it were, by the different spokes of a wheel extending from the hub toward the rim, and this, whether you move directly by the chord or on the inside arc, hugging the Blue Ridge more closely. The chord line, as you see, carries you by Aldie, Hay Market, and Fredericksburg; and you see how turnpikes, railroads, and, finally, the Potomac, by Aquia Creek, meet you at all points from Washington; the same, only the lines lengthened a little, if you press closer to the Blue Ridge part of the way.

The gaps through the Blue Ridge I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry, to wit: Vestal's, 5 miles; Gregory's, 13; Snicker's, 18; Ashby's, 28; Manassas, 38; Chester's, 45, and Thornton's, 53. I should think it preferable to take the route nearest the enemy, disabling him to make an important move without your knowledge, and compelling him to keep his forces together for dread of you. The gaps would enable you to attack if you should wish. For a great part of the way you would be practically between the enemy and both Washington and Richmond, enabling us to spare you the greatest number of troops from here. When at length running for Richmond

ahead of him, enables him to move this way, if he does so, turn and attack him in the rear. But I think he should be engaged long before such point is reached. It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy, and it is unmanly to say they cannot do it. This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Appendix B.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Warrenton, Va., November 9, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with the order of the General-in-Chief of the 5th, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements proposed for this army:

To concentrate all the forces near this place, and impress upon the enemy a belief that we are to attack Culpeper or Gordonsville, and at the same time accumulate a four or five days' supply for the men and animals; then make a rapid move of the whole force to Fredericksburg, with a view to a movement upon Richmond from that point.

The following are my reasons for deciding upon this plan: If we move upon Culpeper and Gordonsville, with a fight there, or a general engagement, even with results in our favor, the enemy will have many lines of retreat for his defeated army, and will in all likelihood be able to reach Richmond with enough of his force to render it necessary to fight another battle at that place; and, should he leave even one corps, with cavalry, on our right flank, it would render the pursuit very precarious, owing to the great lack of supplies in this country, and the liability to an interruption of our communication with Washington.

Should the enemy retreat in the direction of Richmond upon our approach to Culpeper and Gordonsville, we would simply follow a retreating army, well supplied with provisions—at least, at depots in his rear—while this army would have to rely upon a long line of communication for its supplies; and, as in the other case, a small portion of the enemy's force on our flank might tend to interrupt our communication. It may be well to add here, while on the subject of interrupted communication, that the enemy's sources for gaining information are far superior to our own. The General-in-Chief will readily understand the reason. The difference is more than usual in their favor at present, from the fact that nearly all the negroes are being run south, and are kept under strict guard.

Should the enemy retreat before us in the direction of Staunton and Lynchburg, the same difficulty would follow, with the certainty that he would also have a small portion of his force on our left flank.

In moving by way of Fredericksburg, there is no point, up to the time when we should reach that place, at which we will not be nearer to Washington than the enemy, and we will all the time be on the shortest road to Richmond; the taking of which, I think, should be the great object of the campaign, as the fall of that place would tend more to cripple the rebel cause than almost any other military event, except the absolute breaking up of their army.

The presence of a large army on the Fredericksburg line would render it almost impossible for the enemy to make a successful move upon Washington by any road on this side of the Potomac, and I take it that there are forces enough at Washington, and on the line of the Potomac, connected with the fortifications about Washington, to repulse any movement of the enemy on the capital, by way of the Upper Poto

mac, and it is hardly probable that he would attempt any serious invasion of Pennsylvania at this season of the year; and even should he make a successful lodgment in that State of any force that he can spare, the destruction of that force would be the result very soon after winter sets in, and the destruction of property by him would be small in comparison with the other expenses of the war.

Could the army before Richmond be beaten and their capital taken, the loss of half a dozen of our towns and cities in the interior of Pennsylvania could well be afforded. A movement of the enemy upon Baltimore I consider altogether improbable, as an attack on that place would render the destruction of the city certain.

In connection with this movement in the direction of Fredericksburg, I would suggest that at least thirty canal-boats and barges be at once loaded with commissary stores and forage, and be towed to the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, from which place they can be brought to Belle Plain after the arrival of our forces in that vicinity. These should be followed at once by enough stores and forage to subsist the army for thirty days. A great portion of this, I think, could be towed up the Rappahannock, under convoy of light-draught gunboats, but that is a matter for after-consideration.

It will also be necessary to start at once from Washington or Alexandria, by way of Dumfries, a quantity of beef-cattle and all the wagon trains that can be spared, filled with small rations, such as bread, salt, coffee, sugar, soap, and candles. This train should be preceded by pontoon trains enough to span the Rappahannock with two tracks. But a small escort of cavalry for this train would be necessary, as we would be all the time between the enemy and the train. I will, however, if notified of its departure by telegraph, see that it is protected by my cavalry. During these movements it would be well for General Sigel to remain with his force at Centreville and its neighborhood, holding Manassas Junction, Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie, and Leesburg with forces sufficient to protect them against any light attack, any one of which can fall back on the main body if attacked by too large force. The main portion of his cavalry can be kept in Loudoun County, where there is an abundance of subsistence and forage. Below Fredericksburg, between the Rappahannock and the Potomac, there must be quite an amount of forage, which could be used for our broken-down animals after we reach Fredericksburg. We will need some fresh horses and mules on our arrival, which can be driven direct from Washington on this side of the Potomac, or direct from Baltimore to Smith's Point, opposite Aquia Creek, from which place they can be brought over in ferry-boats, several of which it would be advisable to send to us. An abundance of horses can also be brought from New York and Philadelphia to a point near Belle Plain, where they can be thrown overboard, and swim ashore. I cannot impress too strongly upon the General-in-Chief the necessity of furnishing by all these means an abundant supply of horses, mules, and beef cattle. These should be sent to Fredericksburg, even at the risk of arriving after we leave.

After reaching Fredericksburg, our wagon trains can be organized and filled with at least twelve days' provisions, when a rapid movement can be made direct upon Richmond by way of such roads as are open to us.

As soon as the army arrives in front of the place, an attack should be made at once, with a strong hope of success. The detail of the movement from Fredericksburg I will give you hereafter.

A great reason for feeling that the Fredericksburg route is the best

is, that if we are detained by the elements it would be much better for us to be on that route.

I hope the General-in-Chief will impress upon the Secretary of War the necessity for sanctioning the changes which I now propose to make in this army.

First. To divide it into three parts—right wing, left wing, and center—under command of the three ranking generals.

Second. To do away with the very massive and elaborate adjutant-general's office at these headquarters, and require the different commanders of these wings and corps to correspond directly with Washington in reference to all such things as resignations, leaves of absence, discharges, recruiting service, &c., about which they necessarily know more than I do. I would have to be governed by their suggestions at any rate, and the attention to those matters in detail would surround me with a large number of additional staff officials, and embarrass me with a responsibility which I cannot assume.

Third. To make General Seth Williams an inspector of the different staff departments of the command, by which means I will ascertain if these duties are properly performed by the persons to whom they are delegated.

Fourth. To keep my own adjutant-general, Lieut. Col. L. Richmond, at my headquarters, and to use, as far as possible, my own staff officers, with promotions necessary to their positions. I shall make as few changes as may be, but I am very anxious to keep my staff as small as possible, and to throw the labor and detail upon the officers immediately in command of the troops.

With an approval of these suggestions, I will endeavor, with all my ability, to bring this campaign to a successful issue. If they are not approved, I hope specific instructions will be given, and the General-in-Chief may rely upon a cheerful and implicit obedience.

The General-in-Chief will readily comprehend the embarrassments which surround me in taking command of this army at this place and at this season of the year. Had I been asked to take it, I should have declined; but, being ordered, I cheerfully obey.

A telegram from you approving of my plans will put us to work at once.

Capt. E. M. Neill, of my staff, will bear these dispatches to you.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

[Appendix C.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, Va., November 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on the receipt of the telegram of the General-in-Chief, informing me that the President approved of the plan of operations on this line, arrangements for a move were commenced by drawing in the extreme right to the neighborhood of Warrenton, and, as soon as the whole command was supplied with three or four days' commissary stores and a day or two of forage, the column was moved.

General Sumner, with his two corps, took the road to Falmouth, ar-

riving there with his advance on the night of the 17th. General Franklin, with his two corps, took the road to Stafford Court-House, arriving there last night, and General Hooker, with his two corps, and Stoneman's and Whipple's divisions, brought up the rear on all the roads, and arrived at his designated place, within 6 miles of here, opposite the United States Ford, to-day. Pleasonton's and Bayard's cavalry are just beyond Hooker, at Deep Run, picketing all the fords of the Rappahannock, and Averell is at Spotted Tavern, picketing the roads in the direction of Catlett's, Brentsville, and Dumfries. I shall make different arrangements for the cavalry to-morrow, which will be reported to you, as so strong a force is not needed in that direction.

On the approach of General Sumner to Falmouth, a battery on the opposite side of the town opened upon him, doing but little damage, and was soon silenced by Captain Pettit's battery of 10-pounder Parrott guns. General Sumner's two corps now occupy all the commanding positions opposite Fredericksburg, with a battery commanding the railroad for 2 miles after leaving the city, which has the effect to stop the trains that were carrying off the grain and flour from this place.

The pontoon trains have not yet arrived, and an examination of the ford here to-day demonstrated that the infantry and artillery cannot pass. By keeping the horses well separated, the cavalry can cross over. I have ordered a reconnaissance to-morrow morning at daylight of the United States Ford, when I hope to be able to cross some cavalry and infantry, with some light pieces of artillery. As soon as the pontoon trains arrive, the bridge will be built and the command moved over.

The enemy do not seem to be in force on the opposite side, but their pickets extend down to the river. I learn that supplies are being landed with considerable rapidity at Belle Plain and Aquia Creek, and I have directed the different commands to commence supplying themselves at once.

The work on the railroad bridges and wharf, I understand, is progressing rapidly. I trust the new horses and mules will be hurried along, as we have suffered very much by losses within the last few days. Many of the animals have been without forage for two or three days, as it has been impossible to procure it, the whole country through which we have passed having been completely devastated. I hope to receive an abundant supply at Belle Plain, and when we cross the river it is probable that corn can be found more abundant in that section.

In addition to the directions given to the main body of the command, I directed the different railroad stations this side of Manassas Junction to be vacated, and their guards to fall back on General Sickles, at Manassas Junction; and he was directed, after the removal of public property from that place, to fall back over Bull Run, keeping himself prepared to join this command at an hour's notice, by way of Wolf Run Shoals and Dumfries. I sent him a small regiment of cavalry (the Sixth New York) to picket his front.

General Sigel was directed to move the main body of his force to Centreville, leaving small outposts at Gainesville, Thoroughfare Gap, and Aldie, keeping his cavalry well out. I will report to you from time to time our progress. The delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridge, with the necessary time it will take to get our supplies, will enable the General-in-Chief to visit this place for a day, which I should like very much, as I am very anxious to have a more full consultation than we had at Warrenton.

I omitted to mention in the body of the dispatch that General Pleasonton had some skirmishing in the rear, but his loss was trifling.—2

killed and a few wounded. General Bayard lost 7 of his men, captured through the carelessness of an officer, who is now in arrest. All the wagons and public property have arrived.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff.*

[Appendix D.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862.

GENERAL: By reference to my plan of operations, submitted by order of the Commander-in-Chief, it will be found that one of the necessary parts of that plan was to have started from Washington at once pontoon trains sufficient to span the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg twice; and I was assured that at least one train would leave as soon as the General-in-Chief and General Meigs returned; and I proposed that if an escort was required, and I was informed of the departure of the train by telegraph, I would furnish it from my cavalry. Receiving no information of its departure, I ordered Lieutenant Comstock to telegraph in reference to it. It is very clear that my object was to make the move to Fredericksburg very rapidly, and to throw a heavy force across the river before the enemy could concentrate a force to oppose the crossing, and supposed the pontoon train would arrive at this place nearly simultaneously with the head of the column. Had that been the case, the whole of General Sumner's column—33,000 strong—would have crossed into Fredericksburg at once over a pontoon bridge, in front of a city filled with families of rebel officers and sympathizers with the rebel cause, and garrisoned by a small squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery which General Sumner silenced within an hour after his arrival.

Had the pontoon bridge arrived even on the 19th or 20th, the army could have crossed with trifling opposition. But now the opposite side of the river is occupied by a large rebel force under General Longstreet, with batteries ready to be placed in position to operate against the working parties building the bridge and the troops in crossing.

The pontoon train has not yet arrived, and the river is too high for the troops to cross at any of the fords.

You can readily see that much delay may occur in the general movement, and I deem it my duty to lay these facts before you, and to say that I cannot make the promise of probable success with the faith that I did when I supposed that all the parts of the plan would be carried out. Another very material part of the proposition, which I understand to be approved as a whole, was that all the surplus wagons that were in Washington were to be loaded with bread and small commissary stores and sent to this place at once, which would probably have supplied our army with from five to ten days' provisions.

These trains could have moved with perfect safety, as they would have been protected by the movements of this army. I do not recall these facts in any captious spirit, but simply to impress upon the General-in-Chief that he cannot expect me to do as much as if all the parts of the plan had been carried out. In fact, a force can be arrayed against us at this place that would very materially retard us.

The work of the quartermaster's and commissary departments at Aquia Creek, or Belle Plain, has been most completely accomplished, and

I am not prepared to say that every effort has not been made to carry out the other parts of the plan; but I must, in honesty and candor, say that I cannot feel that the move indicated in my plan of operations will be successful after two very important parts of the plan have not been carried out, no matter for what reason.

The President said that the movement, in order to be successful, must be made quickly, and I thought the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

[Appendix E.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 19th instant is this moment received, and I am directed by the general commanding to say that, as an independent movement, the one proposed by you would be a very brilliant one, and possibly successful; but, taken in connection with the movements of the other grand divisions, he is of the opinion that it would be a little premature. He has given that subject a great deal of thought, but he is, nevertheless, very much obliged to you, as he always will be, for any suggestions you may make. He would not think of making an important movement of this army without full consultation with his generals. The object of leaving you in your present position was to throw at least your infantry and cavalry force over one or more of the fords opposite you; and, with a view to that, he has ordered a careful reconnaissance of the United States Ford, that being the one nearest to you. The general will try to visit you to-day, when the subject can be talked over. He will make a few suggestions for your consideration in the mean time.

From your position to Saxton's Station, by way of United States Ford, is a distance of 36 miles. By way of Richards' Ford and Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, is a distance of 43 miles. By way of Barnett's Ford and Ely's Ford, is a distance of 50 miles. The United States Ford is said not to be passable for artillery or wagons. Richards' Ford is represented to be very poor, barely passable for artillery or wagons. By going over either of the upper fords, you will have to cross, in addition, Ely's Ford, which will give at least a day's detention, which, taken together with the distance you would have to march at Saxton's Station, would leave you at that place without provisions and beyond supporting distance of the other columns, as the bridge is not yet constructed, and he has been informed that the heavy rains of last night have probably rendered the fords impassable. He is not positive in regard to this information, but will be able to let you know to-night. The same reasons will apply for not being able to furnish you with provisions from this point, even had a surplus arrived and been landed. The remainder of the commands are not as well supplied at this moment as yours.

General Porter's corps was stationed at a place on the Manassas Rail road where they had fine opportunity for drawing stores, and General Stoneman sent his wagons direct to Alexandria. With reference to being supplied from Port Royal, the general begs to say that he made a suggestion to the War Department to send a large portion of the supplies up the Rappahannock River, under convoy of light-draught gun

boats, which, for good and sufficient reasons, no doubt, has not yet been done, but probably will be. He is desirous of moving the columns in as compact order as possible, and keeping them in easy supporting distance of each other, taking with them, if possible, a sufficiency of small stores and beef-cattle to last until a decisive blow can be struck. These are mere suggestions for your consideration until the general meets you, and he will be glad to receive any criticisms on them.

Had the pontoon train arrived in time, the whole of General Sumner's command would have been over the river by this time, in all probability. This delay was no doubt unavoidable. He has just learned from the Quartermaster-General that a large number of pontoons are afloat at Aquia Creek, and wagons have been sent for a sufficient number to build a bridge.

The general hopes to inform you of the result of the reconnaissance of the United States Ford to-day. He desires me to say that he can readily understand your anxiety for quick movement, and thanks you for it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 6, 1862—10.30 a. m.

GENERAL: All the troops sent thus far to Liverpool Point will have crossed the river by to-night. One of the brigades was left on the railroad to relieve an old brigade of General Reynolds' corps; the other two will join General Sumner's. I propose now to make an attempt to cross the river with the main body of the force at the place designated to you when I was in Washington, leaving a column to make a feint at the upper crossing, and, if found advisable, to make an actual crossing.

We have nearly supplies enough to warrant us in beginning the move, and I hope by the time the snow is off the ground and the roads are settled that we will have an abundance of everything. The roads are now in a very bad condition, but if it should continue fair until Monday or Tuesday, I think we can attempt the crossing.

Arrangements are nearly completed, and the troops are being placed in positions to render the approaches to the crossings as easy as possible. I propose to order General Sigel to Wolf Run Shoals and its neighborhood, with outposts well in his front and on his right flank. I also propose to order all the available forces on the Upper Potomac to proceed to join General Sigel, by the way of White Plains and New Baltimore, holding Warrenton, Rappahannock Station, and Kelly's Ford for the present, with a view to following us in case of success on our part. A portion of the forces on the Upper Potomac, which will consist of Kenly's, Kelley's, and Milroy's, should, I think, occupy Winchester, with a view to moving down in the direction of Staunton, if it should be found advisable.

Should this correspond with your views, please indicate it by telegraph, and I will issue the necessary orders. It may become necessary in the course of the movement to change the places of crossing, in which case I will indicate to you by telegraph.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

ADDENDA.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 11, 1862—4.20 a. m.

Maj Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding Right Grand Division:

In addition to the verbal orders already given you, I will add the following:

Your first corps, after crossing, should be protected by the town and the banks of the river as much as possible until the second corps is well closed up and in the act of crossing; after which you will move the first corps directly to the front, with a view to taking the heights that command the Plank road and the Telegraph road, supporting it by your other corps as soon as you can get it over the river. General Hooker will immediately follow in your support, and will see that your right flank is not troubled.

General Franklin crosses below, as you are aware, thus protecting your left. The extent of your movement to the front beyond the heights will be indicated during the engagement.

Please inform me if you propose to change your headquarters before the head of your column reaches the river, that I may send you guides for the roads. I send one with this. If you desire further instructions, please send word by the orderly.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 11, 1862—4.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

General Sumner is ordered, after crossing the river, to move immediately to the front, with a view to taking the heights commanding the Plank and Telegraph roads. After crossing, you will hold yourself in readiness to support either his column or General Franklin's, which crosses below Deep Run, and will move down the old Richmond road, in the direction of the railroad. Should we be so fortunate as to dislodge the enemy, you will hold your command in readiness to pursue by the two roads.

My headquarters will be at the Phillips house, where, if you will send an aide at 8 o'clock, guides will be furnished you to lead your column. I will be glad to see you at headquarters before the head of your column reaches the river.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 11, 1862—5.15 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *Commanding Left Grand Division:*

General Sumner will, after crossing the river, move immediately to the front, with a view to taking the heights which command the Plank and

Telegraph roads. I have ordered General Hooker to hold himself in readiness, as soon as he has crossed the river, to support either General Sumner's column or your own. After your command has crossed, you will move down the old Richmond road, in the direction of the railroad, being governed by circumstances as to the extent of your movements. An aide will be sent to you during your movements.

My headquarters will be at the Phillips house.

I have the honor to be, general, very truly, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General of Volunteers.

[DECEMBER 11, 1862.]

Major-General FRANKLIN:

General Burnside directs you to hold your present position. At 12 o'clock all the batteries will open on the town. We will send you the result, and further orders.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

Does the 12 o'clock in the message in regard to shelling the town mean noon to-day, or some other time?

FRANKLIN.

DECEMBER 11, 1862.

General BURNSIDE:

The two bridges are finished, one for infantry, the other for artillery.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

GENERAL FRANKLIN'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 11, 1862.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

It is understood there is bridge material enough to construct another additional infantry bridge at my point of crossing. The engineer troops here are entirely exhausted; but I beg of the general, if he has engineers to spare, that he will order the bridge be thrown across during the night.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

Your dispatch received. The bridge I referred to was to be built with material here. The men, however, are too much exhausted to work to-night. Our pickets reported that a battery came down very

close to them soon after dark. It will be necessary to drive it away at daylight. A force of cavalry and infantry is also on our left. I shall be glad to see General Burnside, but do not wish to deprive him of rest.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

I think the extra bridge ought to be built; that his command ought to cross, and, as soon as he and Sumner are over, attack simultaneously.

[A. E. BURNSIDE,]
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 12, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Volunteer Engineer Brigade:

I believe General Franklin has spoken to Major Magruder about a foot bridge or infantry bridge where his other bridges are, if there are pontoons enough. General Smith spoke to me about a foot bridge this evening, and, on referring it to General Burnside, he said he had told you to put it up at town, but now thinks it had much better be below, and wished me to tell you.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

DECEMBER 12, 1862. (Received 6.07 a. m.)

General J. G. PARKE:

Yesterday the smoke entirely obstructed the view of the other side of the river. It is probably the same this morning. The movement has been ordered to take place at daylight.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION,
December 12, 1862—9.15 [a. m.]. (Received 12.45 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

General Franklin's grand division crossing well. Two divisions of Smith's corps already over. The third division about to cross. Bayard's cavalry will cross first, to reconnoiter, and to communicate with Sumner. A battery is now crossing. Three batteries already over. A portion of the artillery on the bluffs in position might, it is thought, be advantageously taken over. Franklin needs some.

Very respectfully,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers and Assistant Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 12, 1862—10.45 a. m. (Received 1 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

Smith's corps all over, except a few regiments; Reynolds crossing his First Division (Meade's); Smith's right rests on the ravine at Deep Creek; Reynolds to be on the left of Smith, line occupying crest of hills beyond the bridges; General Bayard out with his cavalry. Enemy reported to be placing guns on Smith's right. Rifle battery sent for to meet it. Just learned that a free negro reports the enemy in position on the hills with abatis in their front. Ravines intervening impracticable for troops. Troops must march by road.*

[JAS. A. HARDIE.]

[DECEMBER 12, 1862.] (Received 2.10 p. m.)

General PARKE:

General Bayard has just returned from a reconnaissance. He was fired upon by a large force—five or six companies of infantry, he says—about 500 yards from the railroad, directly in front of here. The rest of my line is across Deep Run. The infantry and cavalry have communicated with General Sumner. My right corps (Smith's) is in position. Reynolds will be in position in half an hour. Smith's front is more than a mile from the river. Reynolds goes from his left to the river, nearly at right angles to it.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 12, 1862—3.15 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Reynolds in position. A lull in the firing. Enemy have been firing from batteries in the hills. No harm done. They exhibited twelve guns. On the left enemy's pickets close by ours. Their pickets on Richmond road. Ground between us and batteries represented impracticable; gullies intervene. Abatis visible.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—A new battery just opened.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 12, 1862—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General HARDIE, or
Major-General FRANKLIN:

General Franklin can have all the artillery he needs from that in position on the bluffs.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

*Not signed; supposed to come from General Hardie.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 12, 1862.

Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac:

Your dispatch, relative to a guard at the bridge, was received. It was answered by stating that a brigade had crossed, and a line of pickets was thrown out on the other side.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Center Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, Va., December 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you place two divisions of your corps in bivouac to-night, at the foot of the two bridges over which Major-General Franklin passed his command. These two divisions will be instructed to cross those bridges, if it should become necessary to defend them. Whipple's division will bivouac between the Lacy house and river, to guard the ford. The general desires to receive a copy of your orders making these dispositions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 12, 1862—9.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Designate to me the regiment you consider the best marching and fighting regiment (or one of the best) in your command—one to be designated for the duty of accompanying a light battery and forming portions of a light brigade, to march in advance and ascertain the force and position of the enemy. This brigade will be made up of regiments selected from Stoneman's and the Fifth Corps. General Hooker wishes an excellent commander and a good marching regiment. Please reply by bearer.

Yours, respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 12, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General SYKES,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Butterfield directs me to say that General Whipple's command is now crossing; that, owing to the town being full of troops and no room, you will not cross until further orders. General Whipple goes over to relieve Hancock's outposts, guards, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. T. LOCKE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 12, 1862—2.30 p m.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you do not move to cross the river without further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. KIRKLAND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

TYLER'S BATTERY,
December 13, 1862—1.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

One of our brigades has just fallen back to the outside edge of the town. One body of our troops did not budge. I think a battery has just gone to the front. It has just opened. Willcox's corps is in motion.

G. R. FEARING,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

DECEMBER 13, 1862—2.50 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

The dispatch just sent from General Hardie tells much that I know. I am returning, by request of General Franklin, to give intelligence from him. He thinks it impossible to advance on his right and front at this time.

J. M. CUTTS,
Aide-de-Camp.

DECEMBER 13, 1862—7.15 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: There is nothing new here. Doubleday anticipates an attack on our left to-night, but I do not. The guns you hear from this direction are his. My left is very weak, on account of batteries of the enemy which enfilade us badly. Hardie can tell you all about us.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

TYLER'S BATTERY,
[*December* 13], 1862—4 o'clock.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

The enemy appear to have attacked Franklin's right. There is quite heavy musketry. The right of army from here looks just as it did this morning. I think the enemy attempted to turn Franklin's right. Have just opened all along Franklin's front.

G. R. FEARING,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

DECEMBER 13, 1862—4.50 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Franklin is again hotly engaged along his whole front, or rather his left and center. On the right our troops do not seem to get

beyond a certain point, just in front of the ridge, with the first row of guns. They say General Bayard is killed. Tyler has just opened again on battery opposite.

G. R. FEARING,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

—

TYLER'S BATTERY,
[*December* 13], 1862—2 p. m.

General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Our infantry is again advancing on the right. Colonel Tyler has ceased firing, to give the infantry a chance. Colonel Tyler thinks Franklin is advancing. The enemy appear to be massing infantry to our left.

CHAS. GORDON HUTTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

—

TYLER'S BATTERY,
December 13, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Tyler has opened on the enemy's batteries, as you directed. General Hooker's column is crossing. The firing from Franklin does not appear to be heavy. It has ceased on his (Franklin's) right, and increases on his left.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. GORDON HUTTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

P. S.—The enemy is moving infantry along the top of the first ridge to our right.

—

TYLER'S BATTERY,
December 13, 1862—3 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Our infantry is advancing to the right and left. Franklin's firing is very slack; his reserves appear to be marching to the front. The musketry is heavy to the right. We do not seem to advance much.

Respectfully, yours,

CHAS. GORDON HUTTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

—

TYLER'S BATTERY,
December 13, 1862—4.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Franklin has ceased firing. The fight on our right is very hot. Our men are in the ravine. We have brought up and opened on them with two batteries with some effect, but without being able to advance. The musketry is very heavy. Our men stand their ground.

Respectfully,

CHAS. GORDON HUTTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs that you dispatch a cavalry force in the direction of Hartwood, and beyond, should you deem it necessary, to patrol the roads and observe and prevent any movements of the enemy's cavalry in that direction. Our right flank is but weakly covered, and the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac desires to receive timely notice of any approach from that direction. The general desires that your pickets may be instructed to keep well on the alert, night and day. Please instruct your cavalry force to return to-night, in case they should make no discovery to require their longer absence. Let the officer in charge be instructed to report as often as he has anything of importance to communicate.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The major-general commanding directs me to request that you dispatch no additional force in the direction of Hartwood, as ordered to-day, until further orders. General Pleasonton, with a heavy force, will move in that direction, to cross at the United States Ford, if practicable, and move up in rear of the enemy, on the south side of the Rappahannock.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General STONEMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the center grand division to inform you that it has just been reported to him that Birney's division was lost last night in marching to the point it was directed to bivouac. This appears so extraordinary and unnecessary, that the commanding general desires you will call on the brigadier-general in command of that division to report the circumstances under which it happened, and also his reasons for not having ascertained in advance of his march the route over which his troops were to pass. A battle may be lost by the omission of officers to use the means in their power to be informed of the line over which their commands are to move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 22, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Birney, with request that he report on the within. Please return.

By command of Brigadier-General Stoneman, commanding corps:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Camp, December 22, 1862.

The major-general commanding center grand division was misinformed. My division did not lose the road. My orders were to follow Sickles' division. The artillery of that division being in its rear, and progressing slowly, delayed my command, but it bivouacked at the point ordered, and as soon as the road was clear of Sickles' artillery. My orders prevented me from passing or cutting Sickles' column.

Respectfully forwarded.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to instruct you to support Major-General Franklin, in case that officer should call on you for support. Until that time, you will hold your command well in hand, in readiness to cross the river at a spring. The watchword for the day is "Scott." To prevent any collision of our own troops in the fog, it should be given to every company.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you place your two divisions in position to cross at the lower ford, at a moment's notice, in support of Franklin, and Whipple's division ready to cross at the three upper bridges, in support of Sumner.

Very respectfully,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Phillips House, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. BUTTERFIELD,
Commanding Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding directs that you place your corps in position to cross at the three upper bridges, at a moment's notice, in support of the troops over the river.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. A. W. WHIPPLE,
Commanding Division:

I am directed by the major-general commanding Fredericksburg to say that he expects you to hold that part of the city which you are picketing, at all hazards. He has given directions to Brigadier-General Carroll, on being relieved, to report to you with his brigade, and he requests that you post them in a manner to afford you the most assistance. The general's headquarters to-night will be on the corner of Hanover and Princess Anne streets.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—1 p. m.

Brigadier-General GRIFFIN,
Commanding First Division:

In compliance with orders from the major-general commanding the center grand division, the corps will march at once across the river to Fredericksburg by the right, left, and center bridges, as heretofore ordered. The march must be as rapid as possible without over-fatiguing the troops previous to engaging. General Sykes will keep to the right, to avoid any collision or stoppage of General Humphreys' column. The troops must be cautioned to be sparing of their ammunition, fire low, and by volleys. Let the Fifth Corps to-day do its whole duty faithfully and fearlessly, and all will be well. This corps will move to the support of General Sumner's grand division or for reserve, as the case may be.

The dispositions, unless otherwise directed, after leaving the town, will be as heretofore ordered—Sykes' division the right, Griffin's the left, Humphreys' the center. If but two divisions are ordered forward, Griffin's and Humphreys' will advance, Sykes' in reserve. If but one division, Griffin will lead.

[DANL. BUTTERFIELD,]
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Willcox's Headquarters, December 13, 1862—3.12 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: In compliance with your permission, I have sent Griffin to support Sturgis. Let some one meet him on the street I left you in and conduct him. Humphreys, in compliance with orders from your engineer officers, has been sent six squares up, right and front, Hains, engineer, conducting him. Had I better cross Sykes or keep him on the other side until Humphreys is out of the way, and the streets more clear?

Very respectfully, yours,

BUTTERFIELD.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—3.35 p. m.

General GRIFFIN:

Tell Sturgis that Couch says he has carried the heights, and thinks Sturgis is firing without return. General Willcox directs that he move right forward. You will follow up in support of Sturgis.

Yours,

BUTTERFIELD.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—3.50 p. m.

Brigadier-General HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: General Couch has sent in word that he has carried the heights at the extreme right, and wants support. Find General Couch, and, if he desires your division, move it to his support, pushing any advantage gained. The bearer will inform you where General Couch is to be found.

Yours, respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—4 p. m.

General SYKES:

GENERAL: Major-General Hooker directs that your division be placed on the road in front of the Telegraph road. Your aide, Captain Ryan, has an orderly with him who knows the road.

Yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—9 p. m.

General HUMPHREYS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your command must be supplied with ammunition to-night. You are to relieve or assist General Sykes in relieving the ad-

vance line of General Couch. If you will report in person or by a staff officer at General Couch's headquarters, or mine, will inform you as to position. General Sykes will be on the right of the road, you on the left.

Yours, very respectfully,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

WILLCOX'S HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER:

GENERAL: Sykes' brigade in position behind the creek or race; one brigade on the right of the road, where we were; one on the left; one in reserve, behind the left brigade. Ammunition on hand.

Humphreys, as directed, in rear of Sykes'; no report yet of his condition. Griffin's division, First Brigade, ammunition exhausted; heavy loss. Second Brigade, ditto; not as long as the First. Third Brigade ammunition not entirely exhausted. First Brigade in position on the left of where Humphreys was; ammunition exhausted. Will try and send you further reports as I get them.

Very respectfully, yours,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

What orders for the night or the morning?

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—7.10 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER, *Phillips House:*

General Couch requests that Sykes be sent to-night on that road to relieve Howard's division, out of ammunition. Your order was for him to hold that position. Shall I comply?

BUTTERFIELD.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 13, 1862—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General SYKES:

GENERAL: You will relieve the advance line now occupied by General Couch. General Humphreys will be placed on your left. Ammunition for artillery and infantry must be filled up to-night. Artillery ammunition can be obtained on application to General Hunt, chief of artillery. An aide of General Howard, at Couch's headquarters, will conduct you to the position on the right of the road.

BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

—

FREDERICKSBURG SIGNAL STATION,
December 13, 1862—1.30 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

I am losing. Send two rifle batteries.

COUCH,
General.

FRANKLIN'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 13, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

I have received nothing from you during the night. Have you sent any dispatches?

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

—

[DECEMBER 13, 1862.]
(Received 1.15 o'clock.)

General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

I have directed General Bayard to make a reconnaissance with his whole force, and communicate with General Sumner. Will send a brigade to act with Bayard when he returns. Please to inform Comstock that I do not care for a *tête-de-pont.*

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

—

DECEMBER 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Colonel [RICHMOND]:

I have the honor to forward the inclosed dispatches from General Franklin and General Burns. Have not made any additional change.

Respectfully,

WILLCOX.

[P. S.]—Sturgis sustains himself, but is much injured by artillery fire. Carroll is now moving up to support Sturgis, the rest of Whipple's division to support Couch.

[Inclosures.]

DECEMBER 13, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General BURNS,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have withdrawn General Newton's division from my right at the bridges. Have replaced it by General Sickles', but may withdraw him. Please send your division by the bridge, to await orders there. I think I shall need it.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 13, 1862—3 p. m.

General WILLCOX:

GENERAL: I have replied to General Franklin that I would comply with his request.

W. W. BURNS,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Division, Ninth Army Corps.

—

DECEMBER 13, 1862—2.40 p. m.
(Received 3.15 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

My left has been very badly handled. All of my troops are in action at that point, and the result is so doubtful that any movement to my

front is impossible at present. I have Stoneman's two divisions in action, and Burns' is the only division in reserve. The truth is, my left is in danger of being turned. What hope is there of getting re-enforcements* across the river?

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Fairfax Court-House, December 13, [1862.] (Received 2 p. m.)

Col. T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dumfries, Va.:

One of my divisions has arrived at this place. The others encamp to-night at Chantilly. I can move forward to-morrow if desired. If practicable, however, I would like to remain here one day to have artillery and cavalry horses shod.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

DECEMBER 13, 1862—12 m.

[Colonel RICHMOND:]

COLONEL: The pickets are strongly supported, and hold their front undisturbed. General Burns' division is between Deep Run and Hazel Run, with a battery in position across Hazel Run. Franklin's own pickets cover Burns' front. Burns is throwing a bridge for infantry across Deep Run. Artillery would have to cross Deep Run higher up, by a road said to be the Bowling Green road, which is picketed by Franklin's troops. Getty and Sturgis remain as reported in my last dispatch, guarding the space between Couch and Franklin. Whipple will probably soon have some troops at the lower bridge, with a view to cross if needed here. There is no further advance of the enemy's troops down Hazel Run ravine.

Very respectfully,

WILLCOX.

LEFT SIGNAL STATION,
December 13, 1862—4.25 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

General Couch reports that he has carried the crest of the hill, and I have ordered Sturgis to advance. Humphreys is ordered to support Couch. General Griffin is relieving Sturgis, who is holding on, in spite of all, until he is relieved.

WILLCOX.

PHILLIPS HOUSE,
December 13, 1862—9.30 a. m.

General SUMNER:

The enemy have constructed parallels along the entire ridge, connecting their first line of works. He has also rifle-pits extending along the base of the hill to his right of the first line of works; also pits confronting a part of Franklin's forces.

HALL AND TAYLOR,
Signal Officers.

---

* Instead of "re-enforcements," one copy reads, "Sigel or Slocum."

TYLER'S SIGNAL STATION,
December 13, 1862—3.35 p. m.

A division has succeeded in re-enforcing Sumner's left, where the fight is hottest.

ADAMS AND JEROME,
Lieutenants.

—

FREDERICKSBURG SIGNAL STATION,
December 13, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

Our troops have gained no ground in the last half hour.

GLOSKOSKI AND OWEN,
Lieutenants and Signal Officers.

—

PHILLIPS HOUSE SIGNAL STATION,
December 13, 1862—6 p. m.

Captain CUSHING:

The fighting is about over for to-night; only an occasional gun is heard. No communication with Fredericksburg yet. The middle bridge will be completed in one and a half hours.

JAS. S. HALL,
Signal Officer.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 14, 1862—10.10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Phillips House:*

Several new batteries of the enemy appear to have been placed on our front and the left. An attack of the enemy seems to be expected soon.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS [LEFT GRAND DIVISION],
December 14, 1862—12 m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Nothing new; awaiting attack from the enemy every moment. They are placing two new batteries in our front. Constant and annoying skirmish fire. Enemy endeavoring to pick off gunners and horses of our batteries. Franklin maintains a skirmish fire to keep them off.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 14, 1862—12 40 p. m. (Received 1.35 p. m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE:

No development yet of enemy. Skirmishers of enemy very spiteful. Battery of enemy on river enfilades our left. De Russy to play on it.

All agree that the indications are threatening of an attack of massed troops soon, on our left and front, probably. Enemy digging rifle-pits, however. Must have a development soon of enemy's design. Franklin wants to hear from you. It is very important to know of the movements of the Ninth Corps, for Franklin wants to assist by a demonstration, if not attacked before long.

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 14, 1862—2 p. m.

General BURNSIDE:

Nothing new as yet. What news from the right?

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 14, 1862.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I desire to call the attention of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac to the great number of troops and batteries in this city, and to the danger to which they are exposed.

Should the enemy be disposed to shell it, the consequences of this would necessarily cause loss of life and destruction of property. I respectfully suggest that all the troops be transferred to the opposite side of the river, except two divisions, that number being all that will be required to hold the city. The troops will be much more comfortable and much less likely to demoralizing influences in their camps than here. I also recommend that instructions be given the provost-marshal-general to have every house in town searched, and all soldiers found in them sent to their regiments.

I make these suggestions on the presumption that no immediate advance is contemplated from this point.

Everything is quiet here to-night.

My headquarters are at the corner of Hanover and Princess Anne streets.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General COUCH,
Commanding Corps:

The major-general commanding Fredericksburg requests that you will relieve two brigades of General Sykes' division to night, and that you will give directions, in case of an alarm, for your troops in the city to stand to their arms.

The general is of the opinion that the advanced line of pickets is unnecessarily large, and he requests that it be considerably reduced.

Please give instructions to the officer in command of your relieving

party to confer with General Sykes before proceeding to relieve his troops.

Headquarters to-night will be at the corner of Hanover and Princess Anne streets.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

WASHINGTON, *December* 15, [1862]—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Saw General Halleck about 6 o'clock. He decidedly disapproved of recrossing the river. I inferred that he favored your plan of operations. He asked whether you did not think it advisable to make some use of the spade. Said he would telegraph you to-night.

WM. GODDARD,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

—

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 15, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I have seen your aide, Major Goddard. You will be fully sustained in any measures you may adopt in regard to unreliable officers. In regard to movements we cannot judge here; you are the best judge. Anything you may want will be supplied as soon as possible. General Dix will assist by diversions. We have every confidence in your judgment and ultimate success.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
Monday, December 15, 1862—8.48 a. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

On the extreme left the enemy have advanced their skirmishers, and Reynolds has sent word to advance his to meet them. Enemy digging and chopping, and now have on a hill a parapet of logs perpendicular to Reynolds' line. Firing this morning from De Russy's batteries across the river. Enemy seem to be strengthening their force in this direction.

Respectfully,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

—

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 15, 1862—10 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Although most of our wounded are now in our possession, General Meade is certain that more than 100, perhaps 200 or 300, of our wounded from his division are within the enemy's lines, but without care or attention, being near and both within and without the enemy's

lines of picket sentinels. Why not ask for a flag of truce for a couple of hours in Reynolds' front, to bring in the wounded? Franklin recommends it. Please reply soon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

Application has been made to me for authority to bury the dead which have been left on the field between the picket lines of the armies. As this can only be effected through a flag of truce, I have deemed proper to refer it to the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, for his consideration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862.

Major-General Couch is assigned to the charge of the defense of Fredericksburg from Hanover street east, and Brigadier-General Butterfield from Hanover street to the Rappahannock, on the west. For this service Brigadier-General Whipple's command is temporarily assigned to that of Brigadier-General Butterfield, and General Whipple will report accordingly.

Generals Couch and Butterfield will make their dispositions for this service as soon as the change in the position of the troops can be made without unnecessary exposure of their respective commands.

In posting the pickets, supports, and reserves, these officers are enjoined to consider both the defense of the city and the security of those who are within it. They will hold their commands well in hand, and, if there are absentees, will send out patrols to search the streets and houses for them. It is necessary that every officer and soldier should be at his post. Generals Couch and Butterfield are also requested to have all of the streets of the city kept open for rapid communication, and also the bridges connecting the city with the opposite shore.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to state that I have nothing of importance to report this morning, except that the enemy appear to have been diligent during the night in connecting and strengthening their defenses in front

of Hanover, and in digging rifle-pits a little in advance of their line of defense between Commerce and Hawk streets. For the purpose of security to our advanced pickets, I have also had some pits opened.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

In the event it should be determined to withdraw the whole or a part of the forces in Fredericksburg, I request, in view of the great number of infantry and artillery, that the intentions of the major-general commanding may be communicated to me as early as practicable. It is the opinion of the general officers here that not less than 15,000 men will be required to defend the city, in case it should be deemed expedient by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac to hold it at all. An aide-de-camp awaits the orders of the major-general commanding on this subject. As my command in Fredericksburg is composed of a portion of Major-General Sumner's grand division and a portion of my own, I request that the major-general commanding will designate the divisions to remain in the city, in case it should be his desire to have it held.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

—

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862.

Major-General COUCH, *Commanding, &c.:*

The major-general commanding directs that you commence the withdrawal of your command from this side of the Rappahannock as soon as practicable, beginning with the troops nearest the river, and ending with the pickets and their supports, which will be the last to be withdrawn, and they will not be removed until regularly relieved by General Butterfield's corps. He directs that the movement be made without noise, and with the utmost dispatch. Have the batteries moved in silence. You can make use of all three bridges in crossing. You are especially requested to give your attention to having the roads on the other side kept clear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. L. CANDLER,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

—

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 15, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I fear I was misunderstood yesterday, as I have made use of the expression several times of turning by the left.

What I meant, of course, was to move by our left and turn the enemy's right. I make this privately to you, that if I did make such an error in expression I may be rightly understood. I did not understand the question to arise upon abandoning this line of operations yesterday. I have always thought the James River route the most practicable one for Richmond, but this army in front, I suppose, is what we are after. My wounded in hospital have got up to about 900. We shall never get our stragglers in shape again until we get our troops out of the city and in open fields. I mention these matters privately, as I would if I saw you in person, knowing that you are at all times glad to hear from any of your officers. This morning's fog will probably conceal any movement we may make, if made under its cover.

Yours, most sincerely and respectfully,

[DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General.]

—

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862—11 a. m.

In compliance with inclosed circular from major-general commanding the forces, this corps will be assigned as follows: General Sykes' division the left of the line, from Hanover street to the westward toward the river, his left connecting with General Couch's right at Hanover street, and his right extending to the right of the cemetery, Amelia street; General Humphreys, from the right of the cemetery, Amelia street, to Fauquier street; General Griffin's, from Fauquier street to the junction of the canal and Fall Hill road, and General Whipple's, from General Griffin's right to the river.

The different division commanders will examine the roads and localities named, and arrange for perfect and strong connection with their right and left. General Whipple will watch particularly the Fall Hill road and defend it.

The picket lines that are now established will be maintained in a manner to comply with the instructions contained in the circular of the major-general commanding. The reserves and supports will be confined to the respective districts assigned to each command for defenses.

All commanders will comply with the instructions in regard to absentees and patrols, and having every officer at his post.

The districts assigned to division commanders will be bounded by the picket line in front, the river in the rear, and the streets on which their right or left rests. The streets within their districts will be kept open for the passage of artillery trains, ambulances, or mounted men as may be required.

Division commanders will be responsible for the order and condition of the town, and prevention of straggling in their respective districts. All houses will be searched for stragglers, and they will be turned over to the provost guard marshal of the corps, or to their division provost, as may be most convenient.

The corps provost will be stationed at the left of the bridge heads, near Houke street. He will prevent all passage across the bridge, or obstruction across them, except under proper authority. Captain Weed will direct the position of the artillery of the corps. The changes of positions and reliefs will commence immediately after dark, unless sooner ordered.

Division commanders will make known their location and headquarters to corps headquarters.

Roll-call will be made in the entire command three times each day, absentees punished, and a return sent in "present for duty" (officers, non-commissioned, and soldiers) in each division at 12 m. each day.

By command of Brig. Gen. D. Butterfield:

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862—4.15 p. m.

Division commanders will take measures at once to fortify the positions assigned to them for defense. Captain Weed will designate the positions for artillery. General Warren will designate and point out the nature and character of the works to be made. These works will be for temporary use, and be constructed with a view to the number of tools in hand. The batteries to take position will be designated by Captain Weed.

By order of Brigadier-General Butterfield:

H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

TYLER'S BATTERY,
December 15, 1862—9 a. m. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

General BURNSIDE:

A large number of new earthworks and rifle pits have been built by the enemy during the night. The whole work which Sumner's left engaged has been greatly strengthened.

J. B. BROOKS,
Signal Officer.

[DECEMBER 16], 1862—6.20 [a. m.].

General BURNSIDE:

General Whipple is now crossing. Sykes alone remains. The pickets will be called in in thirty minutes. Two or three batteries were found in the streets, not belonging to the Fifth Corps, and sent over. After Griffin crossed, at the lower bridge, the bridge was torn up without orders. Whipple has finished crossing. The pickets are being called in. Sykes' command has commenced crossing. The lower one of the two upper bridges has been floated off.

CUTTING,
Aide-de-Camp.

THE SEDDON HOUSE,
December 16, 1862—12 m.

Captain CUSHING:

A column of the enemy is now passing in a southeasterly direction from a point in front of where General Franklin's left was yesterday. I

judge about 20,000 have passed through a field, and they are still coming. They are accompanied with some artillery, but I have only been able to see one battery—light artillery.

Yours, &c.,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

—

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862—3.30 a. m.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: About two hours ago the Second Corps had crossed, and a part of the Ninth. I expect they are all over now. There has been no interruption in the movement.

Respectfully, yours,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

—

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 20, 1863.

The commanding general announces to the Army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant actions in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory which is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of so many brilliant battle-fields accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The commanding general calls for the firm and united action of officers and men, and, under the providence of God, the Army of the Potomac will have taken a great step toward restoring peace to the country and the Government to its rightful authority.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

Statement of Capt. P. M. Lydig, Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 31, 1863.

On Saturday morning, about 10.30, I received orders from General Burnside to go to General Franklin, commanding the left grand division, and learn from him the disposition of the troops under his command, and what forces were then engaged.

I found General Franklin in a grove of trees in the center of his command, and, on delivering my message, I was informed by him that Meade was very hotly engaged; that Gibbon had just gone into the

fight, and that his men were by that time pretty generally engaged. He also added, I think, that Birney had orders to support them. I then inquired if any of General Smith's corps were engaged, and was told they were not. I returned to headquarters, passing Captain Cutts, who arrived as I left General Franklin, and reported the information I had received to General Burnside, who seemed at the time annoyed at the smallness of the force engaged, and expressed his surprise that none of General Smith's troops had been put into the fight. It was about 12.30 when I arrived with my report at headquarters. This was the only order I delivered to General Franklin that day, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. LYDIG,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

—

Statement of Capt. J. M. Cutts, Aide-de-Camp.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *March* 31, 1863.

The following is an extract from notes made by me during the progress of the battle at Fredericksburg:

"General Meade advanced at 12.30 o'clock. Batteries across the river commenced firing to cover that advance, shelling the enemy's position in front of Reynolds' left, as reported by General Franklin. About 2 o'clock I carry order to Franklin to advance his right and front, and immediately return with information to show why Franklin thinks it impossible to advance. There was no advance. When I had communicated this information to General Burnside, he immediately replied, 'But he must advance,' and directed me to go back and give the order to General Franklin, but then, pausing, said, 'Wait, I will send some one else.'"

The above is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct statement, all of the same included within quotation marks being in words and figures an exact transcript from notes made by me at the time.

J. M. CUTTS,
Captain Eleventh Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

—

Statement of Capt. R. H. I. Goddard, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 3, 1863.

I take the following from my notes, made a few days after the battle of Fredericksburg:

I was sent on the day of the battle of Fredericksburg to General Franklin, on the left, with this order from General Burnside: "Tell General Franklin, with my compliments, that I wish him to make a vigorous attack with his whole force; our right is hard pressed." I delivered this order about 2 o'clock in the afternoon to General Franklin, in the presence of General Hardie. Either General Franklin or General Hardie told me that all the forces were engaged except Burns' division, which was guarding the bridge. Sickles' division was just going into action. The left had been very seriously threatened, but that now the attack was changed to the front. It was impossible to remove troops from the left to the center at that time. As soon as an opportunity presents itself, a vigorous attack should be made along the lines, as General Burnside wished. I stated also, just before leaving, that General Burnside was very explicit in giving this order to make a vigorous attack.

R. H. I. GODDARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

No. 4.

Return of casualties in the Union forces commanded by Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 11–15, 1862.

[Compiled from nominal list of casualties, returns, &c.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.							
15th New York	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
50th New York	1	7	3	39	.....	.....	50
Total Volunteer Engineer Brigade	1	7	3	45	.....	.....	56
Battalion United States Engineers	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS							
1st Battalion New York Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
5th United States, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER.							
SECOND ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. DARIUS N. COUCH.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.							
Staff	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
First Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN C. CALDWELL.* (2.) Col. GEORGE W. VON SCHACK.							
Staff	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
5th New Hampshire	5	15	12	142	.....	19	193
7th New York	7	19	9	175	1	32	243
61st New York	.....	9	1	26	.....	.....	36
64th New York	.....	4	2	66	.....	.....	72
81st Pennsylvania	1	14	11	130	.....	20	176
145th Pennsylvania	4	30	9	143	.....	43	229
Total First Brigade	17	91	47	682	1	114	952
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. MEAGHER.							
28th Massachusetts	3	11	5	119	.....	20	158
63d New York	1	1	6	32	.....	4	44
69th New York	1	9	15	80	.....	23	128
88th New York	4	13	8	89	.....	13	127
116th Pennsylvania	1	6	11	56	.....	14	88
Total Second Brigade	10	40	45	376	.....	74	545

* Wounded December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.							
27th Connecticut	1	9	5	78	.....	20	113
2d Delaware	.....	4	7	34	.....	9	54
52d New York	1	5	1	36	.....	.....	43
57th New York	1	7	8	70	.....	1	87
66th New York	3	8	3	52	.....	9	75
53d Pennsylvania	1	20	7	126	.....	1	155
Total Third Brigade	7	53	31	396	.....	40	527
Artillery.							
4th United States, Battery C	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total First Division	34	185	126	1,458	1	228	2,032
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
19th Maine	.....	.....	2	8	.....	7	17
15th Massachusetts	1	3	3	23	.....	2	32
Massachusetts Sharpshooters (1st Company)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
1st Minnesota	.....	.....	2	10	.....	2	14
Minnesota Sharpshooters (2d Company)	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
34th New York	.....	3	1	11	.....	18	33
82d New York	.....	7	.....	14	.....	2	23
Total First Brigade	1	13	9	68	.....	31	122
Second Brigade.							
Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN.							
69th Pennsylvania	.....	13	5	41	.....	6	65
71st Pennsylvania	.....	3	3	20	.....	18	44
72d Pennsylvania	.....	6	5	60	.....	.....	71
106th Pennsylvania	.....	5	9	60	.....	4	78
Total Second Brigade	.....	27	22	181	.....	28	258
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Col. NORMAN J. HALL. (2.) Col. WILLIAM R. LEE.							
19th Massachusetts	1	13	8	75	.....	8	105
20th Massachusetts	2	23	6	132	.....	.....	163
7th Michigan	1	6	2	24	.....	2	35
42d New York	.....	.....	2	17	.....	3	22
59th New York	1	4	4	35	.....	.....	44
127th Pennsylvania	2	10	7	107	.....	20	146
Total Third Brigade	7	56	29	390	.....	33	515
Artillery.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery A	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery B	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16
Total artillery	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Total Second Division	8	96	61	657	.....	92	914

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. FRENCH.							
First Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. NATHAN KIMBALL.*							
(2.) Col. JOHN S. MASON.							
Staff			2				2
14th Indiana	1	4	9	56		5	75
24th New Jersey	2	4	6	93		31	136
28th New Jersey		12	10	147		24	193
4th Ohio	1	3	4	35		1	44
8th Ohio		6	2	25			33
7th West Virginia		3	4	27		3	37
Total First Brigade	4	32	37	383		64	520
Second Brigade.							
Col. OLIVER H. PALMER.							
14th Connecticut	1	10	10	77		22	120
108th New York		4	2	47		39	92
130th Pennsylvania	3	2	3	68		3	79
Total Second Brigade	4	16	15	192		64	291
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Col. JOHN W. ANDREWS.†							
(2.) Lieut. Col. WILLIAM JAMESON.							
(3.) Lieut. Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL.							
Staff			1				1
1st Delaware	1	9	6	68		9	93
4th New York		6	6	56		6	74
10th New York	2	7	7	47		4	67
132d Pennsylvania	1	6	6	74		20	107
Total Third Brigade	4	28	26	245		39	342
Artillery.							
1st New York Light, Battery G		1		5			6
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery G				1			1
Total artillery		1		6			7
Total Third Division	12	77	78	826		167	1,160
ARTILLERY RESERVE.							
1st United States, Battery I				6			6
4th United States, Battery A				1			1
Total Artillery Reserve				7			7
Total Second Army Corps	54	358	266	2,948	1	487	4,114
NINTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BURNS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ORLANDO M. POE.							
2d Michigan		1		1			2
17th Michigan				1			1

* Wounded December 13. † Disabled December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
First Brigade—Continued.							
20th Michigan	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
79th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total First Brigade	.....	1	1	11	.....	.....	13
Second Brigade.							
Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.							
29th Massachusetts	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
27th New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
46th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	1	6	.....	1	8
Third Brigade.							
Col. DANIEL LEASURE.							
45th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Artillery.							
1st New York Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	3
Total First Division	.....	1	2	22	.....	2	27
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. SAMUEL D. STURGIS.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE.							
2d Maryland	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	12	21
3th New Hampshire	.....	4	4	67	.....	2	77
9th New Hampshire	1	3	3	65	.....	12	84
48th Pennsylvania	.....	6	2	43	.....	1	52
7th Rhode Island	1	10	6	126	.....	15	158
12th Rhode Island	1	5	4	92	.....	6	108
Total First Brigade	3	28	19	402	.....	48	500
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.							
21st Massachusetts	.....	8	.....	56	.....	5	69
35th Massachusetts	2	5	1	49	.....	6	63
11th New Hampshire	.....	19	3	148	.....	25	195
51st New York	.....	10	5	56	.....	2	73
51st Pennsylvania	1	15	3	72	.....	.....	91
Total Second Brigade	3	57	12	381	.....	38	491
Artillery.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
4th United States, Battery E	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	13
Total artillery	1	2	.....	12	.....	.....	15
Total Second Division	7	87	32	795	.....	86	1,007

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.							
10th New Hampshire	.....	.....	4	43	.....	11	58
13th New Hampshire	.....	2	3	31	.....	6	42
25th New Jersey	.....	6	.....	61	.....	18	85
9th New York	.....	1	.....	8	.....	6	15
89th New York	.....	2	.....	27	.....	1	30
103d New York	.....	3	.....	10	.....	12	25
Total First Brigade	.....	14	7	180	.....	54	255
Second Brigade.							
Col. EDWARD HARLAND.							
8th Connecticut	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	3
11th Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	3
15th Connecticut	.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	10
16th Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
21st Connecticut	.....	.....	1	5	.....	1	7
4th Rhode Island	1	.....	1	8	.....	6	16
Total Second Brigade	1	1	3	26	.....	10	41
Total Third Division	1	15	10	206	.....	64	296
Total Ninth Army Corps	8	103	44	1,023	.....	152	1,330
Total Right Grand Division	62	461	310	3,971	1	639	5,444
CENTER GRAND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.							
THIRD ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
20th Indiana	.....	.....	2	22	.....	3	27
63d Pennsylvania	.....	1	3	18	.....	.....	22
68th Pennsylvania	1	1	1	5	.....	.....	8
105th Pennsylvania	.....	2	3	20	.....	6	31
114th Pennsylvania	.....	8	3	24	.....	17	52
141st Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
Total First Brigade	1	13	13	93	.....	26	146
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.							
3d Maine	.....	3	2	24	.....	.....	29
4th Maine	3	19	11	55	1	31	120
38th New York	.....	14	9	74	.....	36	133
40th New York	3	16	5	69	.....	30	123
55th New York	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
57th Pennsylvania	.....	18	3	77	.....	52	150
99th Pennsylvania	.....	3	6	54	.....	3	66
Total Second Brigade	6	73	37	360	1	152	629

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.							
17th Maine	.....	1	.....	19	.....	.....	20
3d Michigan	.....	.....	.....	6	1	.....	7
5th Michigan	1	9	1	72	.....	.....	83
1st New York	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
37th New York	.....	7	.....	27	.....	1	35
101st New York	.....	1	.....	12	.....	.....	13
Total Third Brigade	1	18	1	143	1	1	165
Artillery.							
Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.							
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery E	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5
3d United States, Batteries F and K	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
Total First Division	8	106	51	604	2	179	950
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.							
1st Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	33	.....	.....	34
11th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
16th Massachusetts	.....	2	.....	14	.....	1	17
2d New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
11th New Jersey	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....	7
26th Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	8	.....	1	15
Total First Brigade	.....	11	1	67	.....	2	81
Second Brigade.							
Col. GEORGE B. HALL.							
70th New York	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	4
71st New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
72d New York	.....	.....	1	7	.....	.....	8
120th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	16
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.							
7th New Jersey	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
115th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Brigade	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Artillery.							
4th United States, Battery K	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total Second Division	.....	12	3	82	.....	3	100
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. A. SANDERS PIATT.* (2.) Col. EMLEN FRANKLIN.							
86th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	4
124th New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
122d Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	9
Second Brigade.							
COL. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.							
Staff	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
12th New Hampshire	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	7
163d New York	3	7	4	42	.....	5	61
84th Pennsylvania	.....	6	.....	24	.....	3	33
110th Pennsylvania	1	2	1	10	.....	1	15
Total Second Brigade	4	15	7	81	1	10	118
Artillery.							
1st Ohio Light, Battery H	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Third Division	4	15	7	85	3	15	129
Total Third Army Corps	12	133	61	771	5	197	1,179
FIFTH ARMY CORPS.							
Brig. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.							
Staff	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN.							
First Brigade.							
Col. JAMES BARNES.							
2d Maine	.....	1	10	37	.....	4	52
Massachusetts Sharpshooters, 2d Company	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	7
18th Massachusetts	2	7	8	82	.....	26	125
22d Massachusetts	.....	1	1	41	.....	12	55
1st Michigan	1	7	7	33	.....	.....	48
13th New York	.....	5	6	57	.....	7	75
25th New York	.....	1	2	34	.....	3	40
118th Pennsylvania	.....	5	1	55	.....	37	98
Total First Brigade	3	27	36	345	.....	89	500
Second Brigade.							
Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.							
9th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	25	.....	2	28
32d Massachusetts	1	1	.....	31	.....	3	36
4th Michigan	1	8	1	42	.....	1	53
14th New York	.....	4	8	23	.....	.....	35
62d Pennsylvania	2	5	8	55	.....	.....	70
Total Second Brigade	4	19	17	176	.....	6	222

* Disabled December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade.							
Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON.							
20th Maine	.....	4	.....	32	.....	.....	36
Michigan Sharpshooters, Brady's company	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
16th Michigan	.....	5	2	26	.....	6	39
12th New York	1	1	1	12	.....	7	22
17th New York	.....	.....	3	11	.....	5	19
44th New York	.....	2	5	36	.....	4	47
83d Pennsylvania	.....	5	4	24	.....	3	36
Total Third Brigade	1	17	15	143	.....	25	201
Artillery.							
Massachusetts Light, 5th Battery (E)	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
1st Rhode Island Light, Battery C	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
Total First Division	8	65	68	665	.....	120	926
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.							
First Brigade.							
Lieut. Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.							
3d United States	.....	1	.....	14	.....	.....	15
4th United States	.....	3	2	13	.....	1	19
12th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	1	.....	5	.....	1	7
12th United States, 2d Battalion	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	6
14th United States, 1st Battalion	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total First Brigade	.....	5	2	40	.....	4	51
Second Brigade.							
(1.) Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS. (2.) Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL.							
1st United States (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
2d United States (battalion)	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	4	19
6th United States	.....	5	1	21	.....	1	28
7th United States (battalion)	.....	2	.....	26	.....	9	37
10th United States	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
11th United States	.....	1	2	18	.....	.....	21
17th United States	1	2	.....	19	.....	.....	22
19th United States, Company G, 1st Battalion	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Second Brigade	1	11	3	111	.....	14	140
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.							
5th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	5
140th New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	10	13
146th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	18
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	30	36
Artillery.							
5th United States, Battery I	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Division	1	16	5	158	.....	48	228

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.							
Staff	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.							
91st Pennsylvania	1	8	3	43	.....	20	75
126th Pennsylvania	1	11	7	59	.....	14	92
129th Pennsylvania	1	16	8	92	.....	22	139
134th Pennsylvania	2	12	10	99	.....	25	148
Total First Brigade	5	47	28	293	.....	81	454
Second Brigade.							
Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
123d Pennsylvania	1	14	5	101	.....	13	134
131st Pennsylvania	2	20	6	132	.....	15	175
133d Pennsylvania	3	17	7	138	.....	19	184
155th Pennsylvania	1	5	1	57	.....	4	68
Total Second Brigade	7	56	20	428	.....	51	562
Total Third Division	12	103	51	721	.....	132	1,019
Total Fifth Army Corps	21	185	125	1,544	.....	300	2,175
Cavalry.							
4th Pennsylvania	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total Center Grand Division	33	319	186	2,315	5	497	3,355
LEFT GRAND DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.							
FIRST ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. JOHN F. REYNOLDS.							
ESCORT.							
1st Maine Cavalry, Company L	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.							
First Brigade.							
Col. WALTER PHELPS., Jr.							
22d New York	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	6
24th New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2
30th New York	.....	2	.....	14	.....	.....	16
84th New York (14th Militia)	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
2d U. S. Sharpshooters	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total First Brigade	.....	3	2	22	.....	3	30

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade.							
Col. JAMES GAVIN.							
7th Indiana		1		5			6
76th New York	1	2	1	12			16
95th New York		1		3			4
Total Second Brigade	1	4	1	20			26
Third Brigade.							
Col. WILLIAM F. ROGERS.							
21st New York		1		3		3	7
23d New York		2		16			18
35th New York		6		17			23
80th New York (20th Militia)		1	2	16			19
Total Third Brigade		10	2	52		3	67
Fourth Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH. (2.) Col. LYSANDER CUTLER.							
19th Indiana				3		4	7
24th Michigan	1	6	3	13		9	32
2d Wisconsin		1		10			11
6th Wisconsin				3			3
7th Wisconsin		1	1	7		3	12
Total Fourth Brigade	1	8	4	36		16	65
Artillery.							
(1.) Capt. GEORGE A. GERRISH.* (2.) Capt. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.							
New Hampshire Light, 1st Battery		2	1	11			14
1st New York, Battery L				4			4
4th United States, Battery B		2		6			8
Total artillery		4	1	21			26
Total First Division	2	29	10	151		22	214
SECOND DIVISION.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. JOHN GIBBON.* (2.) Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR.							
Staff			1				1
First Brigade.							
Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.							
16th Maine	2	25	8	162		34	231
94th New York		2	5	44		7	58
104th New York		5	8	37		2	52
105th New York		10	5	57	2	4	78
107th Pennsylvania		3	1	46		6	56
Total First Brigade	2	45	27	346	2	53	475
Second Brigade.							
Col. PETER LYLE.							
12th Massachusetts	1	13	6	80		4	104
26th New York	1	22	10	126		11	170

* Wounded December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade—Continued.							
90th Pennsylvania	1	4	2	64	.....	9	80
136th Pennsylvania	.....	9	9	80	.....	8	106
Total Second Brigade	3	48	27	350	.....	32	460
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR. (2.) Col. SAMUEL H. LEONARD.							
Staff	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
13th Massachusetts	.....	3	1	12	.....	.....	16
83d New York (9th Militia)	2	17	4	99	.....	3	125
97th New York	.....	4	2	32	.....	4	42
11th Pennsylvania	1	8	5	68	.....	3	85
88th Pennsylvania	.....	6	4	29	.....	5	44
Total Third Brigade	3	38	17	241	.....	15	314
Artillery.							
Capt. GEORGE F. LEPPIEN.							
Maine Light, 2d Battery	.....	2	.....	13	.....	.....	15
Pennsylvania Light, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	15	.....	.....	17
Total Second Division	8	133	72	852	2	100	1,267
THIRD DIVISION.							
Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.							
First Brigade.							
(1.) Col. WILLIAM SINCLAIR.* (2.) Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.							
1st Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	2	.....	28	.....	5	35
2d Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	.....	3	28	.....	13	44
6th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	11	4	96	1	19	132
13th Pennsylvania Reserves (1st Rifles)	1	18	4	109	1	28	161
121st Pennsylvania	2	12	6	108	.....	10	138
Total First Brigade	4	43	17	369	2	75	510
Second Brigade.							
Col. ALBERT L. MAGILTON.							
3d Pennsylvania Reserves	1	17	2	53	1	59	133
4th Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	2	.....	33	.....	4	39
7th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	6	3	66	.....	10	86
8th Pennsylvania Reserves	2	20	11	76	.....	22	131
142d Pennsylvania	.....	16	6	176	.....	45	243
Total Second Brigade	4	61	22	404	1	140	632
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. C. FEGER JACKSON.† (2.) Col. JOSEPH W. FISHER. (3.) Lieut. Col. ROBERT ANDERSON.							
Staff	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3
5th Pennsylvania Reserves	2	16	5	82	4	57	166
9th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	4	1	25	1	15	47
10th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	8	3	74	2	49	137

* Wounded December 13.

† Killed December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Third Brigade—Continued.							
11th Pennsylvania Reserves	1	9	3	144	.....	54	211
12th Pennsylvania Reserves	.....	13	5	66	2	31	117
Total Third Brigade	6	50	19	391	9	206	681
Artillery.							
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery A	.....	5	1	6	.....	.....	12
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery B	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	5
1st Pennsylvania Light, Battery G	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	8
5th United States, Battery C	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Total artillery	.....	7	1	18	.....	4	30
Total Third Division	14	161	59	1,182	12	425	1,853
Total First Army Corps	24	323	141	2,288	14	547	3,337
SIXTH ARMY CORPS.							
Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.							
FIRST DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.							
First Brigade.							
Col. ALFRED T. A. TORBERT.							
2d New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
3d New Jersey	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
4th New Jersey	1	8	2	33	.....	36	80
15th New Jersey	.....	4	2	18	.....	5	29
23d New Jersey	1	4	2	34	.....	9	50
Total First Brigade	2	16	6	88	.....	50	162
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY L. CAKE.							
121st New York	.....	4	.....	12	.....	.....	16
96th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Total Second Brigade	.....	4	.....	13	.....	.....	17
Third Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.							
18th New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
31st New York	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
32d New York	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
95th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10
Artillery.							
Maryland Light, Battery A	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Massachusetts Light, 1st Battery (A)	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
2d United States, Battery D	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Total artillery	.....	2	.....	6	.....	.....	8
Total First Division	2	22	6	117	.....	50	197

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
SECOND DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CALVIN E. PRATT.							
6th Maine				1			1
43d New York				11		1	12
49th Pennsylvania				1			1
119th Pennsylvania			1	5		2	8
5th Wisconsin				4			4
Total First Brigade			1	22		3	26
Second Brigade.							
Col. HENRY WHITING.							
26th New Jersey				2			2
2d Vermont		5		56			61
3d Vermont		2		9			11
4th Vermont	1	10		43		2	56
5th Vermont		2	1	10			13
6th Vermont		1					1
Total Second Brigade	1	20	1	120		2	144
Third Brigade.							
(1.) Brig. Gen. FRANCIS L. VINTON.* (2.) Col. ROBERT F. TAYLOR. (3.) Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.							
Staff			1				1
21st New Jersey				1			1
33d New York				2			2
49th New York			3	6			9
77th New York		1		1			2
Total Third Brigade		1	4	10			15
Artillery.							
5th United States, Battery F				1			1
Total Second Division	1	21	6	153		5	186
THIRD DIVISION.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN NEWTON.							
First Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.							
67th New York		1		6			7
122d New York				5			5
23d Pennsylvania				2			2
61st Pennsylvania		1		3		1	5
82d Pennsylvania				3		2	5
Total First Brigade		2		19		3	24
Second Brigade.							
Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.							
Staff			1				1
7th Massachusetts		1		2			2

* Wounded December 13.

Return of casualties in the Union forces, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Second Brigade—Continued.							
10th Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
37th Massachusetts	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
36th New York	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	3
2d Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	7
Total Second Brigade	.....	3	2	12	.....	.....	17
Third Brigade. (1.) Col. THOMAS A. ROWLEY. (2.) Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.							
62d New York	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
98th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	4
139th Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	6
Total Third Brigade	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	12
Artillery.							
2d United States, Battery G	.....	2	.....	8	.....	.....	10
Total Third Division	.....	7	2	45	.....	9	63
Total Sixth Army Corps	3	50	14	315	.....	64	446
Cavalry Brigade. (1.) Brig. Gen. GEORGE D. BAYARD.* (2.) Col. DAVID MCM. GREGG.							
Staff	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Pennsylvania	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Total Cavalry Brigade	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
Total Left Grand Division	28	373	155	2,606	14	611	3,787

RECAPITULATION.

Engineers	1	7	3	46	.....	2	59
Artillery Reserve	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8
Right Grand Division	62	461	310	3,971	1	639	5,444
Center Grand Division	33	319	186	2,315	5	497	3,355
Left Grand Division	28	373	155	2,606	14	611	3,787
Grand total Army of the Potomac	124	1,160	654	8,946	20	1,749	12,653

OFFICERS KILLED.

CONNECTICUT.

Lieut. David E. Canfield, 14th Infantry. | Capt. Bernard E. Schwerzer, 27th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Henry H. Darlington, 1st Infantry.

INDIANA.

Lieut. Francis M. Kalley, 14th Infantry.

* Wounded December 13, and died December 14.

MAINE.

Maj. William L. Pitcher, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. George F. Bourne, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Walter S. Goodale, 4th Infantry.
Capt. Charles K. Hutchins, 16th Infantry.
Lieut. Henry P. Herrick, 16th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Lieut. Arthur Dehon, 12th Infantry.
Surg. S. Foster Haven, jr., 15th Infantry.
Capt. George C. Ruby, 18th Infantry.
Lieut. James B. Hancock, 18th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Claffey, 19th Infantry.
Capt. Charles F. Cabot, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Leander F. Alley, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Edwin J. Weller, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. John Sullivan, 28th Infantry.
Lieut. William Holland, 28th Infantry.
Capt. Charles A. Dearborn, 32d Infantry.
Maj. Sidney Willard, 35th Infantry.
Lieut. William Hill, 35th Infantry.

MICHIGAN.

Capt. J. Benton Kennedy, 1st Infantry.
Lieut. James Clark, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. John Gilluly, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Franklin Emery, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. David Birrell, 24th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Maj. Edward E. Sturtevant, 5th Infantry.
Capt. John Murray, 5th Infantry.
Capt. James B. Perry, 5th Infantry.
Capt. William A. Moore, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles O. Ballou, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. John G. Lewis, 9th Infantry.

NEW JERSEY.

Col. William B. Hatch, 4th Infantry.
Capt. Joseph R. Ridgeway, 23d Infantry.
Lieut. John O. Crowell, 24th Infantry.
Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson, 24th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Augustus S. Perkins, 50th Engineers.
Capt. Edward H. Becker, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Emil Faber Du Faur, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Max Boettcher, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Carl Slevoight, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick Jacobi, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew Winter, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. August von Apel, 7th Infantry.
Capt. Salmon Winchester, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. James M. Yardley, 10th Infantry.
Capt. William H. Hoagland, 12th Infantry.
Lieut. William K. Bacon, 26th Infantry.
Capt. John Horn, 40th Infantry.
Capt. William O. Sullivan, jr., 40th Infantry.
Lieut. William R. Stephens, 40th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles Laty, 52d Infantry.
Lieut. Paul M. Pon, 57th Infantry.
Lieut. Hannibal Seymour, 59th Infantry.
Capt. John Sullivan, 63d Infantry.
Lieut. Col. James H. Bull, 66th Infantry.
Capt. Julius Wehle, 66th Infantry.
Capt. John P. Dodge, 66th Infantry.
Lieut. Patrick Buckley, 69th Infantry.
Lieut. Chauncey D. Crandall, 76th Infantry.
Lieut. Felix Hirt, 83d Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Layton, 83d Infantry.
Maj. William Horgan, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Thomas Murphy, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. Daniel McCarthy, 88th Infantry.
Lieut. John R. Young, 88th Infantry.
Capt. Theodore F. Brockalow, 163d Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick W. Behrens, 163d Infantry.
Lieut. John J. Byrne, 163d Infantry.

OHIO.

Lieut. William Brighton, 4th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lieut. Jacob V. Shilling, 3d Reserves.
Capt. Charles Wells, 5th Reserves.
Lieut. David Zentmyer, 5th Reserves.
Lieut. R. M. Pratt, 6th Reserves.
Lieut. George W. Comfort, 7th Reserves.
Lieut. G. W. Miller, 8th Reserves.
Lieut. J. Lindsay Ingraham, 8th Reserves.
Lieut. Reuben M. Long, 9th Reserves.

Capt. Daniel W. Mayes, 10th Reserves.
Capt. William Stewart, 11th Reserves.
Lieut. William B. Jenkins, 13th Reserves.
Lieut. James W. Goodlin, 11th Infantry.
Capt. Ferdinand W. Bell, 51st Infantry.
Lieut. Isaac T. Cross, 53d Infantry.
Lieut. James E. Cunningham, 62d Infantry.
Lieut. Stephen C. Potts, 62d Infantry.
Lieut. Joseph E. Davis, 68th Infantry.
Lieut. Clinton Swain, 81st Infantry.
Lieut. Charles W. Duke, 90th Infantry.
Lieut. George Murphey, 91st Infantry.
Capt. John R. Kooker, 110th Infantry.
Lieut. Christian Foltz, 116th Infantry.
Lieut. George W. Brickley, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. Clement M. W. Barclay, 121st Infantry.
Lieut. James R. Coulter, 123d Infantry.
Lieut. Harry C. Fortescue, 126th Infantry.
Capt. William Fox, 127th Infantry.
Lieut. Jas. S. Shoemaker, 127th Infantry.
Lieut. Jacob Parvin, jr., 129th Infantry.
Col. Henry I. Zinn, 130th Infantry.
Capt. William Laughlin, 130th Infantry.
Lieut. Franklin G. Torbert, 130th Infantry.
Capt. George W. Ryan, 131st Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Bruner, 131st Infantry.
Lieut. Henry H. Hoagland, 132d Infantry.
Capt. John M. Jones, 133d Infantry.
Lieut. James C. Noon, 133d Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Scott, 133d Infantry.
Lieut. Hugh Barnes, 134th Infantry.
Lieut. Zarah C. Quillen, 134th Infantry.
Lieut. Fletcher Clay, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles H. Riblet, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles S. Carroll, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. Mavor R. Brown, 145th Infantry.
Capt. Lee Anshultz, 155th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Curtis, 4th Infantry.
Lieut. Col. W. B. Sayles, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Richard A. Briggs, 12th Infantry.

UNITED STATES REGULARS.

Lieut. George Dickenson, Battery E, 4th Artillery.
Capt. Henry J. McLandburgh, 17th Infantry.

UNITED STATES VOLUNTEERS.

Brig. Gen. C. Feger Jackson.
Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard.

VERMONT.

Capt. George W. Quimby, 4th Infantry.

OFFICERS MORTALLY WOUNDED.

CONNECTICUT.

Capt. Elijah W. Gibbons, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. Theodore A. Stanley, 14th Infantry.
Lieut. William A. Coomes, 14th Infantry
Capt. Addison C. Taylor, 27th Infantry.

DELAWARE.

Lieut. Albert S. Phillips, 1st Infantry.

MAINE.

Capt. John Ayer, 16th Infantry.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Joseph W. Collingwood, 18th Infantry.
Lieut. Edgar M. Newcomb, 19th Infantry.
Capt. Ferdinand Dreher, 20th Infantry.
Lieut. Robert S. Beckwith, 20th Infantry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lieut. George F. Nettleton, 5th Infantry.
Lieut. Samuel B. Little, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Amos B. Shattuck, 11th Infantry.

NEW YORK.

Capt. Thomas W. Cartwright, 5th Infantry.
Capt. Oscar von Heringen, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Bernhardt von Buchenhagen, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Francis A. Morrell, 10th Infantry.
Lieut. George S. Wilson, 17th Infantry.
Lieut. Albert W. Ransom, 34th Infantry.
Maj. N. Garrow Throop, 57th Infantry.
Capt. Edward Reynolds, 59th Infantry.
Lieut. Frederick Parker, 64th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew Birmingham, 69th Infantry.
Lieut. Andrew J. Andrews, 104th Infantry.

OHIO.

Capt. Richard Allen, 8th Infantry.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Maj. Frank Zentmyer, 5th Reserves.
Capt. Charles D. Schaffle, 5th Reserves.
Lieut. Israel K. Kinch, 5th Reserves.
Capt. Jonathan P. Smith, 10th Reserves.
Lieut. George S. Knee, 10th Reserves.
Capt. Hugh P. Fulton, 63d Infantry.
Maj. Thomas Hawksworth, 65th Infantry.
Lieut. B. Frank Hibbs, 71st Infantry.
Lieut. Zadoc Aydelott, 81st Infantry.
Maj. George W. Todd, 91st Infantry.
Capt. Thomas A. Deegan, 107th Infantry.
Lieut. R. B. Montgomery, 116th Infantry.
Capt. Daniel Boisol, 123d Infantry.
Capt. George J. Lawrence, 129th Infantry.
Capt. Jonathan K. Taylor, 129th Infantry.
Lieut. Alfred G. Reed, 134th Infantry.
Capt. Asa Chapman, 136th Infantry.
Capt. S. S. Marchand, 136th Infantry.
Maj. John Bradley, 142d Infantry.
Capt. Washington Brown, 145th Infantry.
Capt. Andrew J. Mason, 145th Infantry.
Capt. William W. W. Wood, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. John Hubbard, 145th Infantry.
Lieut. John W. Vincent, 145th Infantry.

RHODE ISLAND.

Maj. Jacob T. Babbitt, 7th Infantry.
Lieut. Charles F. Kellen, 7th Infantry.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls, U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster, of operations November 9, 1862–*January* 25, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
March 19, 1864.

MY DEAR GENERAL: Here is my report, such as it is, at your service. I send you also a memorandum about pontoons. I have Colonel Spaulding's official report covering all the facts stated, but thought it best to put it as a memorandum; but you may rely on it. I think it conclusive for your purpose.

Yours, truly,

RUFUS INGALLS.

General BURNSIDE, *Washington, D. C.*

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Brandy Station, Va., March 19, 1864.

GENERAL: In compliance with your verbal request that I shall furnish you with a report of the operations of the quartermaster's department of this army while you were in command, I have the honor to represent that I have rendered one to General McClellan to cover the period during which I was his chief quartermaster, from July 10 to November 9, 1862, and that I have also rendered an annual report to General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1863.* I take great pleasure in submitting to you the substance of the reports referred to, so far as relates to the time you were in command.

At the time you assumed command of this army, November 9, 1862, my records show that, exclusive of the force about Washington, there were present 3,911 army wagons, 907 ambulances, 7,139 artillery, 9,582 cavalry, 8,693 team horses, and 12,483 mules, making 37,897 animals. The army had recently crossed the Potomac at Berlin, marching by way of Salem and Rectortown.

On the 9th the headquarters were at Warrenton. It was well supplied with means of transportation, clothing, and forage. Our supplies had been received during October by the canal, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the Cumberland Valley Railroad, while the army stretched from Williamsport to Berlin.

On arriving at Warrenton our supplies were sent out on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad and on the Manassas Gap and Warrenton branches. This road was in bad condition, and those best acquainted with its capacity, from actual experience and observation, as General Haupt and Lieut. Col. F. Myers, reported that it could not be safely relied on to supply so large an army. After passing over the road I was of the same opinion.

It is proper to remark, however, that since then the road has been vastly improved. A large construction party has been constantly kept upon it for many months past. New ties and rails have been put in where necessary; new bridges have been built; the rolling-stock has been increased, and the road has been conducted by Col. J. H. Devereux, a most energetic, systematic, and skillful superintendent, so that to-day the road can supply an army of 150,000 men certainly as far as Culpeper. At that time the Third, Eleventh, and Twelfth Corps were not serving immediately with the army. It is necessary to be reminded of this, in order to understand the comparatively small number of wagons, horses, and mules reported on hand when you assumed command.

In my report to General McClellan I state "that subsequently our trains were increased to near 6,000 wagons and 60,000 animals of all kinds. After the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps had joined, we could then haul ten days' supply."

The following is my recapitulation of the means of transportation present with the forces when you relinquished the command, January 26, 1863:

Command.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Teams and ambulance horses.	Cavalry horses.	Artillery horses.	Mules.	Total animals.
Headquarters Army of the Potomac and in depot.	367	21	606	1,675	.....	1,108	3,389
Right Grand Division (Sumner's)	1,294	329	2,687	3,836	2,019	5,116	13,658
Left Grand Division (Franklin's)	1,426	406	3,506	4,357	2,292	4,880	15,035
Center Grand Division (Hooker's)	1,250	361	2,732	3,336	2,030	4,990	13,088
Eleventh Corps (Sigel's)	549	117	1,744	2,647	894	1,257	6,542
Twelfth Corps (Slocum's)	470	125	1,185	171	656	1,270	3,282
Artillery Reserve (De Russy's)	367	12	462	.....	1,434	1,039	2,935
Kenly's brigade	103	22	160	1,512	339	309	2,320
Detached cavalry (North Mountain)	41	2	157	1,345	.....	12	1,514
Engineer Brigade (Woodbury's)	113	8	1,146	.....	.....	284	1,430
Grand total in Army of Potomac	5,980	1,403	14,385	18,879	9,664	20,265	63,193

* See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part I, pp. 99–106.

It having been decided to move the army by way of Fredericksburg on the Aquia and Fredericksburg Railroad, I was directed by you, on November 13, to proceed to Washington, and thence to Aquia and Belle Plain, and to make all necessary and proper arrangements for the supply of the army by that route.

On the 16th, in company with Generals Woodbury and Haupt, I went to Aquia and Belle Plain on a reconnaissance. We found the old wharf and entire depot a mass of ruins, and the interior of the country still in the hands of the enemy.

It was decided to erect temporary landings at both Aquia and Belle Plain, to land supplies and haul them to the army with wagons on its arrival, while permanent arrangements on a proper scale could be made. The plan was most successfully executed.

I returned to Belle Plain about the 19th, and joined your headquarters, near Falmouth, where you had just arrived.

Supplies of subsistence and forage were landed at Aquia and Belle Plain, and were ready for delivery as soon as the wagons arrived.

The wharves were constructed of barges and trestle work, and answered every purpose. Meantime the depot at Aquia was made as spacious and commodious as any one we have ever had. Large wharves were constructed and store-houses erected to accommodate all departments. I placed Capt. T. E. Hall, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, in charge, with several other officers to assist him. Captain Hall was finally succeeded by Lieut. Col. A. Thompson, assistant quartermaster and aide-de-camp, and afterward by Lieutenant-Colonel Painter. Frequent inspections were made by myself and Colonels Sawtelle and Myers.

General Haupt placed Mr. W. W. Wright at Aquia as superintendent of the railroad. His management was vigorous and most business-like and efficient. *Entrepôts* or stations were established along the line of the road at convenient points for the delivery of supplies, the principal one having been at Falmouth, under Capt. L. H. Peirce, assistant quartermaster of volunteers. His duties were very laborious and responsible, and he performed them with signal credit.

The depot at Belle Plain was kept up all winter, under Capt. P. P. Pitkin, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, who for more than two years past has exhibited remarkable energy, sagacity, and untiring zeal as a depot quartermaster.

Most of the Eleventh Corps and a portion of the cavalry were supplied from a depot on Aquia Creek, at Hope Landing. This place was under Capt. J. G. C. Lee most of the time. Captain Lee proved himself to be a most excellent officer.

It will be seen that to supply so large an army from these points required not only a perfect system but also great labor. Take, for instance, the item of forage; the full allowance required the daily receipt, distribution, and issue of some 800 tons of grain and hay. In addition, were subsistence, ordnance, hospital, and quartermaster's stores generally. It was difficult to provide hay enough during early winter. The contracts were ample, but contractors found it difficult to find transports sufficient, besides the weather was unpropitious; but after the beginning of February the full ration was furnished. I am aware of no time when there was suffering among the troops and animals for want of any supplies which I had the power to provide.

The battle of Fredericksburg was fought on December 13, 1862. Before the battle, arrangements had been made to send all surplus property to the rear, to free our depot, in order that they might be abandoned at once without loss, and to put all our necessary supplies of forage, sub-

sistence, ammunition, and medical stores in our wagon trains, which were carefully packed and well guarded at selected points. These trains were not to cross the river with the army, but were to be held in readiness to move at the proper moment.

In all our campaigns our trains, though large, have never impeded the progress of the army to my knowledge; nor need they, if proper disposition be timely made in orders by the general in command, and the quartermasters perform their duties.

In all the principal battles of this army our trains have been well guarded at a distance from the field, and no disasters have ever happened to them. Situated as you were at Fredericksburg, the trains, in case of success, would have constituted your only magazines of supply for several days. The land transportation was considerably reorganized while you were in command, but the amounts allowed for baggage and supplies have been gradually and constantly reduced to the present time.

The allowances to-day are prescribed in General Orders, No. 100,* copy herewith, marked A. The rule established in this order will be found useful if applied to our other armies. There would be, besides, the advantage of uniform system.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,

Brigadier-General, Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

Memorandum for General Burnside.

On the 12th of November, 1862, Colonel Spaulding was encamped with his detachment at Berlin, in charge of a pontoon bridge over the Potomac at that place, one over the Potomac and one over the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry, 56 boats in the canal ready for use, a land train of 20 boats and material mounted on wheels, and a large amount of land transportation. Many of the horses in his trains were in very bad condition, principally from disease of the hoof, nearly 100 having been condemned by the inspector, but they were not yet turned in. On the afternoon of that day he received an order from Capt. J. C. Duane, chief engineer Army of the Potomac, dated November 6, in substance as follows:

The commanding general directs that you will take such steps as you deem advisable to accomplish the following objects:

Detail a competent officer and one company from your command to take charge of the pontoon bridges at Harper's Ferry.

Send such additional boats and material to Harper's Ferry as may be necessary to secure the maintenance of these bridges and provide for contingencies.

Send the balance of your bridge material to Washington.

Proceed to Washington with the balance of your command and make up a pontoon train on wheels as speedily as possible, with the necessary transportation, and be prepared to march with the train at a moment's notice.

Have the bridge at Berlin dismantled and sent to Washington as soon as practicable.

The above order was received at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th, six days after it was written, it having passed by Rectortown and Washington.

At 6 p. m. his condemned horses had been turned in to the quarter

* Of November 5, 1863. See Series I, Vol. XXIX.

master at Harper's Ferry. The bridge at Berlin was dismantled in rafts and brought to the north shore, and a train of 36 boats and material was made up in rafts in the canal and on its way to Washington.

At 10.30 the next morning a train of 40 more boats and all the remaining bridge material, except the river bridge, had been loaded and was on its way to Washington, the boats and most of the material by canal, and the wagons and a small amount of material by land, the whole accompanied by the remainder of his command.

Leaving Captain McDonald, who was to take charge of the Harper's Ferry bridges, with his company to put the boats and material of the Berlin bridge into the canal and forward to Washington, Colonel Spaulding took the cars for Washington on the afternoon of the 13th, accompanied by Captain Brainerd, Lieutenant Falley, quartermaster, and his assistant, where he arrived about 10.30 p. m., and proceeded to the brigade depot above the navy-yard. There he found that General Woodbury, commanding the Engineer Brigade, was living in the city, near the War Department. He proceeded immediately to his house and showed him his orders. It was then about midnight. General Woodbury desired him to call at his office the next morning at 9. When he called at his office, on the morning of the 14th, General Woodbury desired him to wait while he called on General Halleck. He was absent about one hour. On his return he directed him to put his pontoon material in depot at the brigade shops, on the Anacostia, as fast as it arrived from Berlin, and go into camp with his men. The order to make up the land train being thus countermanded, and knowing that General McClellan had been relieved after the order was given, Colonel Spaulding inferred that the plan of campaign was changed with the change of commanders, and that the pontoon train was not required.

He visited General Woodbury's office again on the morning of the 15th. When he called, General Woodbury was not in, and he was told he had gone to see General Halleck. While waiting his return he was told a dispatch had been received from Lieutenant Comstock, chief engineer Army of the Potomac, wishing to know if he had been heard from with his train. After some time General Woodbury came in. In the course of conversation, he repeated the order to put the train in depot as fast as they arrived. The first train from Berlin had arrived the previous evening. During the day the second train arrived, and soon after noon all the trains which he had started from Berlin were in Washington, the bridge in depot, and the teams and men in camp.

Subsequently General Woodbury directed Colonel Spaulding to make up two trains of 24 boats each, in rafts, to go by water, a train of 20 boats, with transportation for 40, to go by land; to draw the necessary number of additional horses and harness required for the land train; to prepare it as soon as possible, and march his detachment with it to Fredericksburg. Whether this order was given him on the afternoon of the 15th or 16th, he is not able now to say, not having the papers with him. His impression is that it was given him late on the afternoon of the 15th. Before dark on the evening of the day that he received the order, he had made up the two trains that were to go by water, towed them below the bridge over the Anacostia, and made them fast to the steamer Hero, that was to tow them to Belle Plain. He thinks the steamer did not start until the next day, and that she was delayed on the passage by getting aground, not arriving at Belle Plain until November 18. No wagons were sent with these trains, nor was any intimation given Colonel Spaulding that they were required for immediate use. Neither did he learn that any such intimation was given

to General Woodbury. Had this been done, the pontoon wagons could have been placed on the rafts, quartermaster teams furnished at Belle Plain to haul the trains to Fredericksburg, where they might easily have been on the night of the 18th. After disposing of these trains to go by water, he proceeded to the city with Captain Strang, quartermaster Engineer Brigade, and drew a large number of additional horses (he thinks over 200) for the land train, and took them to his camp during the night. The harness was delivered during the next day in boxes. All this harness had to be put together and fitted to the horses. Many of the animals had apparently never been in harness before, and it was difficult to find leaders that could be guided by one line. Besides this labor, the bridge train had to be loaded, teamsters brought from Alexandria, and rations and forage drawn. It was only by the most incessant labor of his whole command that the train was prepared to move on the afternoon of the 19th. It passed through Alexandria that night and camped outside the city. It had commenced raining before the train left Washington, and continued to do so with little intermission for three days. The roads got worse as it advanced. In many places the wagons could only be moved by the greatest exertions of the men, lifting them out while standing in deep water and mud. With all the strength of the worn-out animals, and the utmost exertions of both officers and men, who labored with a zeal and energy beyond all praise, from daylight to near midnight on the 21st, the train could be moved but about 5 miles. Finding that, even if time were no object, neither animals nor men could endure the labor necessary to move the trains to Fredericksburg over such roads, Colonel Spaulding determined, on the 22d, to send an officer back to Alexandria for a steamer to meet him at the mouth of the Occoquan, and there, if the roads were not much improved, to put his train into the water, tow it to Belle Plain, and let the animals go on by land. Captain Ferguson, quartermaster, very promptly forwarded the steamer, and it arrived off the mouth of the Occoquan on the morning of the 23d.

On the afternoon of the 22d, the train reached the Occoquan. Colonel Spaulding built a pontoon bridge of 280 feet to take the train over the river, and camped on the other side that night. Early the next morning, the 23d, this bridge was dismantled, made up in rafts, all the bridge material loaded on the rafts, and the animals sent by land. In order to be able to move the boats to Fredericksburg, in case his teams did not reach Belle Plain as soon as the trains, he also took the pontoon wagons apart and loaded them on the rafts. Although the Occoquan was some 12 feet deep where he bridged it, it was so shallow on the flats near the mouth that his rafts got aground, and it was only by taking advantage of the highest tide, at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 24th, that he was enabled to pass out into the Potomac. He found the steamer waiting for him some distance below, and he rowed to it.

The water in the harbor at Belle Plain was too shallow for the steamer to enter, and the party was towed in by a small tug, reaching the wharf just before dark. There he found quartermaster's teams waiting for him, and he commenced immediately unloading the wagons, putting them together, and loading them with boats and with bridge material. At midnight the men were allowed to lie down for a little rest. At 4 o'clock the next morning, 25th, the work was resumed, and at 10 a. m. the train started for Falmouth, arriving near general headquarters about 3 p. m.

Just before leaving Belle Plain with the trains, his teams arrived there. He directed the quartermaster to rest and feed the animals, load the army wagons with forage, and follow on to Falmouth.

At Falmouth Colonel Spaulding learned that the train sent by water had been taken to general headquarters on the morning of the 24th. From that date the trains were at all times available for crossing the Rappahannock at short notice, but they were not actually used until the morning of December 11.

No. 6.

Report of Capt. Samuel T. Cushing, Second U. S. Infantry, Acting Chief Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 21, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of duties performed by the acting signal corps, Army of the Potomac, during the operations before Fredericksburg, commencing December 11 and ending December 16, 1862:

The crossing of the river was to be effected under the cover of our batteries, stationed on the hills on this side of the river. It was desirable to place these batteries in communication with the troops, when crossing, with general headquarters, and with each other. With this object in view, the station at the Phillips house (General Sumner's headquarters) was continued in operation, and other stations communicating to it were established—one upon a hill near Falmouth and near Colonel Hays' headquarters; one upon the Corn Bluff, southeast of the Phillips house, and near Colonel Tyler's headquarters, and another at the Lacy house, near Colonel Tompkins' headquarters. These stations were directed to observe narrowly the country upon the other side of the river, and to report to the general commanding, and to the officers commanding in the vicinity, the position of all troops and such other items of interest as might come within the range of vision. A station of observation was also established south of the Corn Bluff, and near the batteries under the command of Captain De Russy; to report to him and to the headquarters station the results of their observations, and to open communication with the left wing as soon as it should cross the river. Officers were also sent to each of the principal bridges, with instructions to cross with the advance guards of each grand division, and to select suitable positions from which to communicate with the stations previously enumerated upon the hills on this side.

On the 5th instant, three officers had been sent with their flagmen and necessary equipments to the gunboats, then lying near Port Conway, to enable them, if occasion required, to co-operate with the land forces in any crossing or other movement in which they might be employed.

The above was the general plan of the duties assigned to the officers upon these days.

At daylight on the morning of December 11, the officers were stationed at the different points to which they had been ordered. A heavy mist having arisen during the night, prevented any communication being opened before 12 m., when it raised sufficiently to admit of signaling to the headquarters station at the Phillips house, worked by Lieuts. James S. Hall and P. A. Taylor, from Lieuts. F. Wilson and R. Dinsmore, at the Lacy house, and Lieuts. James A. Hebrew and William T. Barrett, at the Corn Bluff.

About 5 p. m. a portion of General Franklin's troops crossed the river.

At this crossing Lieuts. J. C. Wiggins and George J. Clarke, with their flagmen, preceded the other troops, and were the first to reach the shore and ascend the hill on the other side. Finding their advanced position untenable, from the severity of the enemy's fire, they fell back to the line of our skirmishers, and moved forward again with them, opening communication with Lieut. F. Homer, stationed upon the Corn Bluff, near Captain De Russy's batteries. This communication was kept up until 10 p. m., when the officers were withdrawn by order of General Franklin. Lieuts. J. B. Brooks and C. F. Stone crossed with the advance of General Couch's corps, but, owing to the lateness of the hour and the rapid rising of the fog and smoke, were unable to attain any satisfactory communication.

On December 12, the dense fog and the smoke from the burning town precluded the possibility of any communication until about 2 p. m., when it was established between the headquarters station at the Phillips house and the station at the Lacy house, and upon the Corn Bluff, and also with Lieutenants Brooks and Stone, located in the steeple of the court-house, in Fredericksburg. Lines were also successfully worked from General Franklin, by Lieut. E. C. Pierce, to Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke, with General Smith, and from General Smith to the station near Captain De Russy's batteries.

On the 13th instant, communication was successfully established between all the before-mentioned points; five stations communicating to the headquarters station, which was under charge of Lieutenants Hall and Taylor. Lieuts. L. B. Norton, William S. Stryker, and T. R. Clarke, when not engaged upon other duties, assisted in the labors at this point. General Couch being about to advance with his corps, Lieutenants Brooks and Stone were directed to accompany him, having been relieved by Lieuts. F. E. Yates and F. Fuller, at the court-house steeple.

This station was effectively worked by Lieutenant Fuller, assisted by but one flagman until night, Lieutenant Yates having refused to remain upon that post, which was much exposed. The station on the hill, near Colonel Hays' batteries, having been one of but little importance, the officers (Lieuts. J. Gloskoski and F. W. Owen) were ordered to cross the river and to open communication with the headquarters station from a point near the left of the town, which was successfully accomplished, although under the fire of the enemy. Lieutenants Hebrew and Barrett having been relieved by Lieuts. S. Adams and A. B. Jerome from duty upon the Corn Bluff, the former took position with General Willcox, while Lieutenant Barrett ascended the court-house steeple, from which point he conveyed, through Lieutenant Hebrew, to General Willcox the results of their observations. The communication on the left was continually kept up.

During December 14, the stations enumerated continued in successful operation. A new line was established by Lieuts. W. H. Hill and C. H. Cary, communicating from General Franklin's headquarters, through the station on the Corn Bluff, to the Phillips house. Captain De Russy's batteries having been moved to a point farther south, a station was established at Seddon's house by Lieutenants Wiggins and Homer, communicating with Lieuts. E. C. Pierce and G. J. Clarke, at General Franklin's headquarters. The station on the left of the town was this day removed, by request of the surgeons, to a point in the vicinity from which the flags would not be visible to the enemy, their previous position having drawn the fire of the rebel batteries and endangered the wounded, then lying in the hospitals near by. Capt. C. S. Kendall and Lieut. L. R. Fortescue were sent to the court-house

steeple, to keep open the communication so successfully maintained on the day previous.

On December 15, the fire of the enemy, which had been for the two days preceding directed at the court-house steeple, became more accurate, striking it several times, and rendering that position wholly untenable as a signal station. It was abandoned at night, when no more important communications were likely to be sent, and the officers instructed to locate themselves in another steeple close at hand, and from which their movements would be less exposed to the sight and consequent fire of the enemy. No new stations were this day established, but those which were in communication on the previous day were retained in good working order. During the night our forces were withdrawn to this side of the river, the signal officers who were on the other side returning with the rear of the troops.

On the morning of the 16th, all the stations were withdrawn, with the exception of that at the Phillips house (which was continued as before the commencement of the above operations) and the station on the Corn Bluff, both acting as stations of observation and report. Lieutenants Hebrew and Barrett were posted at the Lacy house, to observe and report the movements of the enemy in town.

THE SIGNAL TELEGRAPH.

It is claimed for the signal corps of the Army of the Potomac that it was the first to introduce on this continent, as a medium of communication upon the field of battle, the magnetic telegraph.

At 3 a. m. of the 11th instant, communication was successfully opened by it from the Phillips house, which station was under charge of Capt. Frederick E. Beardslee, to a point on the extreme left of our line, where Lieut. A. M. Wright had established his station. When General Franklin's advance reached this point, the position of the instrument was reported to him, and the line was used by him during the succeeding days. As the forces crossed the river, the wire was extended and the station worked, with but few interruptions, until the recrossing, when the wire was rolled up and the station re-established in its former position, near this end of the bridge.

On December 12, the wire was extended to the Lacy house, occupied by General Sumner as his headquarters, and remained in good working order, under charge of Lieut. D. Wonderly, with but few breakages, until the 16th instant, when this line was taken up. From the Lacy House the wire had been extended across the bridge near that place, and into the town, ready at any moment for use; but as it was the wish of General Sumner, made known to me by Colonel Taylor, his assistant adjutant-general, that the station should not be removed from the Lacy house, and as there were not instruments enough at my disposal to establish an independent line, the wire was unused. It is proper to remark that a number of the operators engaged upon these lines were instructed as to the construction of the line and the working of the instruments during the movements. With what would, under ordinary circumstances, have been but sufficient to work three stations, lines were operated from Belle Plain to general headquarters; from general headquarters to the Phillips house, and from the Phillips house to General Franklin's headquarters, and to the Lacy house. The stations at General Franklin's headquarters and the Lacy house were exposed at times to an artillery fire.

Such were the duties performed by the corps during the operations

before Fredericksburg. The officers at their stations were unceasing in their efforts, with but one exception, to open and maintain communication. Many reports were made, and many messages passed, which were promptly submitted to the general commanding, or to his chief of staff, of the importance of which they can best judge. Besides these, many messages and reports were transmitted to the different subordinate generals on the field.

During the battle of the 13th instant, probably the earliest reports of the progress of the battle on the right from General Couch, as also on the left from General Franklin, were received by the exertions of this corps.

Capt. B. F. Fisher, commanding the reserve detachment, was untiring in his efforts to promote the efficiency of the different stations, and freely exposed himself to the fire of the enemy at various times in the discharge of his duties.

All the officers previously named are well deserving of especial mention for the prompt and efficient manner in which their duties were performed. They were ably seconded in their efforts by their flagmen, to whom, also, great credit is due.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Captain, Acting Chief Signal Officer, Army of the Potomac.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac.

No. 7.

Report of Capt. Benjamin F. Fisher, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In answer to your circular of December 16, 1862, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In accordance with your instructions, I reported with the reserve signal detachment, equipped for field duty, at the Phillips house about daylight of Wednesday, December 11, 1862. The fog being very dense, precluded, for the time being, the possibility of working signals with success. In the mean time, by your order, I proceeded to our extreme left; placed Lieutenant Wright, with his signal telegraph train, in communication with Captain De Russy, in charge of the line of batteries, in position to cover the crossing of the river by General Franklin's grand division, and stationed Lieutenant Homer on an elevation, to keep open communication between the troops about to advance, and, through the signal telegraph train, with general headquarters.

Upon returning to the Phillips house, the fog having somewhat dispersed, I ordered, according to previous instructions, Lieutenants Wilson and Dinsmore to the Lacy house, near the upper bridge, and Lieutenants Adams and Jerome to a point near the middle bridge, each set being instructed to open communication with any troops that might cross the river, and also to report to the headquarters station near the Phillips house.

In the afternoon, by your directions, I visited the point opposite the lower end of Fredericksburg known as the Corn Bluff, and placed

Lieutenants Hebrew and Barrett in communication with headquarters station.

Upon visiting the station near the upper bridge later in the day, I found that we had gained possession of the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, and that the bridge was being rapidly finished; whereupon I immediately sent a message to you, asking for several officers to accompany the column, then ready to take possession of Fredericksburg; but shortly afterward, meeting Lieutenants Brooks and Stone, made arrangements with them to cross with General Couch and open communication from the court-house steeple with the officers near the Lacy house, or with Lieutenants Hall and Taylor at the headquarters station. Soon after, night, bringing with it a heavy mist, set in, and knowing that no signaling could be done before the morrow's sun and wind had dispelled the fog, I gave Lieutenants Wilson and Dinsmore permission to return to camp, they being instructed to be at their post in good time the next day.

Friday, December 12, joined you at the Phillips house. Accompanied Lieutenants Wilson and Dinsmore to the Lacy house. Crossed the river into Fredericksburg to ascertain what had become of Lieutenants Brooks and Stone. Found them at the appointed place, the court-house steeple; had them open communication with the officers at the Lacy house, the fog being too dense to distinguish the station at the Phillips house. Reported the locality of station to General Couch. Sent Lieutenant Stone to a point near General Couch's position to open communication directly to the Lacy house. By your directions, sent Lieutenants Adams and Jerome to a point at the extreme right of the town. These officers were afterward drawn in by yourself and stationed at the Corn Bluff. I would here mention that I found them occupying a good point and waiting for the disappearance of the mist preparatory to opening communication with the headquarters station.

Very little of interest save the crossing of the troops into Fredericksburg transpiring, we sent but few messages. The officers occupied their respective stations that night. Saturday, December 13, I was early in Fredericksburg. Was informed by General Couch that he was about to advance to take the enemy's works. Sent a message asking for several officers to relieve Lieutenants Brooks and Stone and occupy the steeple. Directed the two latter officers to accompany General Couch. The troops failing to dislodge the enemy, General Couch took up his position in front of the court-house building, and Lieutenants Brooks and Stone reported to him from the court-house steeple. At times the general would ascend and relieve the officers, by taking their place at the glass, and viewing for himself the field of operations. Lieutenants Yates and Fuller having reported to me, were stationed in the steeple to transmit messages to the headquarters station. Ascertaining that the messages could not be transmitted as rapidly as they came, I galloped over to the Phillips house and requested two more officers with them. Lieutenants Gloskoski and Owen established a station near General Willcox's headquarters.

Afterward, seeing General Hooker in the city, I rode out to the mill above the city, called in Captain Kendall and Lieutenant Fortescue, and directed them, provided General Hooker remained in town, to report to him, and opened communication with headquarters station.

The next morning, finding that Lieutenant Fuller had returned to the Phillips house, I placed Captain Kendall and Lieutenant Fortescue in the steeple, to transmit messages to headquarters, and ordered Lieutenant Yates to report to you at the Phillips house. This day I visited,

by your direction, the signal detachment with General Franklin, and suggested the establishment of a station at the Seddon house, from whence all movements of the enemy upon the right and left could be observed. The suggestion having been reported to General Franklin by Lieutenant Pierce, it was at once ordered to be carried into effect. Left Lieutenant Pierce's officers all on duty, and returned to Fredericksburg.

On Monday, by your directions, I ordered Set G and Set B to exchange stations. This was afterward countermanded by yourself. Our officers occupied the several stations until the troops were withdrawn to this side of the river, when they again reported to camp, except Set G, which still occupied the position upon the Corn Bluff.

I would here take occasion to mention that Lieutenant Barrett was sent by General Willcox to occupy the court-house steeple, and report, through Hebrew, to the said general. It gives me pleasure to mention the courage displayed and the marked attention given to duty, under the fire of the enemy, by Lieutenants Gloskoski, Brooks, Owen, Fuller, Barrett, and Stone. These officers, with one exception, were for three days constantly exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries, and messages were sent by them when their flags were the special mark of the enemy's artillery. The station of Lieutenants Wilson and Dinsmore also received the gift of shell and solid shot from the enemy. The latter officer displayed much coolness.

Accompanying I send you the several reports of the senior officers of Sets B, G, and L.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. FISHER,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 8.

Report of Lieut. Samuel Adams, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

CORN HILL BLUFF, *December* 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, in pursuance to order from the chief signal officer, Army of the Potomac, that at 4 a. m. on the 11th ultimo I proceeded to the Phillips house. At 10 a. m., by your verbal order, I proceeded to the central pontoon bridge. Finding the bridge deserted by the engineers, I retired a short distance, when, meeting the chief signal officer, Army of the Potomac, he ordered us to headquarters to await orders. At 6 p. m. we were again ordered to the bridge by the chief signal officer, Army of the Potomac.

Part of the column moved early in the morning, and we accompanied them. At 11 a. m., 12th instant, took station on a yellow house, afterward occupied by Lieutenants Gloskoski and Owen. Waited for the fog to lift at that point for some hours. Captain Fisher then gave orders for the set to proceed to the right of the town. Before reaching said place, we received a verbal order to report to the Phillips house. At 6 p. m. we were ordered to relieve Lieutenants Hebrew and Barrett; but Captain Brooker, informing us that they were no longer there, he commanding the battery, we remained until the morning, when, pro-

ceeding to resume the station, we found that said officers had not left. Relieving them, we removed nearer to the river, and opened communication with the left through Lieutenant Hill, and Major-General Burnside through Captain Hall's station. The fight of the 13th instant was witnessed, and such movements as the enemy made were, as far as seen, reported. The attack on General Sumner's left was noticed and reported—through a glass, however, and consequently with composure.

We would respectfully claim for Set G that Lieut. A. B. Jerome noticed the movement of the enemy on the 13th instant to the left and reported the same in advance of any others.

I respectfully submit a copy of messages sent.

By order of Samuel Adams, captain and acting signal officer, Set G, Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers:

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A. B. JEROME,
Lieut. and Acting Signal Officer, First New Jersey Vols., Set G.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Commanding Signal Reserve Party.

No. 9.

Report of Capt. Frederick E. Beardslee, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, Acting Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS SIGNAL TELEGRAPH,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the afternoon of the 10th of December, Lieut. A. M. Wright ran out the wire from General Sumner's headquarters to the road, on the extreme right of batteries commanded by Colonel Tyler, and, leaving the instrument in charge of the colonel of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, I returned to camp. At 12 p. m. that night I started with him and his men to open communication from General Sumner's headquarters to the terminus of the line run out that afternoon. I remained at General Sumner's, and Lieutenant Wright proceeded to take charge of the other end of the line. Communication was opened about 3 a. m. the morning of the 11th. I then broke up the station at General Sumner's headquarters to the general headquarters for a short time, to work with Lieutenant Wright, there being but one instrument at General Sumner's. I then broke up the line from headquarters to White Oak Chapel about 6 a. m., and caused the instrument to be carried on horseback to the Phillips house, General Sumner's headquarters, to work the line to headquarters, making the lines to Lieutenant Wright and to headquarters each an independent line.

I also directed that the line from headquarters to White Oak Chapel should be reeled up and taken to the Phillips house, which was done, arriving at the Phillips house about 2 p. m. On arriving there myself early that morning, I found that the instrument had been taken out of the house and placed under a tree in the rear by your orders, and Lieut. William H. Hill in charge. The lines all worked well that day. At 7 p. m. a detail of cavalry, composed of 10 men from the Third Indiana, in charge of Corpl. B. S. Bledsoe, and 10 men from the Eighth Illinois, in charge of Corpl. E. Wayne, reported to me to act as a patrol over the various lines. They one and all were of great service to me, relieving

ing my men from repairing the wire when broken, and keeping the lines in good order.

During the evening I received an order from you directing me to run a wire from the Phillips house to the Lacy house by daylight, but, owing to the order being read to me when I was very tired, having been up three nights in succession, I did not fully understand the order until late, when Lieutenant Wright telegraphed for more wire to cross the river, saying that General Franklin wished him to do so. I immediately telegraphed to you asking whether Lieutenant Wright should cross the river, and whether I should run the wire to the Lacy house, as you wished. I meant to have asked the distance to the Lacy house, which I omitted, thinking that I would not have wire enough to extend one line across the river and to run out the other. On receiving your answer referring me to the dispatch from Lieutenant Wright, stating the wishes of General Franklin, which I had not seen before, I considered that it was best to extend the line to Franklin, across the river, and, if I had wire enough, to return and run out to the Lacy house, calculating to have time enough to do it all before daylight. The men I sent out with the wire to Lieutenant Wright lost their way, owing to a dense smoke, and returned to me. I then concluded it best to go with them myself, and thought I would have time enough to return before daylight, but, I regret to say, I did not; but immediately on my return the wire to the Lacy house was started, and up ready for use within an hour. Meantime I telegraphed to Lieutenant Wonderly, as you directed, to come up to the Phillips house, which he did. I immediately placed him in charge of the station at the Lacy house, sending the instrument there on horseback.

For the particulars of the working of the station at the Lacy house and at Franklin's headquarters, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of Lieut. A. M. Wright* and Lieut. D. Wonderly.

To work the lines properly, I took the instrument at headquarters that was used on the White Oak Chapel line to the Phillips house, and used it on the line to the Lacy house, making it an independent line. During the day, while the commanding general was at the Phillips house, the station at Franklin's headquarters only communicated to that place; but when the general returned to his headquarters, and while there, the Franklin station worked through to headquarters, making three stations—one at Franklin's headquarters, one at the Phillips house, and the other at headquarters. In doing so, I had to disconnect from Belle Plain, so as not to interfere with important messages going to and coming from headquarters. All day during the battle of the 13th we were kept busy sending and receiving messages, many of them very important, and I think that, considering the little practice the operators at the various stations had on lines of more than one station, that everything worked remarkably well.

At 4 a. m., the morning of the 14th December, 1862, I sent wire, lances, and men to Lieutenant Wonderly, to run a wire across the river, to be ready for use if we wished to move the station across the river. This wire was not used at all, but taken up on the night of the 15th of December, 1862.

The wire across the river at Franklin's headquarters, after doing good service, was also taken up on the night of the 15th, or rather the morning of the 16th, Lieutenant Wright and party being about the last ones to cross.

On the 18th of December, 1862, the line to the Lacy house was taken

*Not found.

up. I omitted to state above that this line was entirely run out by means of the hand-bearers. All of the wire, &c., was brought into camp, and communication again opened with Belle Plain; also with the Phillips house, as before.

Too much credit cannot be given to Lieut. A. M. Wright for the able manner in which he managed the laying of the wire from the Phillips house to the left grand division, and in moving his station while there across the river and back, and keeping open communication with the general headquarters while under fire.

Lieutenant Wonderly also deserves creditable notice for keeping open communication with the general headquarters all the time, although several times under fire.

Among others of my party, I will particularly notice Operators Hough and Levy for the good service they have done for the last week; also the operators at headquarters—Corrigan, Presley, and Fulton.

The men composing my party were Sergeant Booth, Privates Mabie, Fishback, Clawson, Henginer, Chantillier, and French. They all cheerfully did all that was required of them.

The only loss sustained by my party was a few feet of wire and one horse, which broke loose during the engagement of the 13th of December, 1862.

I send with this the original dispatches received at my station; also the reports of Lieutenants Wright and Wonderly, with the original dispatches received by them at this station.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. E. BEARDSLEE,
Capt. and Acting Signal Officer, Comdg. Signal Telegraph Train.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 10.

Report of Lieut. Frederick Fuller, Fifty second Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders from headquarters signal camp, Army of the Potomac, I have the honor to make the following report of services rendered during the engagement at Fredericksburg:

Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, December 11, 1862, I accompanied the party under command of Captain Pierce, attached to command of General Hooker, to the front. Here I remained during the day, in readiness for action and awaiting orders. Receiving none, I returned with the party to a point 2 miles back, and encamped for the night. Next morning, December 12, I rode again to the front, when I was ordered, with Lieut. T. R. Clarke, to open a station at the Lacy house, to open communication with the station at General Sumner's headquarters, and to look for a station in Fredericksburg. This was immediately done, under a heavy fire from the rebels; but, according to a previous order, we were relieved in course of one and a half hours by Captain Fisher and his party, so we could be in readiness to advance with General Hooker. Returning to General Sumner's headquarters, there I remained till night, and, receiving no further order, returned again to camp.

Saturday, December 13, at 10.30 a. m., I was ordered by you to the station in the top of the court-house steeple in Fredericksburg, communicating with the one at General Sumner's headquarters, to relieve Lieutenants Brooks and Stone, who were to go forward with General Couch in case he advanced, and keep up communication with them. Lieutenant Yates at the same time was ordered to go forward with General Couch and return to the charge of the station in the court-house steeple. When I arrived I found that General Couch's headquarters were still at the court-house. I immediately relieved Lieutenants Brooks and Stone, so they could be in readiness to go forward when needed. I at once proceeded to top of steeple, and opened communication. General Couch being present, I reported the fact to him. At this time the fighting had become general and desperate, and, under a terrific fire of shot and shell, I sent the following messages:

12 M.

General SUMNER:

The advance has started.

D. N. COUCH.

12.45 P. M.

General BURNSIDE:

Our infantry have advanced, and are hotly engaged. The enemy hold their own; they have about two batteries in action on a hill, and are playing into our infantry.

B. F.

1 P. M.

General BURNSIDE:

Our troops are under a severe cross-fire, but stand firm.

B. F.

1.15 P. M.

Lieutenant YATES:

General Burnside directs that you keep that station at all hazards.

TAYLOR.

1.20 P. M.

General BURNSIDE:

We are advancing; the enemy are still in their rifle-pits.

FULLER.

1.30 P. M.

General BURNSIDE:

Two of our divisions are now engaging the enemy.

1.35 P. M.

General BURNSIDE:

Send the ammunition to the Lacy house. Hancock and French are so hotly engaged, I need re-enforcements.

D. N. COUCH.

General BURNSIDE:

General Couch desires you to clear the stragglers out of town with cavalry.

General PATRICK:

Every cellar in the town must be cleared at once.

D. N. COUCH.

General BURNSIDE:

If you can send a good division, I think the left flank of the enemy can be turned; it will only be necessary now. I have not a division for the purpose.

D. N. COUCH.

General BURNSIDE:

Send two rifled batteries.

D. N. COUCH

I think there were other messages sent, but I have not a copy of them—one to General Hooker that General Howard was marching out, signed D. N. Couch, and another to General Sumner that General Couch's front line was falling back.

General Couch seemed to depend much on the station, and most of his orders were given to me by himself verbally. Upon ordering over re-enforcements, in a few moments after, he wanted to know if I had got the message through, when, to his satisfaction, I told him I had, and that they were already crossing the river, which he could see by his own observation. After the station was opened, I, of course, expected Lieutenant Yates to take charge, and that I was to render all aid in my power; but, upon inquiring, no one could tell me where he was. I was obliged to make observations and send all messages unaided, and with only one flagman, the other being obliged to guard my horses. The messages were given to me rapidly, and often three or four at once. Upon receiving the order directed to Lieutenant Yates, from General Burnside, I again tried to find him, but could not. He came up once, when, by the greatest urging, I succeeded in getting him to send one message, after which he ignominously fled, and openly declared, in presence of the men, that he would not stay there. My thanks are due to Lieutenant Barrett, who had been sent there by General Willcox to make observations, for kindly offering to take charge of the station while I could get a drink of water. I then found Lieutenant Yates in rear of the court-house, but could not prevail on him to go on the station. After six hours of tedious duty I was ordered to join Captain Pierce. I left the station a little after 5 p. m. This order was received through Lieutenant Yates, when all responsibility rested on him; yet he remained on the ground in rear of the building when I left. I am pleased to report that both of my flagmen, J. C. Kintner and Fayette McClure, behaved well, and displayed coolness and bravery under this terrific fire and during the entire engagement.

Respectfully submitted.

FREDERICK FULLER,
Second Lieut. Fifty-second Pa. Vols., and Actg. Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 11.

Report of Lieut. Joseph Gloskoski, Twenty-ninth New York Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On the 11th instant, at daybreak, we reported, agreeably to your orders, to Colonel Hays, commander of batteries at Falmouth, and, establishing station near his headquarters, opened communication with Phillips house, or General Sumner.

On this as on the following days, dense fog allowed us but few hours for observations; for the same reason, also, we could not see any movements of our troops or of the enemy south of Fredericksburg.

On the following day I reported to the chief signal officer that the

strongest force of the enemy must be south and southeast of Fredericksburg. Their infantry from opposite us moved in that direction.

On the 13th we were recalled from our station and ordered to Fredericksburg. There we established ourselves upon the roof of a house selected by you, for the purpose of communicating from General Willcox to General Sumner. From that place we had good view of the enemy south, southeast, and southwest of us, and we might have also communicated to Colonel Hays, and directed the shots of his guns, if signal station had remained there.

I could not preserve all messages for that day, because there were so many of them, and often given few at once [*sic*], that I have had not time to note them all, except the following:*

General SUMNER:

General Butterfield is to send Griffin, his "right bower," to the assistance of General Sturgis.

WILLCOX.

General SUMNER:

General Sturgis reports that he is within 80 paces of the crest, but says, "for God's sake, send another division," as he has but one regiment in reserve. I have requested Butterfield to send a division.

WILLCOX,
General.

General SUMNER:

General Griffin is relieving General Sturgis, who is holding on in spite of everything until he is relieved.

WILLCOX.

6 P. M.

To 333:

From all appearances our troops have not gained an inch of ground since 4 this p. m.

L.

Colonel TAYLOR, *Chief of Staff:*

General Couch reports that he has command of the crest of the hill, and I have ordered Sturgis to advance. Humphreys is ordered to support Couch.

WILLCOX.

(This message was sent first of all.)

Between 6 and 7 p. m. the shells of the enemy became very annoying. It seemed as if they directed several guns upon our station purposely to hit us, and there is not the least doubt that they were trying their best to do that. The roof under our feet, the trees over our heads, houses next to ours, everything near us was either broken, riddled by shells, or tumbled in ruins. The sentinel in front of our station was killed, several men in the house wounded, and in a neighboring hospital 15 wounded men killed by one shell. At last their range became so dangerous that the surgeons requested us, for God's sake, to stop signaling, as it endangered, they supposed, the lives of wounded men in hospitals. We agreed to that request, as by that time "the fate of the day" was decided, and we had no more important messages to send.

We remained on that station until the night, between 15th and 16th instant, when we learned that all our generals and all our troops had recrossed the river; then we also abandoned our position at 4 a. m., and reported in this camp.

I have the pleasure to remark that Lieutenant Owen remained cool

* Purely personal dispatches are omitted.

in the hottest fire, and behaved at all times as became an officer and a soldier.

The men—privates—in my set have performed their duty well.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. GLOSKOSKI,

Lieut. Twenty-ninth Regt. N. Y. Vols. and Sen. Sig. Officer, Set L.

Capt. B. F. FISHER,
Commanding Signal Reserve Party.

No. 12.

Report of Capt. James S. Hall, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

SIGNAL STATION, SUMNER'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following special report on the duty performed by my command during the engagement before Fredericksburg:

The 10th instant I received orders from you to have my command in readiness for active duty. I at once gave them the required orders. Six o'clock p. m. of the same day I was ordered to report at headquarters in person, when I received instructions designating the position of my officers for the next day. Accordingly, I sent Set I to the corn-field, to report to Colonel Tyler, commanding siege guns; Set J were ordered to open communication from Falmouth. This they did not do, because General Couch had requested they should remain with him and cross the river with his advance. This fact being made known to you, Lieutenants Gloskosky and Owen were ordered to Falmouth, and Lieutenant Yates was assigned to my command for temporary duty. He established communication with Set L. It was found difficult to signal to Falmouth, and the station was discontinued. Lieutenants Brooks and Stone had, in the mean time, crossed the river and endeavored to open communication with Set B at the Lacy house, but failed. This was on the 11th. Next morning Brooks entered the court-house steeple and opened with this station. Set B had opened communication from the Lacy house with this station. Set L, from a point in the lower part of the town, established communication with this station. Set I had also opened communication with this station. Set G opened communication with us from near the middle pontoon bridge. Thus we had five stations communicating with us. Lieutenants Norton and Stryker were ordered to assist us at this point, which was done. After the discontinuing of the Falmouth station, Lieutenant Yates was ordered to relieve Lieutenants Brooks and Stone in the steeple. Afterward Lieutenant Fuller was ordered to the same duty. Set J continued making observations of the enemy's position and reporting to General Couch, who remained on the station the greater part of the day. Set G, Lieutenants Adams and Jerome, were ordered, at 6 p. m. the 12th, to relieve Set I. From some unexplained cause, they failed to relieve said set till 10.30 o'clock next day. At once Set I reported to camp, when they were ordered to report to General Willcox, which they obeyed. For the duty performed by them whilst there, see report of Set I. Set F was constantly engaged, assisted by Lieutenants Norton, Stryker, and Clarke.

in making observations, reporting, receiving, and transmitting messages during the days of the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th instant. I herewith transmit the reports of Set I and Set J; also Lieutenant Barrett's individual report. These reports will, I trust, make up any deficiency in my own.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. HALL,
Captain and Acting Signal Officer, Commanding Detachment.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Edward C. Pierce, Third Maine Infantry, Acting Signal Officer.

CAMP NEAR WHITE HOUSE, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I herewith submit the following report of duty performed by the signal party under my charge and on duty at the headquarters left grand division:

On the morning of the 11th instant, Lieutenant Wiggins, by my order, reported to General Smith, commanding Sixth Corps, left grand division, and proceeded with him to a point on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, where the pontoon bridge was being thrown across the river. We did nothing in the way of signaling until about 5 p. m., when, the troops of General Newton's division having been ordered to cross the bridge, I sent Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke to accompany them, and open communication with Lieutenant Homer, stationed at the batteries on the bluffs, on the north bank of the river. Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke, with their flagmen, then crossed, preceding the infantry. They dashed up the line on the other side, but were driven back by the enemy's skirmishers, who held the bluffs. One of Lieutenant Wiggins' horses was shot by a rifle ball, and Lieutenant Clarke's horse received a ball in his leg. Waiting until the skirmishers of the Second Rhode Island Infantry came up, they advanced again, and received another volley of musketry; but they held their ground, and immediately opened communication with Lieutenant Homer. Communication was kept open until 10 p. m., when, by order of General Franklin, I ordered Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke to withdraw and join me on this side of the river, which they did at once.

On the morning of the 12th, at 9.30 o'clock, General Smith and staff crossed the river, Lieutenants Wiggins and Clarke accompanying them, and communication was opened and kept open between General Franklin on the north bank of the river and General Smith on the south, until 3 p. m., when I informed General Franklin that the signal telegraph was working to General Smith, on the south bank of the river. General Franklin then immediately crossed and joined General Smith, and they established their headquarters at the house of Mr. Bernard. I opened communication immediately with Lieutenant Homer.

On the 13th, line was running between Lieutenant Homer and General Franklin's headquarters all day, and about noon Lieutenants Hill and Cary joined me.

On the 14th, 2.25 p. m., Lieutenants Hill and Cary established a station at or near the telegraph station, in communication with Lieutenant Jerome, on the Corn Bluff, and through that station with headquarters of General Burnside. My reason for establishing this line was this, that in case any accident happened to the signal telegraph, we could be still in communication with headquarters. Lieutenants Homer and Clarke remained on this station until we evacuated the south bank of the river.

On the 14th, I ordered Lieutenants Wiggins and Homer to report to Captain De Russy, commanding artillery, near the Seddon house, and establish a station of observation, and also as a means of communication with General Franklin. They remained with Captain De Russy until the night of the 15th, when, by my order, they returned to camp.

On the night of the 15th, General Franklin returning to the north side of the river, I closed all stations and returned with him.

To-day we moved to this point and established our headquarters.

With reference to the enlisted men of my party, I would say that they were all exposed to severe artillery fire, and where all did so well it would be invidious to mention the names of any one in particular.

With this I submit the reports of the officers under my charge.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. PIERCE,

First Lieutenant and Signal Officer in Charge.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. David Wonderly, Third Pennsylvania Reserves, Acting Signal Officer.

BELLE PLAIN, *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I inclose you a report of the work done by the United States army telegraph during the four days' fight at Fredericksburg.

On Thursday evening I received orders to report at headquarters by daylight on Friday morning. This I complied with at once. While there, I was ordered to open a line with the Lacy house, opposite Fredericksburg, Va. I found the wire partially laid, and in one hour's time from leaving General Sumner's headquarters the line was in full communication with general headquarters.

The following are the most important messages that were sent and received during the action, to wit:*

General SUMNER:

The advance has started on.

COUCH.

* * * * * * * *

General SUMNER:

I am losing a great many men, being so much exposed. The enemy are covered in their rifle-pits. Send me two rifled batteries immediately; I have none.

General COUCH.

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* Those printed elsewhere are here omitted.

General SUMNER

If you have a good division, send it, if it can be done. It is only necessary now. I have no troops for the purpose.

Major-General COUCH.

* * * * * * *

Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER:

General Burns has moved two brigades across Deep Run, to support General Franklin. Will Cox [you] send the remaining brigade? He requires it. He regrets leaving unguarded the position between Deep Run and Hazel Run.

O. B. WILLCOX,
Major-General.

Sent.

General SUMNER:

The enemy have thrown up new works 60 degrees west of north from Fredericksburg court-house, I think for artillery.

BROOKS.

General HOOKER:

Loss in one of Humphrey's brigades about 1,000.

BUTTERFIELD.

LACY HOUSE SIGNAL STATION.

Captain CUSHING:

General Whipple's division is now crossing the bridge. The enemy have opened fire upon them, and our batteries are replying.

WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS.

A negro, just in from the enemy's lines, states that those in front fell back last night, and that there are but a few men left; that Jackson went to Port Royal. This negro belongs to Dr. Garland, father of Captain Garland, ambulance corps. The doctor is here, and believes what he says is true. General Kimball gave the alarm.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 16.

Col. L. C. BAKER,
Provost-Marshal, Washington, D. C.:

Bill was lost, and I sent him back. I might say I have lost one, and am still piping the other.

For Steele.

SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Near Falmouth, December 16, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps, Dumfries:

By direction of the general commanding, you will remain in your present position between Dumfries and Wolf Run Shoals, and await further orders. Order provisions and forage to Fairfax Station. Keep your cavalry well out to the right, and send Colonel Nazer with his cavalry, who is at Dumfries, and belonging to this corps, forward to join me. If you have sent a part of your baggage by rail to Alexandria, to be shipped to Aquia Creek, stop the same at Alexandria.

Please acknowledge receipt.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

There are other miscellaneous dispatches, relating simply to hospital affairs, ambulance corps, &c., which I considered of minor importance, and have not transcribed. Teamsters and soldiers in general have occasioned much trouble and inconvenience, in order to satisfy an idle curiosity, by cutting and carrying off the wire. This, however, has been remedied to a great extent, and communication is now carried on with brighter anticipations.

On Saturday, December 13, I received an order to lay the wire across the river. In less than twenty minutes from the time I received the order, the wire was laid and ready for operation at any moment.

On Monday evening, perceiving the troops recrossing, I succeeded, after a great amount of difficulty, in reeling my wire off the pontoon bridge, and am happy to inform you that during the engagement and in reeling up to headquarters I did not lose a foot of wire.

Messrs. Colton, of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Creigh, of the One hundred and twenty-sixth, operators, acquitted themselves with great honor, manifesting a spirit of genuine bravery during the engagement.

Messrs. Jones, of the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Henginer, of the One hundred and fifty-fifth, line men, though exposed to great danger, performed their part heroically, and deserve much praise for the skillful and acute manner in which they guarded the wire.

In my monthly report I will speak more fully of the working of the instrument.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

DAVID WONDERLY,
Lieutenant and Acting Signal Officer.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING,
Chief Signal Officer.

No. 15.

Report of Lieut. Cyrus B. Comstock, U. S. Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit an account of throwing pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock on the 11th instant, at Fredericksburg:

The following was the programme, which was in its main features carried out: Two bridges to be thrown at upper end of Fredericksburg, one at lower end, and two a mile below, making the distance between the extreme bridges nearly 2 miles. Lieutenant Cross, with Engineer Battalion, to throw the lowest bridge of all. General Woodbury's Volunteer Engineer Brigade to throw the others. Each bridge to be covered by artillery and a regiment of infantry. Heads of bridge trains to arrive at bank of river at 3 a. m.; material to be unloaded and boats in the water by daylight, and bridges to be then finished in two or three hours, if not interrupted by the enemy. On the left bank of the river, in the vicinity of the bridges, the ground rises rapidly from the river to a plateau half a mile wide, and from 30 to 50 feet above the river; back of this the ground rises again from 30 to 100 feet more, either into a ridge or a second plateau. This latter high ground commands the city of Fredericksburg and the ground behind it, and lower down the river, for from 1 to 2 miles from the right bank; there being on the left bank a plateau, some 30 feet above the river, but varying on the right bank in width from 1 to 2½ miles. Along the highest ground on the left bank already spoken of, and along the edge of the plateau near the river, one hundred and seventy nine guns were put in position

during the night to cover the crossing. The river being sunk 30 feet below the plateau on its two sides, the bridges were covered from artillery fire; the artillery officers believed that they could at once silence any musketry fire from the town, or from the bank opposite the lower bridges.

The heads of bridge trains arrived on the bank of the river about 3 a. m., as proposed. At the bridge thrown by Lieutenant Cross, the material was unloaded, and then moved by hand about 200 yards to the bank of the river. At the bridge just above, the material was unloaded on the bank of the river, 250 yards above the place of the bridge, and floated down. At 8.15 a. m. this bridge was practicable for infantry, and that of Lieutenant Cross half over, when the parties were fired on by two companies of the enemy, who were, however, soon driven away by the fire of the artillery and infantry covering the bridges.

Lieutenant Cross' bridge, including approaches, was ready for all arms at 11 a. m.; the other at 9 a. m. One man of Lieutenant Cross' command was wounded and 2 taken prisoners.

Meanwhile, at Fredericksburg, nearly all the material had been unloaded (a part on the edge of the river and a part on the plateau above, 100 yards from it), and one bridge at the upper and one at the lower end of town were half way across, when, at 6 a. m., a sharp musketry fire was opened on them from houses and other cover in the city, driving the men from the bridges. Our artillery at once opened on the town, and during the morning several unsuccessful attempts were made to go on with the bridges. There had been a thick haze all the morning, often making distinct vision impossible at distances greater than 400 or 500 yards. This lifted before 3 p. m., rendering effective artillery possible. At that time a heavy fire was concentrated on the houses around the bridge heads, and under its cover men were thrown across in pontoons, the enemy's sharpshooters captured or driven away, and the bridges completed. It is believed that if it had not been for the haze this might have been effected in the morning.

General Woodbury's Volunteer Engineer Brigade lost 1 officer and 6 privates killed and 2 officers and 41 privates wounded.

Many of the pontoons were riddled with musket balls, without, however, seriously injuring them. The throwing of the bridges was delayed by the ice, which, at the lower ones, was in places nearly half an inch in thickness, and nearly closed the river.

On the night of the 11th, another bridge was thrown at the upper end of town, and on the 12th another, a mile below town, making six bridges in all, varying from 400 to 440 feet in length; five of them practicable for all arms.

No resistance was made to the debouch of our army from these bridges, General Lee deeming the ground too well covered by our artillery. (See his report.)

After the army had recrossed, these bridges were removed without loss of material or interuption from the enemy.

The data for this account are derived from personal observation, and from General Woodbury's official report. A sketch will be sent hereafter.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers, and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

General JOSEPH G. TOTTEN,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. Charles E. Cross, U. S. Corps of Engineers, commanding Engineer Battalion.

CAMP OF ENGINEER BATTALION,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the affair of the 11th, when the Engineer Battalion threw a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock about a mile below Fredericksburg; also a report of the dismantling of the same bridge on the 16th:

The battalion, with a train of 30 boats, arrived near the bank of the river about 3 a. m. On account of the difficulty of approach, I was unable to bring the train close to the water's edge, as was intended, but was obliged to unload the boats 200 yards from the site of the bridge, and to transport all the material to the water by hand. This occasioned an unexpected delay of two hours.

By 7 a. m. all the material was delivered at the edge of the water, and the bridge begun. The bridge was completed at 10.30 a. m., and the approaches at 11 a. m. At this time I reported to General Franklin that the bridge was all ready for the passage of artillery and infantry.

I think, in justice to the battalion, it should be mentioned that our progress was much retarded by ice on the river.

About 9 a. m. a line of the enemy's skirmishers appeared on the opposite bank and began firing at us. One man was wounded—James Savage, Company C. At this time a party was at work on the approaches on the south shore. Two of this party, Privates Allen McDonald and J. A. Curtis, were taken prisoners. The enemy was soon forced to retire by the fire of our supports.

On the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th, the bridge was in constant use. It required no repair during that time.

On the night of the 15th, I received an order from you to dismantle the bridge as soon as General Franklin's command had crossed. His rear guard passed over at 4.30 a. m. on the 16th. Immediately after I began dismantling the bridge. This was accomplished by 5.30 a. m.

By 3 p. m. all the bridge material was loaded, and by dark the whole train was parked in the vicinity of headquarters, and turned over to General D. P. Woodbury in good order and ready for service. This labor was performed by the battalion with cheerfulness and alacrity.

I was assisted in my duty by Lieut. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. CROSS,
First Lieutenant, Commanding Battalion of Engineers.

Lieut. C. B. COMSTOCK,
Chief Engineer, Army of the Potomac.

No. 17.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury, U. S. Army, commanding Engineer Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations of the Engineer Brigade in throwing bridges over the Rappahannock on the 11th instant.

In obedience to the orders of the commanding general, four bridge

trains were taken to the banks of the river at 3 o'clock on the morning of that day, preparatory to the construction of two bridges at the rope ferry, above the center of the town; one bridge opposite the lower end of the town; one bridge about 1 mile below the town.

All these bridges were commenced soon after 3 o'clock, supported each by a regiment of infantry, placed under the cover of the adjacent low banks, and by numerous batteries of light and heavy guns, planted upon the crests, near the river.

The low bridge, under Major Magruder, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteers, was completed, all but the last lay, at 8.15 a. m., when a volley from the enemy wounded 5 of the men, and caused for the time a suspension of the work. The enemy, having no shelter, was soon dispersed by our artillery. The bridge was resumed and finished at 9 a. m., under the immediate superintendence of Lieutenant Slosson. The Fifteenth Regiment afterward assisted in completing the other bridges.

The lower town bridge and one of the upper ones, under Major Spaulding, Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers, were about two-thirds built at 6 a. m., when the enemy, availing himself of every possible cover, commenced a strong fire of musketry upon the pontoniers and the infantry supports. Captain Perkins, a fine officer of the Fiftieth Regiment, was instantly killed. Captains Brainerd and McDonald, both excellent officers, and many privates, were soon afterward wounded and disabled. Our artillery tried in vain to silence this fire, a dense fog making it impossible to distinguish objects on the opposite shore. The work was resumed several times during the morning, without making much further progress.

About 10 o'clock, I led 80 volunteers from the Eighth Connecticut, under Captain Marsh, Lieutenant Ford, and Lieutenant Morgan, to the scene of operations, placing one-half of them under cover as a reserve. Before the other half touched the bridge, several of them were shot down, and the remainder refused to work. The fog clearing up soon after noon, our artillery fire upon the opposite banks became very effective, and the fire of the enemy was greatly diminished.

About 3 o'clock, preparations were made for sending over men in pontoons, in accordance with the advice of General Hunt.

After another heavy cannonading, about 120 men of the Seventh Michigan, Hall's brigade, crossed over at the upper bridge in six pontoons, rowed each by three men of the Fiftieth, Lieutenant Robbins steering the leading boat to the point indicated. One of the oarsmen in this boat was shot down, and the boat was, for a short time, arrested. A few other casualties occurred while the men were passing over. As soon as they reached the opposite bank, they formed, and gallantly rushed to the buildings occupied by the enemy, and took some prisoners. Other parties rapidly followed, and the bridges were finished without further opposition. Soon afterward, 100 men of the Eighty-ninth New York crossed at the lower town bridge in four pontoons provided by Major Magruder, with crews from the Fifteenth New York. Others followed, and the sharpshooters of the enemy who still remained were immediately captured. The bridge was soon afterward finished.

I was greatly mortified in the morning to find that the pontoniers under my command would not continue at work until actually shot down. The officers and some of the men showed a willingness to do so, but the majority seemed to think their task a hopeless one. Perhaps I was unreasonable.

It is generally considered a brave feat to cross a bridge of any length under fire, although the time of danger may not last more than a minute

or two. How much more difficult to build a bridge exposed for hours to the same murderous fire, the danger increasing as the bridge is extended.

I found a loop-holed block-house, uninjured by our artillery, directly opposite our upper bridges, and only a few yards from their southern abutment. I also found in the neighborhood a rifle-pit behind a stone wall, some 200 feet long, and cellars inclosed by heavy walls, where the enemy could load and fire in almost perfect safety. There were many other secure shelters.

During the night of the 10th and 11th, between sunset and 2 o'clock, a corduroy road 1,000 feet long was laid by the Fourth Maine, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Van Brocklin, Fiftieth New York, at a point on the river about 14 miles below town. This ruse seems to have been very effective in deceiving the enemy.

The officers of my staff, Capt. H. W. Bowers, Lieutenants Cassin and Hassler, and Captain Hine, Fiftieth New York, a volunteer aide for the time, were untiring during the night and day, going wherever duty called them, regardless of danger.

I inclose the reports of Major Magruder, commanding the Fifteenth New York, and of Major Spaulding, commanding a detachment of six companies of the Fiftieth New York. These highly efficient officers discharged their duties with great energy. They give more detailed accounts of the operations.

From personal observation, I am able to confirm Major Spaulding in praising the conduct of Captains Brainerd and Ford, and Lieutenants Robbins, Folley, and Palmer. Captain McDonald and Lieutenants McGrath and Dexter are also deservedly praised.

Besides the bridges above mentioned, one was built by the regular Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant Cross, on the 11th instant, and another has since been built by the Fifteenth New York, a mile below the town, so that six bridges in good order now span the river. The three opposite the town are each 400 feet long. One of those below the town is also 400 feet long; one 420 feet, and one 440 feet.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in acknowledging the assistance of Lieutenant Comstock, chief engineer. He came upon the ground at a critical moment, when the first detachment of infantry had embarked to cross over, and gave a strong helping hand in urging and inducing others to follow.

I send herewith the official reports of the killed and wounded of the Engineer Brigade in the action of the 11th instant, amounting to 50 in all.*

Very respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

[Addenda.]

KEY WEST, *December* 21, 1863.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have read your interesting report of military operations during the past year, and I wish to thank you for all you have said incidentally relative to myself in connection with Burnside's operations at Fredericksburg.

* But see revised statement, p. 129.

I could not fully exculpate myself without demonstrating that my commanding officer, General Burnside, was in fault. The narrative of facts proved this, but some of my friends did not understand the matter and have never been satisfied with my record.

Your clear and explicit statement removes all obscurity and doubt, and I am naturally much gratified. My vindication at your hands is the more gratifying because my own testimony before the Congressional committee was construed in some of the newspapers as imputing fault to you. When I first met Burnside at Fredericksburg, and was asked to explain why pontoons were not at hand when the army arrived, I told him that he commenced his movement before he was ready; that he ought to have remained at Warrenton some five days longer; and I added, to show that the idea was not new to me, "I told Halleck so." It never occurred to me to say anything about this conversation to the committee, nor did I do so, or even think of it, until one of them drew it out by a direct question. I then seemed, to a careless reader of the record, to desire to throw some blame upon you.

Changing the subject, it seems to me that the rebels have not made, during the past season, all the use of their interior lines which they might have made. In June they undertook two principal operations: First, to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania; second, to oppose Rosecrans with an army nearly equal to his own. Had the army of Bragg been added to that of Lee, the latter might, perhaps, have gained the battle of Gettysburg, and that would have compelled us to withdraw the army of Rosecrans for the defense of Washington. On the other hand, had the army of Lee been added to that of Bragg, Rosecrans might, perhaps, have been overwhelmed far from his base. Too late they attempted the right thing. After losing the use of the railroad connecting Virginia with Chattanooga, after Rosecrans had secured an impregnable position (Chattanooga) to fall back upon in case of defeat, they began to re-enforce Bragg by the very circuitous route of Atlanta, and then gained a battle with very little advantage to themselves.

If the enemy has sometimes been superior in tactics, I think he has been beaten in strategy throughout the year, and it will be hard to rob the General-in-Chief of a principal share of the credit.

Truly, yours,

D. P. WOODBURY.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

No. 18.

Report of Capt. Henry W. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 16th instant, an order having been received from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, at 3.45 a. m., to dismantle and remove the pontoon bridges opposite Fredericksburg when all the troops had recrossed the river, in company with yourself, I visited the middle pontoon bridge at 4.30 a. m. After an examination by yourself of the river bank on this side for more than half a mile below the bridge, it was decided impracticable to land the pontoons successfully below the locality of the bridge, unless at the

lower bridges. The pontoons which had been brought up from below were accordingly ordered back. Eight or ten, however, had been already landed and drawn up on shore. By your direction, I remained at the middle bridge, with instructions to dismantle it when all the troops had crossed over. Owing to a misunderstanding of your orders on the part of one of the officers of the pontoniers, the dismantling of the bridge was commenced about 6 o'clock. As soon as I discovered the error, I directed the chesses to be replaced. The interruption to travel over the bridge was not more than ten minutes in duration; but as the same officer had sent one of his men into the town to turn the troops to the upper bridge, a brigade was turned back that otherwise would have crossed at this place. As I was not able to put myself in communication with the officer commanding the rear guard, I could have no certain information when the town was entirely evacuated. I therefore directed a few chesses to be taken up, the lashings loosened over every fourth boat, and every preparation made to float the bridge off in sections at a moment's notice. About 8 a. m. a half regiment passed over the bridge, the officer in command stating that they formed the rear picket, and that all our troops had evacuated the town. As the tide was running out rapidly, and a heavy northwest wind blowing, I saw that it would be exceedingly difficult to take the boats up the stream with the small force at my command, and directed the lashings to be refastened, the connection with the shore loosened at each end, a cable made fast to the extremity of the bridge next the town, and then fastened down the stream to the shore on this side. The boats were also all connected by a cable, a half hitch being made around each stanchion; all but three of the anchors were weighed, and the bridge held by spring lines to these. At 9 a. m. Captain Sterling, of General Butterfield's staff, came upon the ground and stated that the town had been entirely evacuated. I accordingly directed the bridge to be swung round, leaving four boats with crews to bring over straggiers. The few balks and chesses connecting the farther extremity of the bridge with the shore fell off into the water, the bridge swung easily round, was drawn in and made fast to the shore on this side, the whole process occupying less than five minutes. There are at this point, including those on shore, thirty-four boats.

Very respectfully,

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brig. Gen. D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

No. 19.

Reports of Maj. James A. Magruder, Fifteenth New York Engineers.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows:

December 10, at 8 p. m., I marched seven companies of my command to the pontoon park, and at ten minutes before 1 a. m. of the 11th fell in line of march with my train in rear of regulars' train. At 5 a. m., just before the signal guns heard higher up the river, the train was in position at the appointed place, and at once unloaded. At 7 a. m. the abutment was begun, and the bridge was nearly finished without interruption from

the enemy. One of his picket stations, on the opposite shore, lay behind a collection of houses and barns. The hostile pickets kept their stations during the time occupied in laying the bridge, but did not molest us until 8.15 a. m., when the balks of the last bay were in the act of being laid; they then rapidly ran forward 20 paces, peered over the bank, and ascertaining the position of our landing, hastily retired behind the houses. Immediately a considerable body, perhaps two companies of men, doubtless the picket reserve, appeared on the brow of the hill, deployed as skirmishers, and, from their commanding position, poured a volley upon the workmen on the bridge. Six men were wounded by the discharge, and the boats pierced in many places.

The firing was returned with promptness and great spirit by the reserve companies, whose conduct under this their first fire is deserving of much credit.

The artillery instantly opened on the enemy, and dispersed them in confusion. Twice afterward, in much larger numbers, they attempted to rally, but were each time scattered in ludicrous confusion by the accurate fire of the batteries. The bridge after this delay was completed at 9 a. m., under the superintendence of Lieutenant Slosson.

At 1.30 p. m., agreeably to orders, I took with me Companies B, C, I, E, and A, and marched to the incomplete pontoon bridge below the railroad. Dividing Company E into crews to man four pontoon boats, beside the reserve of bridge layers, I embarked 25 men of the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers in each boat, and landed them on the other side, under cover of a well-directed fire of artillery and sharpshooters. The rebel musketeers, who had so seriously annoyed the bridge-builders during the day, seeing resistance now hopeless, surrendered themselves to the number of about 100. The work upon the bridge was then rapidly pressed forward and completed by dusk. In the ferrying across of the infantry and building the bridge, the coolness and skill of Company E is deserving of special praise. Company A also rendered signal assistance.

Meantime a similar service was rendered by Companies C and B at the upper pontoon bridge, infantry being conveyed across under the covering fire of artillery, and four bays of the bridge built; when Major Spaulding, of the Fiftieth, arrived and assumed command. These companies, however, continued to render assistance until the bridge was completed, and afforded passage to the troops ordered to garrison the captured city.

The whole command, with the exception of Company K, which guards the lower, and Company H, the upper (railroad) bridge, then returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MAGRUDER,
Major, Commanding.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
[*December* 17, 1862.]

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that immediately on receiving your order to take up the bridges, on the night of the 15th, at about midnight, I left the camp with Companies E and K, the former commanded by Lieutenant Slosson, and the latter by Captain Sergeant.

Companies H, A, F, and G were on duty at the bridges. At the time of my arrival troops were crossing the three bridges.

At 3 a. m., the 16th instant, I ordered Companies E and K to commence dismantling the first bridge, which was done in about an hour; and as troops were still crossing the two remaining bridges, they were not disturbed until after daylight.

Immediately upon the passage of all the troops which were to cross at this point, the work of dismantling the middle bridge was commenced by Companies E and K, Companies H, A, G, and F assisting in loading chesses, balks, &c. As soon as the bridge was completely dismantled, the boats were sent up the river, with crews from the different companies, but were soon brought back to their original position, Companies E and K remaining at the lower bridge opposite Fredericksburg and aiding to bring it to this side of the river.

Soon after daylight, Companies A, G, and H were relieved by Companies B, C, and I. The boats were unloaded, drawn out upon the bottom land, loaded on the wagons, and, as fast as teams could be procured, drawn away. The work of getting the boats and material in a safe place was continued until about 2 p. m. without interruption from the enemy, when, the batteries which had been placed on the hill above to protect us having been withdrawn, we were fired upon by a party of the enemy stationed in the houses and barns opposite. Our men and a detachment of the Seventy-seventh New York (who were on the ground) returned the fire. My men continued the work until 3 p. m., when all the property having been moved to a place of safety, we returned to camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MAGRUDER,
Major, Commanding.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

No. 20.

Reports of Maj. Ira Spaulding, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
December 12, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders, I moved three pontoon bridge trains to the Rappahannock on the night of the 10th instant, and at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th we commenced laying the three bridges at the points designated opposite Fredericksburg, one being located opposite the docks, near the lower end of the town, and two at the rope ferry, about opposite the center of the town. The lower bridge was under the immediate superintendence of Captain McDonald, and the two upper bridges under Captains Brainerd and Ford, respectively.

At about 6 a. m., when one of the upper bridges and the lower bridge were two-thirds completed, and the other about one-fourth built, the enemy opened a galling fire upon us at the upper bridges, from the houses near the shore and from behind walls and fences, killing 1 captain and 2 men, and wounding several others. One bridge had approached so near the south shore that the men at work upon it were within 80 yards of the enemy, who were under cover, while the infantry supporting us on the flanks were at long range, and could do little

damage to the enemy. My men were working without arms; had no means of returning the enemy's fire, and were driven from the work.

We made two more unsuccessful attempts to complete this bridge, and were each time driven back with considerable loss in killed and wounded. At the first attempt, Captain Brainerd was severely wounded and removed to the hospital. During one of the intermissions between these several attempts to complete the bridge, a detachment of 80 men, volunteers, as I understood, from infantry regiments, came down to assist us in completing the bridge, but upon their arrival near the shore they could not be induced to enter the boats or go out on the bridge.

At about 3 p. m., it having been determined to throw a force of infantry across the river, to dislodge the enemy, I detailed men to set them across the river in pontoon boats, and Lieutenant Robbins, of Company A, by your orders, took command of the first boat. As soon as a sufficient number of troops had landed on the opposite shore, they formed under cover of the bank, attacked the enemy, and, in a few minutes, drove them from their positions. When the attack commenced, we resumed the construction of the bridge, and, with the assistance of a detachment from the Fifteenth Regiment New York State Volunteer Engineers, in about forty minutes the bridge was completed to the opposite shore, and troops commenced crossing.

While all this was being done at the upper bridge, similar operations were going on at the lower. In the early part of the morning, I had divided my time between the upper and lower bridges; but, after the attack commenced at the upper crossing, I could not leave it, and Captain McDonald remained in command at the lower bridge, until he was wounded and conveyed to the hospital, when Lieutenant McGrath assumed command.

Soon after the enemy commenced the attack upon us at the upper crossing, they also opened fire upon our men at the lower bridge, with results similar to those at the upper bridge. Here we also lost heavily in killed and wounded.

After four unsuccessful attempts to complete this bridge, a detachment of the Fifteenth New York State Volunteer Engineers, and of a regiment of infantry, as I am informed, were sent across the river in pontoon boats, where they formed, drove the enemy from his position, and took quite a number of prisoners. A detachment from the Fifteenth New York State Volunteer Engineers also assisted Lieutenant McGrath to complete this bridge.

Our loss is as follows: Commissioned officers killed, 1; wounded, 2; total, 3. Non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 6; wounded, 27; total, 33. Total, killed and wounded, 36. Official report of the killed and wounded shall be forwarded as soon as received.

The bearing of all the officers whose conduct came under my notice, was deserving of commendation. To Captains Brainerd, Ford, and McDonald I am much indebted for the efficient manner in which they prepared their trains, conducted them to their positions, and performed their work; and also for their cool and resolute bearing under the fire of the enemy. I desire particularly to commend Lieutenant Robbins for his zeal and daring, for his coolness in conducting the first detachment of troops to the opposite shore, and for his judgment in carrying out your orders for posting them until they formed for the attack. My acting quartermaster, Lieutenant Falley, notwithstanding the fact that he is at present necessarily relieved from duty in his company, and notwithstanding the large amount of labor he is required to perform in his

department, was most pressing in his request to be allowed to join his company for duty upon this occasion, to which I assented, and he rendered most excellent service. Lieutenant Palmer also was very cool and efficient in the discharge of his duties. Captain Perkins was a brave and an efficient officer, and the service suffers a great loss in his death.

Some of the non-commissioned officers and privates showed the effects which are usually produced upon unarmed men placed for the first time under a heavy fire, and without the means of repelling the attack. They were panic-stricken, and it was difficult to make them join in the repeated attempts to complete the bridges; the conduct and bearing of many of them, however, was deserving of especial praise. Some of the privates deserve to occupy the places now held by unworthy men as non-commissioned officers, and when I receive the official reports of commandants of companies, I shall be happy to bring the names of these men to your favorable notice. I am under many obligations to the officers and men of the Fifteenth Regiment New York State Volunteer Engineers, for the able and timely services rendered us in completing the bridges at both crossings.

I have not yet received Lieutenant McGrath's official report of operations at the lower bridges. As soon as it is received I will forward it. He speaks in high terms of the conduct of Lieutenants Dexter and Van Rensselaer, and also of many of his men; others were panic-stricken, and by their conduct rendered themselves worse than useless. After the attack commenced at the upper crossing, all our efforts were directed toward the completion of the second bridge at this crossing. All of my spare pontoons then in the river had been left on the lower side of the bridge first built, and I therefore deemed it best to build the second bridge on the lower instead of the upper side, where it had been originally commenced. At 3 o'clock the next morning we commenced its construction, and at 6.30 o'clock it was ready for the passage of troops of either arm of the service. Many of the boats were so much damaged by the shot of the enemy that it was difficult to keep them afloat, but they have all been repaired or replaced, so that the bridges are now in good condition.

I. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

GENERAL: In pursuance of orders received from you on the morning of the 16th instant, I detailed one company of my detachment, under command of Lieutenant Van Rensselaer, to proceed to the pontoon bridge below and near the railway crossing, for the purpose of removing the bridge when the troops had all crossed, and my instructions to Lieutenant Van Rensselaer were that he would receive his orders from you, and that he should do nothing toward dismantling the bridge until he should receive your orders to do so. Beyond this, I had nothing to do with dismantling the lower bridge. This company left camp, I think, about 4 o'clock in the morning. About the same time I left camp with the balance of my available force, and proceeded to the two upper pontoon bridges at the ferry, crossing opposite Fredericksburg, to carry out your instructions for dismantling those bridges. My instructions from

you were, that after most of the army had crossed to this side, and when it was evident that the numbers still to cross could be sufficiently accommodated by one bridge, I was to dismantle the lower one of these two bridges, and take it down in rafts to the north shore behind the island, leaving the upper bridge until the rear guard had passed, then dismantle that, and take it to the same point, bringing the stragglers over in pontoon boats, and that I would receive no orders to dismantle these bridges, but must depend upon my own judgment. In compliance with these instructions, I waited until I ascertained from artillery officers that the last battery had crossed, and I was assured by them that there were but a few regiments of infantry on the other side. As I had been informed by Captain Bowers that you would be at the Lacy house, and that I could communicate with you there, I sent Sergeant Pieltz to say to you that the artillery had all crossed to this side; that the numbers of infantry then crossing were very small, probably not more than 50 to 100 being on the bridges at one time, and not one-quarter as many as could be accommodated by one bridge; but that, as I still had no means of knowing how many troops were on the other side, I did not like to take the responsibility of taking up one of the bridges without orders, and asked for instructions.

Sergeant Pielty returned with the information that he could not find you at the Lacy house. I waited about half an hour longer, and I then sent Lieutenant Robbins to the Lacy house with a message similar to the one sent by Sergeant Pielty, and he returned with the same answer—that he could not find you. Finding the number of troops crossing still continued to be small, I then gave orders to dismantle the lower bridge. In a few minutes it was separated in five rafts, and four of them started down the river, the fifth raft being delayed by the boats near the north shore resting on the ground. About ten minutes after the rafts had started down the river, an aide of General Butterfield rode up, saying that General Hooker was very much dissatisfied with the removal of the bridge, and that he ordered it to be immediately replaced. I stated to him that I feared it would take an hour and a half or two hours to rebuild the bridge; but, as he said that General Hooker's order was imperative, I gave the order for the return of the rafts and reconstruction of the bridge, sending, at the same time, a message to General Hooker, stating the length of time I thought it would require to rebuild the bridge. The rafts were brought back much sooner than I supposed they could be, and, placing an additional boat near the north shore, the operations were so much facilitated that in twenty-five minutes from the time I received General Hooker's order the bridge was again ready for use. Just as it was completed, Lieutenant Van Brocklin returned with a message from General Hooker, to the effect that, if it would take an hour and a half to restore the bridge, I need not go on with it. I sent him immediately back to General Hooker, to notify him that the bridge was already replaced, ready for use. During the time there was but one bridge for the passage of troops. There was, for about ten or fifteen minutes, some delay on the bridge, owing to the slowness of the men in marching up the bank; but at no time was the column on the other side any larger than one bridge could accommodate, if they had passed off at the north end as rapidly as they crossed the bridge.

At about 8.45 a. m. you gave the order to Captain Ford to turn the column across the upper bridge and dismantle the lower one, and in ten minutes the rafts were passing down the stream. About twenty minutes after this, I received from you the order to dismantle the upper

bridge. This I did by detaching it from the south shore, and swinging the south end down stream, to avoid the rocks, then separating it in the center, and taking it down the river in two rafts and two single boats, dismantled on the north end, on account of their being aground. The rafts were taken to the north shore, near the old suspension bridge piers, dismantled, all the materials carried on shore, and the boats hauled out of the water. There the pontoons and other bridge materials were left, in accordance with your instructions, and, at 10 a. m., I sent my men to camp.

There are still left on the bank of the river, near the north approach of these bridges, two army wagons loaded with chests, one tool wagon, and a small quantity of bridge material on the ground.

The lower bridge, in charge of Lieutenant Van Rensselaer, was disconnected at the south end and swung around the north shore, but was not dismantled.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Major Fiftieth New York Engineers, Commanding Detachment.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. Michael H. McGrath, Fiftieth New York Engineers.

CAMP WHITE OAK CHURCH,
December 13, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with your orders, Company K and Company F, Fiftieth New York Engineers, under command of Captain McDonald, proceeded to the point designated by you, on the left bank of the Rappahannock River, and arrived about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th of December, unloaded the bridge material, and proceeded to lay the bridge. All went on quietly until we got within about 80 feet of the dock in Fredericksburg, when we were opened upon by a body of infantry lying concealed on the opposite shore. We had 2 privates wounded this first fire. Our artillery on the left bank opened fire on the points where the enemy were concealed, which, in about thirty minutes, silenced their fire. We went on the bridge again, and commenced work, but, as soon as we were collected together, the enemy poured a very heavy fire on us, which wounded Captain McDonald, 1 sergeant, and 3 privates. The range being so short and the fire so heavy, it was impossible for the men to work; they accordingly went under cover. Captain McDonald being wounded, I assumed command.

Our artillery gave them round shot and shell for another half hour, when their fire slackened, and finally entirely ceased. I then collected my men together, and made another attempt to finish the bridge, but, as soon as I got fairly at work, we were fired upon, the fire being much heavier than either of the others. We lost by this fire 2 men killed and 9 wounded.

It was then determined to make another attempt to lay the bridge, and to throw a body of infantry across the river in boats, to dislodge the enemy, which was accordingly done. At this time, having many of

my men disabled, and some of my men being absent on hospital duty, I could not collect sufficient force to man the boats conveying the infantry and at the same time proceed with the building of the bridge. I gave it up to a detachment of the Fifteenth Regiment New York Engineers, by order of Captain Bowers, assistant adjutant-general of the Engineer Brigade.

* * * * * * *

Yours, truly,

M. H. McGRATH,
Lieut., Comdg. Company F, Fiftieth New York Volunteer Engineers.

Maj. IRA SPAULDING,
Lieut., Comdg. Detachment of Fiftieth New York Engineers.

No. 22.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the general operations of the artillery of this army from December 10 to 16, 1862.

It having been determined to cross the Rappahannock and attack the enemy in his position, I received orders from Major-General Burnside to make the necessary disposition of the artillery, to protect the construction of the bridges and to cover the passage of the army.

It was determined to construct at least five bridges—two at the upper part of the town of Fredericksburg; one at the lower part, and two more about 1¼ miles below the second crossing place, the distance between the upper and lower bridges being 2 miles.

The enemy occupied the town and a ridge of hills extending from above the Falmouth ford to Massaponax River, 5 miles below. This ridge forms an angle with the river, passes behind the town, and is itself overlooked by another ridge behind it. Between the ridge and the river extends the plain on which the town of Fredericksburg stands; narrow at this point, but spreading out toward the Massaponax and the front of the lower bridges. This ridge is, from Falmouth down to where it touches the Massaponax, about 6 miles long.

On the north of the river the prolongation of the ridge, which crosses the river at Falmouth dam, forms a high and broken country at and near Falmouth. Bordering the river a narrow plain and broken ground extend to near the position selected for the middle bridges, whence a high ridge or bluff commences, and stretches in nearly a straight line to a point below the position of the lower bridges. This high ridge is about 2,500 yards long; is broken near the center by a deep and heavily wooded ravine, and is terminated by another ravine, perpendicular to its general direction. Beyond this ravine plains extend for about 800 yards, where a lower ridge, some 900 yards in length, and curving toward the river, terminates at Pollock's Mill, near the mouth of White Oak Run. The course of the river forms a curve, opening from the upper point of this bluff, and terminating near Pollock's Mill, thus leav-

ing a low plain, the extension of that on the south side, varying in width from the river to the hills from 350 to 1,100 yards. Along the base of the ridge runs the main or river road, crossing White Oak Run by a ford at Pollock's Mill, about 5½ miles.

In order to control the enemy's movements on the plain; to reply to and silence his batteries along the crest of his ridge; to command the town; to cover and protect the throwing of the bridges and the crossing of the troops, and to protect the left flank of the army from attacks in the direction of the Massaponax River, it was necessary to cover the entire length with artillery, posted in such positions as were favorable for these purposes. The Artillery Reserve had been so much reduced by the assignment of batteries to the cavalry brigades and infantry divisions, that all the division artillery, except one battery for each, was withdrawn from the troops and temporarily attached to the reserve, which was arranged in four large divisions.

The right, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, aide-de-camp (now brigadier-general), extending from Falmouth dam to a deep, long ravine, about 500 yards below Falmouth, consisted of forty rifled guns, of which six were 20-pounder Parrotts, and the remainder light rifled guns.

The right center, under the command of Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, extended from the ravine to near the point assigned for the middle bridge, and consisted of thirty-eight guns—twenty-four light rifles and fourteen light 12-pounders.

The left center, under command of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) R. O. Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, consisting of twenty-seven rifled guns, of which seven were 4½-inch siege guns, eight 20-pounder Parrotts, and twelve light rifles, occupied the crest of the high ridge, commencing near the middle bridge, and extending to the wooded ravine, near the center of the ridge.

The left, under the command of Capt. G. A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, consisting of eight 20-pounder Parrotts and thirty-four 3-inch rifles, occupied the remainder of the crest of this high ridge, and the whole of the low ridge, terminating at Pollock's Mill.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARTILLERY.

The Right.

6 20-pdrs., E, 2d U. S., Lieutenant Benjamin.
6 3-inch, A, 4th U. S., Lieut. King.
6 3-inch, G, 1st R. I., Capt. Owen.
4 3-inch, L, 2d N. Y., Captain Roemer.
6 10-pdrs., 2d Pa. Batty., Captain Durell.
6 10-pdrs., B, 1st N. Y., Captain Pettit.
6 10-pdrs., D, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Hazlett.

The Right Center.

6 10-pdrs., 4th N. Y. Batty., Captain Smith.
6 12-pdrs., K, 1st U. S., Captain Graham.
4 12-pdrs., G, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Miller.
4 12-pdrs., K, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Kinzie.
6 3-inch, D, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Kusserow.
6 3-inch, C, 1st R. I., Captain Waterman.
6 3-inch, H, 1st Ohio, Captain Huntington.

The Left Center.

4 4½-inch, B, 1st Conn., Captain Brooker.
3 4½-inch, M, 1st Conn., Captain Pratt.
4 20-pdrs., A, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Diederichs.
4 20-pdrs., B, 1st N. Y. Battn., Captain Voegelee.
4 10-pdrs., 3d N. Y. Batty., Lieutenant Harn.
4 10-pdrs., C, 1st Pa., Captain McCarthy.
4 10-pdrs., D, 1st Pa., Capt. Hall.

The Left.

4 20-pdrs., 5th N. Y. Batty., Captain Taft.
4 20-pdrs., C, 1st N. Y. Battn., Lieutenant Wever.
6 3-inch, A, 1st Md., Capt. Wolcott.
6 3-inch, 2d Maine, Captain Hall.
6 3-inch, 1st N. Y. Batty., Captain Cowan.
4 3-inch, L, 1st N. Y., Captain Reynolds.
4 3-inch, 4th Pa. Batty., Captain Thompson.
4 3-inch, F, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Ricketts.
4 3-inch, G, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Amsden.

The right division was charged with the duty of clearing the hills on the south side of the river in front of them, and their slopes down as far as the town; to engage the enemy's batteries of position on the crests, and to sweep the plain from below the ford to the hills, so as to clear it of the enemy, and thus aid the advance of Sumner's grand division in the assault, which, in the original plan of battle, was intended to be made on the enemy's extreme left. The right center

was directed to protect the throwing of the bridges and to cover the pontoons and workmen, by subduing the fire of the enemy's troops from the houses and cover opposite the points selected; to sweep the streets of all columns of re-enforcements, and to destroy any guns that might be placed in position to bear on the bridges. The left center commanded the ground between Sumner's left and Franklin's right, from Hazel Run to Deep Run, and was specially directed to prevent the enemy from re-enforcing either of his flanks from the other, except by the circuitous route in rear of his position; to sweep the valley of Hazel Run, and to control the railroad bridge across it. The left division was directed to cover the ground below the lower bridges; to protect the left flank of the army; to assist in covering the workmen employed in throwing the bridges, and to move its light batteries down the river as occasion required, so as to prevent the enemy crossing the Massaponax River and annoying our left. The left center and left divisions were directed to unite their efforts in keeping clear the plain in front of the lower bridge, and in covering the passage of the troops.

Orders were given for all the batteries, first, to concentrate their fire on such of the enemy's works or guns as should open on our masses as they approached the crossing places; second, to turn their fire upon such bodies of the enemy's troops as should offer to oppose the passage; third, to cover the deployment of the troops when across, by checking any advance of the enemy; fourth, after the deployment not to fire over the heads of our own troops, except in case of absolute necessity, and, lastly, to aid their advance, when possible to do so, by sweeping the ground in front of them with their fire. These instructions having been carefully communicated, the batteries of the four divisions were ordered to rendezvous, the right at a point about a mile behind Falmouth; the right center on the plateau in the rear of the Phillips house; the left center in the open ground near general headquarters camp, about 2 miles from the river; the left at White Oak Church, all being out of view of the enemy. At these points the divisions were met by their commanders, who conducted the batteries to their respective positions. The movement commenced at dusk, and by 11 o'clock all were properly posted, without confusion or any noise by which the enemy could learn that a movement had taken place.

On the morning of the 11th (December), the construction of the bridges commenced before day. Soon after daylight, the upper and middle bridges being about half constructed, a heavy fire of musketry was opened upon them from the opposite bank, which, after considerable loss, drove the engineer troops from their work at both places, notwithstanding the fire from their infantry supports. The batteries were then opened, and partially silenced the fire of the enemy. As the fog was dense and the batteries at a distance, and those on the bluff could not be used safely on the immediate banks of the river, six light 12-pounder batteries (thirty-six guns) were drawn from the divisions and posted on the banks, four near the upper and two near the middle bridges, all being attached to the command of Colonel Tompkins. In this first cannonade no less than five stock-trails of the 12-pounders were broken by the shock of firing. They were defective, and, it is almost needless to say, contract work, the contractors being Wood Brothers, of New York. A severe cannonade was now opened upon the cover which protected the enemy's sharpshooters, and after this fire was silenced another attempt was made to throw the bridges, but the enemy's skirmishers soon opened again, and, in addition, a column of infantry moved down the principal street toward

I, 1st U. S., Lieutenant Kirby.
F and K, 3d U. S., Lieut. Turnbull.
K, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Seeley.
A, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Gilliss.
G, 1st N. Y., Captain Frank.
B, 1st R. I., Captain Hazard.

the water. Miller's battery drove these back, but their sharpshooters succeeded in stopping the work on the bridges, as it was impossible to open with our artillery so long as the pontoniers were at work and the enemy's cover was proof against our infantry fire.

All the batteries that could be brought to bear were now, by order of General Burnside, turned upon the town, and soon rendered it untenable by any considerable body. Again the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters was beaten down by the artillery; the work of throwing the bridges resumed by men who volunteered for the purpose, but with the same results. A few hundred sharpshooters, scattered among the cellars, in ditches, and behind stone walls, drove them from the bridges.

About 2.30 o'clock I proposed to fill the bateaux, not yet in their places in the bridges, with infantry, to make a dash to the opposite side, and, while the troops should land and attack the enemy in his cover, to row the pontoons to their places and complete the bridges. This plan was adopted. Major Doull, inspector of artillery, on my staff, took charge of all the operations at the middle bridge. The guns were again brought into operation at both bridges, and, under direction of Colonel Tompkins at the upper and Major Doull at the middle bridge, a furious cannonade completely suppressed the enemy's fire, when the boats, at a given signal—the cessation of the fire—pushed across. The men (volunteers from the Seventh Michigan and Eighty-ninth New York) jumped out and dashed at the enemy, driving him from his cover and capturing over 80 prisoners.

At the lower bridge less difficulty was experienced. Five batteries—two withdrawn from the divisions waiting to cross, and three from De Russy's division—were brought near the bridges, and soon drove off the enemy's sharpshooters, who endeavored to prevent the cutting down of the banks, to form a practicable road for artillery.

4 12-pdrs., C, 5th U. S., Captain Ransom.
4 12-pdrs., A, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Simpson.
6 3-inch, 1st N. Y. Batty., Captain Cowan.
4 3-inch, F, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Ricketts.
4 3-inch, G, 1st Pa., Capt. Amsden.

When the troops commenced crossing, the enemy opened on them from his batteries on the crests opposite the upper bridges, but without doing any damage. They were replied to by some of the batteries of the right, right center, and left center divisions.

This day (Friday, December 12) was spent in crossing the troops and their batteries. The enemy occasionally fired upon the troops during the passage, and were replied to by our rifle batteries in position. The light 12-pounders, which had been drawn from the divisions the previous day, to cover the construction of the bridges, rejoined them as they crossed.

At the upper bridges there passed the river, with Sumner's grand division, ten batteries, consisting of fourteen rifles and forty-two 12 pounders; and with Butterfield's corps and Whipple's division, of Stoneman's corps, nine batteries, consisting of twenty-six light rifles and twenty-two light 12-pounders, making in all nineteen batteries, of one hundred and four guns, which passed the river with the troops.

The greater number of these could not be used, but were left in the streets of Fredericksburg, and a portion was ordered back to the north side. Of the nineteen batteries which crossed, seven (marked *) were wholly or partially engaged.

With Sumner's Grand Division.

6 3-inch, A, 1st R. I., Captain Arnold.*
4 10-pdrs., E, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Dickenson.*
4 10-pdrs. } L and M, 3d U. S.,
2 12-pdrs. howitzers. } Capt. Edwards.
6 12-pdrs., B, 1st R. I., Captain Hazard.*
6 12-pdrs., C, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Thomas (1 sec.*).
6 12-pdrs, I, 1st U. S., Lieutenant Kirby (1 sec.*).
6 12 pdrs., A, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Gilliss.
6 12-pdrs., G, 1st N. Y., Captain Frank (2 secs.*).
6 12-pdrs., D, 1st N. Y., Captain Osborn.

4 12-pdrs., D, 1st R. I., Captain Buckley.

With Butterfield's Corps and Whipple's Division.

4 3-inch, I, 5th U. S., Capt. Weed.
4 3-inch, C, 1st N. Y., Capt. Barnes.
6 3-inch, E, 1st Mass., Captain Phillips.*
6 10-pdrs., D, 5th U. S., Lieutenant Hazlett.
6 12-pdrs., C, 1st Mass., Captain Martin.
6 12-pdrs., L, 1st Ohio, Lieutenant Dorries.
4 12-pdrs., E and G, 1st U. S., Captain Randol.
6 3-inch, 11th N. Y. Batty., Captain Von Puttkammer.
6 12-pdrs., 10th N. Y. Batty., Captain Bruen.

With Franklin's Grand Division.

4 3-inch, L, 1st N. Y., Captain Reynolds.*
4 3-inch, A, 1st N. H., Captain Gerrish.
4 3-inch, 4th Pa. Batty., Captain Thompson.*
6 3-inch, 2d Maine, Capt. Hall.*
4 3-inch, B, 1st Pa., Capt. Cooper.
4 3-inch, G, 1st Pa., Captain Amsden.*
6 3-inch, A, 1st Md., Captain Wolcott.*
4 3-inch, B, 1st Md., Capt. Snow.
6 3-inch, 1st N. J. Batty., Captain Hexamer.
4 10-pdrs. { F, 5th U. S., Captain
2 12-pdrs. { Ayres.
6 12-pdrs., B, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Stewart.
4 12-pdrs., C, 5th U. S., Captain Ransom.
6 12-pdrs., D, 2d U. S., Lieutenant Williston.
6 12-pdrs., G, 2d U. S., Lieutenant Butler.
6 12-pdrs., 5th Maine Batty., Captain Leppien.
6 12-pdrs., A, 1st Mass., Captain McCartney.
4 12-pdrs., A, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Simpson.

With Birney's and Sickles' Divisions.

6 10-pdrs., B, 1st N. J., Lieutenant Clark.
6 12-pdrs., K, 4th U. S., Lieutenant Seeley.
6 12-pdrs., H, 1st U. S., Lieutenant Dimick.
6 12-pdrs., F and K, 3d U. S., Captain Livingston.
6 12-pdrs., E, 1st R. I., Captain Randolph.

On the left, seventeen batteries, consisting of forty-six light rifles and forty light 12-pounders, were crossed with Franklin's grand division. To complete this number, five batteries of twenty-four rifles (marked *) were drawn from Captain De Russy's command and ordered to rejoin their divisions.

Franklin was re-enforced by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, with which crossed five batteries of six rifles and twenty-four light 12-pounders, making in all twenty-three batteries, of one hundred and sixteen guns, which crossed the river at the lower bridges. The development of the attack on this flank was such that all the batteries were in position, and all but one of them engaged, many of them very severely.

Sumner's and Franklin's attacks (Saturday, December 13) were entirely independent of each other. In Sumner's the front of attack was limited by the Plank road on the right and Hazel Run on the left, and there was but little opportunity for the employment of artillery to advantage until the enemy's skirmishers and sharpshooters were driven off. The divisions accordingly moved out of the town without their batteries, but artillery was soon called for. Dickenson's battery (four 10-pounders) of horse artillery and Arnold's (six 3-inch guns) were then placed in action upon the outer edge of the high ground on which Fredericksburg stands. The first (a horse) battery being very much exposed, within a short distance of the enemy's works, Lieutenant Dickenson himself killed, and a number of his men killed and wounded, I sent, on the application of General Couch, two batteries, of six 3-inch guns each (Kusserow's and Waterman's), under command of Major Doull, Second New York Artillery, inspector on my staff, to replace it. Major Doull placed these guns on the right of the Plank road, about 800 yards from the enemy's batteries, and at short musket range from their infantry, and, preparatory to each infantry attack, the fire was directed obliquely to the left, to take *en echarpe* the enemy's batteries, and, as far as possible, the stone wall at the foot of the hill, behind which their infantry lay. During this time Arnold had been engaged with the enemy's batteries, but was, from his position, compelled to cease action when our infantry advanced, as at such time it masked his fire. The batteries under Major Doull were on these occasions turned on the enemy's guns, and invariably silenced them.

During the afternoon the enemy brought up a field battery to the assistance of his guns in position; but it was soon driven off by Kusserow's and Waterman's batteries, under the immediate direction of Major Doull.

In front of the crest occupied by these batteries was a second crest, separated from the first by a wide ditch. About 3.30 p. m. it was determined by General Couch to risk a battery in this position. Captain Morgan, his chief of artillery, carefully examined the ground, and directed Captain Hazard to place his battery (six 12-pounders) at the point indicated. The order was executed with coolness and gallantry, the battery being brought within 150 yards of the enemy's position. In about fifteen minutes, 16 men and 15 horses, including those of the captain and his two lieutenants (Bloodgood and Milne) were placed *hors de combat*. Hazard's battery was supported by four guns of Frank's battery (12-pounders), which were taken into action in fine style a little to the left and rear of Hazard's. Both batteries were handsomely served, and the retreat of a regiment, the men of which rushed pell-mell through them, produced no bad effect on the cannoneers.

These batteries were withdrawn when the assault of Humphreys' division failed. Hazard's battery had been so much disabled that one gun had to be brought off by hand, and its limber, left temporarily on the field, was then brought off by Sergt. Anthony B. Horton (First Rhode Island Artillery), who volunteered for the purpose. When these batteries were moved to the advanced ridge they were replaced on the first by Phillips' battery (six 3-inch guns), the fire of which was very effective.

When Lieutenent Dickenson was killed, the command of the battery devolved upon Lieutenant Egan, First U. S. Artillery, the only other officer with it, who was compelled to withdraw it from the superior fire of the enemy. First Sergeant Moran (Fourth U. S. Artillery), badly wounded in the face at the first fire, continued at his post, and, when his commanding officer was killed, took command of a section.

Franklin's attack on the left was made by his grand division, Smith's and Reynolds' corps, re-enforced by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, of Stoneman's corps, and the deployment of the attack enabled him to bring all his division artillery into action.

The right of the troops connected with Getty's division between Deep and Hazel Runs. On the right of Deep Run was placed Williston's battery (six 12-pounders). On the left, Ayres' (under command of Lieutenant Martin), Butler's, McCartney's, Clark's, and Snow's batteries, in the order named, were in line parallel to and in front of the Bowling Green road, forming a large battery of twenty-eight guns, to protect the flank of the attack. In rear of Williston's battery was posted Hexamer's (six 10-pounders).

This development of artillery was rendered necessary, first, to keep clear the spur on our right, from which our advancing line could be enfiladed; second, to prevent the enemy striking at our bridges and cutting our communication with them, and, third, to clear the hill in front of our line of battle, should the enemy attempt to prevent our deployment. This line of artillery was prolonged to the left by Hall's, Ransom's and Cooper's batteries, the last of which extended to the road which runs perpendicular to our front, and strikes the river at Smithfield. Our troops occupied this road, thus forming a crotchet at Cooper's position. On the prolongation of the Bowling Green road, at its intersection with another cross-road, the enemy had placed a battery, which could enfilade our left batteries.

About 9 a. m. the enemy's whole line opened on our front and left, and Simpson's battery (four 12-pounders) changed front to fire to the left, on the guns already mentioned as being on the Bowling Green road and enfilading our line. He was assisted in this duty by Wolcott's battery (six 3-inch guns), stationed at Smithfield, where our extreme left struck

the river. From this position the enemy's battery was taken obliquely, one of their guns dismounted, and the rest driven off. The enemy also opened fire from his advanced position on the spur near Hazel Run. Martin's, Butler's, and McCartney's batteries immediately changed front, by order of Captain Ayres, chief of artillery, Sixth Corps, and, assisted by Hexamer's battery, already in position, entirely subdued the enemy's fire by 12 m., and drove him from his position with the loss of a part of a battery, left disabled on the field. Amsden's battery (four 3-inch guns) now joined from the north side of the river, and was posted near Ransom's.

About 2 p. m. our guns opened all along the front, to clear the woods for an infantry assault by Meade's and Gibbon's divisions. Simpson's battery changed front to its right to participate in the cannonade. The enemy replied with his artillery, but was silenced on the right by the dismounting of one of his guns and the blowing up of two of his caissons. On the left the enemy replied by his batteries in our front, and also from six or eight guns to the front and left of his former enfilading position on the Bowling Green road. Wolcott's battery of five guns (one having been disabled by the enemy's shot) was brought up to the Bowling Green road and posted about half way between Simpson's battery and the enemy's former enfilading position.

Three batteries (Gerrish's, Stewart's, and Reynolds', numbering in all fourteen guns) were placed in position at the point formerly occupied by the enemy. The batteries all opened, and in half an hour silenced those of the enemy, after blowing up four of his caissons.

Our line had been steadily extending toward the left. This was safely done under protection of De Russy's batteries, on the north side of the Rappahannock River, which he moved up and down the river, and so maneuvered as to defeat all the demonstrations of the enemy against our left flank. One of his batteries (Tatt's) was so placed as to sweep the valley of the Massaponax for about 1½ miles from its mouth, and so command its bridges that the enemy were unable to communicate across the creek, except by the head of it, and were thus prevented from extending toward the river on our left. As our line extended to the left, the openings were filled by Birney's and Sickles' divisions, which brought Randolph's, Turnbull's, and Seeley's batteries in position, giving a total force of sixty-seven guns on this front.

4 10-pdrs., 5th N. Y. Batty., Captain Tatt.
4 10-pdrs., C, 1st N. Y. Batty., Lieutenant Wever.
6 3-inch, 1st N. Y. Batty., Captain Cowan.
4 3-inch, F, 1st Pa., Lieutenant Ricketts.

The assault of our infantry having been repulsed, they were closely followed by the enemy, who were driven back by the canister fire of Randolph's, Ransom's, Cooper's, Turnbull's, and Amsden's batteries, and charged by Robinson's brigade, which was acting as their support. Hall's Maine battery (six 3-inch guns), having been moved forward with Gibbon's division, was especially exposed to the attack of the enemy, and was ordered to retire. Five horses were killed at one piece in attempting to limber it up, and he was compelled to leave it; but as soon as the rest of the battery was placed in its original position in line, he returned and brought off not only the piece, but the harness of the horses which had been killed.

About sunset the enemy opened again for a short time, and there was some artillery fire on both sides until dark. The batteries which remained in position on the north side of the river opened fire upon the enemy whenever they could do so without damage to our own troops.

The siege guns of the First Connecticut Artillery, Major Trumbull commanding, dismounted one of the heavy position guns of the enemy in their works behind Fredericksburg.

(Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th), the divisions and batteries which had been most engaged during the battle of Saturday were, when possible, relieved by others, more especially when the men could not stand to their guns, except during an engagement, when the smoke disturbed the aim of the enemy's skirmishers. Whenever on our left the enemy brought his guns to bear, they were soon silenced. A Whitworth gun, beyond the Massaponax, enfilading our lines at a range of 2,700 yards, was not silenced until three guns of Hall's Maine battery had been concentrated upon it.

The army recrossed on the night of the 15th, the rifle batteries which had crossed the river resuming the positions occupied by them on the night of the 10th. These positions they retained until the bridges were taken up and removed.

The losses of the batteries engaged were, 1 officer (Lieut. George Dickenson, Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery) and 30 men killed; 2 officers (Capt. George A. Gerrish, Battery A, First New Hampshire Artillery, and Lieut. William Stitt, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, Simpson's) and 127 men wounded; 2 men missing, and 168 horses killed and disabled. (See return of casualties, appended.)*

Lieutenant Dickenson's death is a loss to the service. When at Antietam all the officers of this battery were killed or wounded, he was selected to reorganize and prepare it for the field. Without any one to assist him, until at a comparatively recent period, he accepted the trust, and, although the labors and difficulties were enhanced by the fact that the battery was one of horse artillery, yet, by unwearied industry and vigilance, he brought it up to a high point of efficiency. Young, modest, and retiring in his disposition, he added to the qualities of a Christian gentleman those of a brave and manly soldier, and his bearing in the action in which he lost his life was but a continuation of that he had before exhibited on the battle-fields of Missouri, of the Peninsula, and Maryland.

My personal staff, Capt. Edward P. Brownson, additional aide-de-camp, U. S. Army; Lieut. W. S. Worth, Eighth Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. John N. Craig, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut Col. E. R. Warner, First New York Artillery, and Maj. Alexander Doull, Second New York Artillery, inspectors of artillery, performed the duties devolving upon them with alacrity and intelligence. Major Doull, charged with the direction of the operations when the middle bridge was successfully thrown, and in command of Kusserow's and Waterman's batteries on the 13th instant, is entitled to special commendation for the energy, conduct, and gallantry displayed on these occasions, and I respectfully call your attention to those services.

Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Hays, additional aide-de-camp; Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery; Col. (now Brig. Gen.) R. O. Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, and Capt. G. A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding the divisions of artillery in position, discharged their respective duties with skill, judgment, and efficiency. The duties of Colonel Tompkins were arduous, and required constant attention and exposure, charged as he was with the protection of the workmen at the two upper bridges, within close musket

*Embodied in statement on p. 129.

range of the enemy's sharpshooters. In addition to the duties of the batteries in position, Captain De Russy was charged with the protection of the left flank of the army, with clearing the ground for our deployment to the left, and with confining the enemy to the east bank of the Massaponax, so as to prevent his annoying our rear and threatening the bridges. These very important duties required him to keep his batteries in movement and almost constantly at work, and demanded unceasing watchfulness and vigilance on his part night and day. They were performed with excellent judgment, efficiently, and thoroughly, and Major-General Franklin has intimated to me their value. Captain De Russy has thus added to the character he had already acquired on many fields for gallantry and skill. An old soldier, a captain of fifteen years standing, who won that grade by leading a storming party at Chepultepec, and whose reputation was established by his whole record in the war with Mexico, the services he has rendered in this war in important positions have been neglected and unrewarded, and I avail myself of an occasion, upon which his command and duties have been so far beyond the rank he holds, to bring his claims through you, who are well acquainted with them, specially to the notice of the Government.

The chiefs of artillery of corps whose batteries were engaged were Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Artillery, First Corps; Capt. C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, Second Corps; Capt. L. L. Livingston, Third Artillery, Third Corps; Capt. S. H. Weed, Fifth Artillery, Fifth Corps, and Capt. R. B. Ayres, Fifth Artillery, Sixth Corps. They performed these duties with their accustomed skill and gallantry, and I respectfully refer to their reports and those of their corps commanders for particulars. The artillery seems to have been managed by them with judgment. The expenditure of ammunition was notably reduced when compared with the effect produced and former experience; and in all cases where the material was endangered, or from reduction in the number of men and horses exposed to danger, proper measures were adopted to secure them. Not a gun nor a carriage was lost; repairs of damages were effected promptly, and the batteries were placed in as effective condition as circumstances would permit.

The supply of artillery ammunition from the division trains was uncertain, and, until those trains are placed under the exclusive control of the chiefs of artillery, reliance cannot, in my opinion, be placed upon them. The ammunition train of the Artillery Reserve, however, as has always been the case, under the very efficient management of Lieut. W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, assisted by Lieut. Elbert, Third Cavalry, supplied all deficiencies. All artillery, and I might add infantry, ammunition should be transported in caissons, under the direction of properly organized companies. In this way only can supplies under all circumstances, on the field of battle as elsewhere, be certainly provided when wanted.

Attention has been called in the course of these reports, and it is of sufficient importance to make it a subject of notice in connection with the reports of battles, to the absolute necessity of keeping up, especially in the light 12-pounder batteries, the number of men required for their efficient service. This should never be less than 150 for a six-gun battery. The service of guns on the field requires a great amount of physical power. Under all circumstances the work is exceedingly exhausting, and when the number of men is much reduced it becomes too great for endurance. Details of 20 and 30 men in several cases had to be fur-

nished from the infantry. The men furnished were necessarily unacquainted with the duties and worked to disadvantage, while their services in the positions for which they had been trained were lost.

I respectfully request that attention be called to this subject. It is one affecting all batteries throughout the army, and can only be adequately provided for by some general regulations, rigidly enforced. Batteries, when too much reduced, have from necessity been broken up and the officers and men distributed to others. This works manifest injustice, and creates discontent, and the custom of temporarily transferring men from the infantry to the artillery is beset with difficulties of many descriptions. A special recruiting service for the artillery of each State, with one or more depot batteries for their instruction, and to which sick and wounded men can be sent, with perhaps authority to enlist for volunteer batteries in the field, from the regiments of their own State, a limited number of men, as now permitted for regular batteries, would do much to relieve the service of the evils it suffers from this cause.

Inclosed I transmit a sketch * of the field of operations, marked A, and the reports of Brigadier-Generals Hays (B) and Tyler (C), Colonel Tompkins (D), and Capt. G. A. De Russy (E), commanding artillery divisions, with the reports of the captains of the batteries under their command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,

Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the practice in the recent battle with the 20-pounder Parrott was in some respects very unsatisfactory, from the imperfection of the projectiles, which, notwithstanding the pains which have been taken to procure reliable ones, are nearly as dangerous to our own troops as to the enemy, if the former are in advance of our lines. In addition, the guns themselves are unsafe. At Antietam two of the twenty-two, and on the 13th instant another, were disabled by the bursting of the gun near the muzzle. The gun is too heavy for field purposes, and can be used with advantage only as batteries of position. For the last purpose it is inferior to the 4½-inch siege-gun, which requires the same number of horses and only half the number of drivers. I therefore respectfully propose that, as the allowance of artillery in this army is small, the 20-pounders be turned in to the Ordnance Department as soon as they can be replaced by light field guns, and that a portion of the siege train (sixteen guns) be organized to accompany the force in the field for service in such positions as require heavy guns, and, in case of a siege, to form a part of the train. Seven such guns are now here. Twelve were asked for, and it is a misfortune they were not furnished. Two companies of the First Connecticut Artillery are serving with the guns now here. I propose that two other companies

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* See p. 1127.

of that regiment be detailed, each company be organized as a battery with four guns, the whole to be placed under the command of a field officer of the regiment, and attached to the Reserve Artillery.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsements.]

Approved.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1863.

I submitted this paper on the 27th of December, in General Halleck's office, and in his presence, to his chief of staff, General Cullum. The paper was returned to me, with the remark that "not a man nor a gun should be spared from the works about Washington." No written answer, nor any other beyond an intimation that ordnance stores were to be drawn in the usual way from the Arsenal, was given me.

I respectfully return this paper to general headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

No. 23.

Report of Col. Charles H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, commanding Right Center Division.

HDQRS. RIGHT CENTER DIVISION OF ARTILLERY,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 21, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the batteries under my command during the late operations before Fredericksburg, Va.:

In accordance with instructions received from you, the batteries were placed in position on the banks of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, during the night of the 10th instant, in the following order: Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Kinzie commanding, on the bluff, about 300 yards to the right of the Lacy house; Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Graham, on the bluff, immediately to the right of the Lacy house; Battery G, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Miller commanding, on the bluff, to the left of the Lacy house; Battery K, Third U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Turnbull commanding, on the bluff, near the ruined house and immediately to the right of the railroad; Battery D, First Battalion New York Artillery, Captain Kusserow, on the bluff, to the left of the railroad; Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Captain Waterman, on the bluff, to the left of

and adjoining Kusserow's battery; Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Seeley commanding, on the bluff, to the left of Waterman's battery, with his right resting on the road leading to the center bridge, and Battery H, First Ohio, Lieutenant Norton commanding, on the left of Seeley's battery.

At 6 a. m., the 11th instant, the enemy opened fire upon the engineers engaged in throwing across the upper pontoon bridge from infantry occupying the houses on the south bank of the river. In accordance with instructions previously given, Kinzie's, Graham's, Miller's, and Turnbull's batteries opened a rapid fire for a few moments; then ceased, to enable the engineers to continue their work. The enemy's fire preventing the engineers at the upper and center bridges from remaining at work, the batteries covering both bridges continued to fire at intervals until 8 a. m.

At 9 a. m. Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Kirby commanding; Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Captain Hazard, and Battery G, First New York, Captain Frank, reported to me, and were placed on the bluff, to the right of the Lacy house, Graham's battery meanwhile having been moved to a position on the right of Kinzie's. The fire of the enemy having increased, all the batteries under my command opened upon the houses occupied by the rebel sharpshooters, the 12-pounder batteries using solid shot and a few shell, and the rifled batteries using percussion shell. As some of the shells from the 12-pounder guns burst short, thereby endangering our troops on the banks of the river, orders were given these batteries to confine themselves to the use of solid shot.

At 10 a. m. ceased firing, to enable the engineers to make another attempt to finish the bridge.

Lieutenant Kinzie having reported that the stocks of two of his gun-carriages had broken, thereby rendering the guns unserviceable, I ordered him to withdraw his battery and join Miller's battery with the two serviceable guns. Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Gilliss commanding, having reported to me, was ordered to occupy the position vacated by Kinzie's battery.

At 11 a. m., the engineers having again been driven from the bridges, a rapid fire was opened from all the batteries of my command, which continued for about thirty minutes.

At 12.30 I received orders from you to open a rapid fire along the whole line, with the object of burning the town. I continued firing solid shot and shell till 2.30 p. m., at which time several buildings could be seen burning.

At 3 p. m. a very rapid fire, of some thirty minutes' duration, was opened to cover the crossing of the Seventh Michigan Regiment at the upper and the Eighty-ninth New York Regiment at the center bridges.

The infantry having driven the enemy from the houses they occupied, the engineers were enabled to finish the bridges, and our troops immediately commenced crossing, but were fired upon by the enemy's batteries on the hills beyond the city. I at once ordered the rifled batteries to reply, firing slowly, and to continue until the enemy's fire ceased.

At 7 p. m. Lieutenants Kirby and Gilliss and Captains Frank and Hazard were ordered to report with their batteries to their division commanders.

At 10 a. m., the 12th instant, the enemy opened fire from their works upon our troops who were crossing at the upper and center bridges. I

ordered the rifled batteries to reply slowly, and to continue firing until the enemy ceased, which he did at 10.30 o'clock, but continued to fire at intervals during that day whenever our troops were exposed to view. His fire was replied to by these rifled batteries.

About 1 p. m. Lieutenants Seeley and Turnbull were ordered to report with their batteries to their division commanders. Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, being exposed to danger from the guns on the crest of the hill in its rear, was removed at 5 p. m., and placed on the hill to the right of and adjoining the siege guns of Tyler's division; and, being within the lines of that division, I ordered Lieutenant Norton, on the morning of the 13th, to report to Colonel Tyler.

On the morning of the 13th, Major Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, reported to me for duty.

At 10 a. m. I ordered Captains Waterman and Kusserow to open fire upon the enemy's batteries, which were firing upon our troops in the town. They continued a slow fire until our columns of attack had debouched beyond the town, when, by your direction, they ceased firing.

At 2 p. m. Major Doull, of your staff, took Waterman's and Kusserow's batteries across the river, in accordance with your orders. Captain Kusserow reported back to me on the morning of the 14th, and Captain Waterman on the morning of the 15th.

The batteries of my command were in position to cover the withdrawal of our troops from the city on the morning of the 16th instant; but, as the enemy did not open fire, were not engaged.

The casualties sustained are: Private W. H. H. Knight, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery, wounded; Private Benway, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, missing. The casualties sustained by Kusserow's and Waterman's batteries occurred during the time they were detached from my command.

For report of loss of *matériel* and ammunition expended, I refer you to the return, herewith inclosed.* I also respectfully refer you to the reports of the battery commanders, which accompany this, for more particular details.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that no reliance can be placed upon the Bormann fuse. Many of them burst immediately after leaving the gun. I would suggest that an immediate inspection of all ammunition using this fuse be ordered, that it may be ascertained whether the fault is in the construction of the fuse or in the manner in which it is placed in the projectile.

I would also call your attention to the remarks of Lieutenant Kinzie in regard to his gun carriages. Other instances of defective work by these contractors have come to my knowledge in previous engagements. Also to that part of the report of Captain Waterman in which he speaks of the ordnance ammunition.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Col. First Regt. Rhode Island Lt. Arty., Comdg. Right Center Division of Artillery, opposite Fredericksburg, Va.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

* Not found.

No. 24.

Report of Capt. Charles Kusserow, Battery D, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH,
December 20, 1862.

COLONEL: The following is the report about the action of my battery (D, First New York Artillery Battalion Volunteers) in the recent engagements of the Army of the Potomac, which I have the honor to submit to you:

On the evening of the 10th instant, I was posted opposite the lower part of Fredericksburg, Va., for the purpose of protecting the bridge building across the Rappahannock River.

During the day of the 11th, I shelled the lower part of the town, in which the enemy's infantry was placed, prohibiting our engineers from finishing the bridge. This day no casualties occurred in the battery. I fired 298 shells.

On the 12th, during the first crossing of our troops, I remained with the battery in the same position, and fired 36 shells at the enemy's batteries placed on the heights beyond Fredericksburg.

On the 13th, at 1.30 p. m., I received orders to cross the river and to take such a position as Major Doull would indicate to me. I was placed on the other side, and near the center of the town, on a little ridge, and on the right of Captain Waterman's battery. The action began immediately, and lasted until after dark. The fire was directed against two little breastworks, wherefrom the enemy fired at our infantry, at the distance of 1,000 to 1,100 yards. The firing of the battery was slow, and of good effect. The enemy's artillery in said two works was silenced twice for over an hour's time. The battery fired 613 rounds. The battery was relieved by Lieutenant King's battery at 11.30 o'clock, and returned to its former position.

Every officer and man behaved, without any exception, very well. Particularly I am obliged to mention the services rendered by Private Osias Beck, who, right on the battle-field, not only dressed the wounded of our own battery, but Thirty-first Infantry men beside.

Casualties.—Seven men wounded;* 1 horse killed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

CH. KUSSEROW,
Captain, Commanding Battery D.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,
First Rhode Island Artillery.

No. 25.

Report of Lieut. George W. Norton, Battery H, First Ohio Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your order of this morning, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by Battery H,

*Nominal list omitted.

First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Artillery, under my command, in the late engagement at Fredericksburg, Va.:

In obedience to orders from General Burnside, I left camp at 5 p. m., December 10, and reported to you for duty. By your order, the battery was placed in position, at 11 p. m., on the extreme left of your command, and opposite the lower part of Fredericksburg.

About 6 a. m. on the 11th instant, the sharpshooters of the enemy opened a destructive fire from the houses on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock upon the men employed in laying the pontoon bridge, and I immediately opened fire upon them, continuing to fire upon them at intervals during the day until 3 p. m., when I received from you the order to join in the general bombardment of the city, which took place at that hour.

At 12 m. the 12th instant, I received orders to change my position, as the battery was exposed to accident from the fire of the heavy guns directly in my rear. I accordingly placed the battery on the summit of the hill, about 300 yards in rear of our original position, and fired 50 rounds at the enemy's works from that place.

At 11 a. m. on the 14th, I received orders to report to you on the plain directly in rear of the Lacy house, and moved the battery to that point, and remained there until 9 p. m. on the 15th, when I received your order to report to Colonel Hays, commanding the artillery on the right, near Falmouth, and, in accordance therewith, moved the battery to the earthworks immediately northeast of Falmouth, remaining there until 8 a. m. the 16th, when I received orders from Colonel Hays to return to my present camp.

The battery has expended 650 rounds of ammunition, chiefly percussion shell; has met with no casualties whatever, and now has 1,300 rounds of ammunition on hand.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. NORTON,

Lieut., Comdg. Battery H, First Regiment Ohio Vol. Artillery.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,

Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 26.

Report of Capt. Richard Waterman, Battery C, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, *December* 21, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations of Battery C, Rhode Island Artillery, while under your command:

On Wednesday, 10th instant, by command of Major-General Hooker, the battery reported to you at sunset, and, shortly after dark, took position on the bank of the Rappahannock, commanding the lower part of Fredericksburg.

During the first attempt to throw across a pontoon bridge, at a point opposite the position of the battery, at about daylight on the 11th, the battery fired at the houses sheltering the enemy's sharpshooters, firing, by command, from 3 to 6 rounds per gun, rapidly, and pausing after each period of firing to notice the effect of the shots. The battery fired at ranges not to exceed 1,000 yards, using percussion shells and solid

shot, or shrapnel, with fuses of from 5 to 10 seconds' length. Occasional shots were fired during the afternoon, not more than 15 or 20, and at sunset the battery bivouacked in position.

At daylight on the 12th* the firing was resumed, while the engineer corps was employed upon the bridge, until, at 10 to 11 a. m., the battery was ordered to fire upon the town, and, if possible, to fire the buildings. For this purpose percussion and fuse shells were used. The firing was continued, each gun being fired once in twelve minutes, until quite late in the afternoon, when another and successful attempt to complete the bridge being commenced, the battery concentrated a very rapid fire upon the buildings and terraces sheltering the enemy's riflemen. Shortly afterward the battery, by command, bivouacked in position.

During the firing of the 11th, one gun was disabled by the breaking of an axle-tree, and sent to the rear. I attribute the accident to the excessive recoil of the 3-inch gun, which, when checked in clayey and partially softened ground, I have noticed to be subject to many such fractures.

In the firing of the 11th and 12th instant, about 800 rounds of ammunition were expended.

At the commencement of the action of the 13th, the battery co-operated as far as possible with our advancing lines, by firing on the enemy's artillery and skirmishers until our lines approached so nearly those of the enemy that continued firing became dangerous to our infantry, when firing was discontinued. At about 1 p. m., by command of General Hunt, the battery was conducted across the river and placed in position, under command of General Couch, by Major Doull. Up to this time about 300 rounds of ammunition were expended. At 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 14th, the battery recrossed the river, by command of General Couch, and reported to you at about 8 p. m. The battery bivouacked for the night, and at 8 a. m. of the 15th moved to a position in rear of the Lacy house, and bivouacked until the morning of the 16th, when it was placed in position in rear of the plain commanding the lower part of Fredericksburg, in readiness to repel an attack on the engineer force detailed for the removal of the pontoon bridge. The battery remained in position until 10 o'clock of the 20th, when, by your command, it returned to its former camp, reporting to chief of artillery, Griffin's division.

It may be proper to state that, from the experience of the last nine days, as well as from ten months' active service with the 3-inch gun, I consider it inferior at ranges of from 900 to 1,500 yards to the 10-pounder Parrott gun.

The Schenkl percussion and the Hotchkiss fuse shells worked to entire satisfaction.

The ordnance ammunition with metallic packing failed in almost every instance to ignite the fuse, and I consider it worthless when explosion constitutes the chief value of a projectile. As solid shot, the ordnance shrapnel was serviceable in the cannonade of Fredericksburg.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICH'D WATERMAN,
Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Battery C.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,
First Rhode Island Artillery.

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* Captain Waterman is in error as regards this date. The firing spoken of occurred on the 11th, and not on the 12th of December.—C. H. TOMPKINS, *Colonel Rhode Island Artillery.*

No. 27.

Report of Capt. William M. Graham, Battery K, First U. S. Artillery.

DECEMBER 21, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that my battery (K, First U. S. Artillery) was engaged in the bombardment of the city of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th instant. Inclosed is a return of the loss of *matériel** sustained by the battery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. GRAHAM,
Captain First Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,
First Rhode Island Artillery.

No. 28.

Report of Lieut. Francis W. Seeley, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 20, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your request of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, while attached to your command:

The battery, under your direction, went into position about 12 o'clock on the night of December 10, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, to cover the building of a pontoon bridge, known as the middle bridge.

At 5 o'clock a. m. December 11, the enemy's sharpshooters, from the houses on the south bank of the river, opened a vigorous fire on our engineers engaged in constructing the bridge, and compelled them to abandon their work.

In compliance with your instructions, I immediately opened fire on the buildings, as did several others, and, after firing some 25 rounds of solid shot, succeeded in quelling temporarily the fire of the sharpshooters, but found it quite impossible to drive them from the buildings, as the cellars underneath afforded a secure refuge from our shots.

About 12 m. I received orders from you to keep up a constant fire on the city, with which I complied, firing one round every five minutes, until 5 p. m., when, in compliance with orders from Major Doull, of General Hunt's staff, I opened a rapid fire, to protect the crossing of a small party of our own infantry, sent over to clear the cellars of the enemy's riflemen, which I continued about ten minutes, when, our infantry having reached the opposite bank, I ceased firing, having expended during the day 130 rounds of shrapnel and solid shot.

I remained in position, without firing, however, until 4 p. m. on the 12th, when, in compliance with orders received from you, I reported to my division commander, General Sickles.

On the 11th, my battery was exposed almost constantly to the fire of the enemy's riflemen, who were only some 350 or 400 yards in front; but as I took the precaution, shortly after going into position, of sending all my horses to the rear, as well as the men not actually required to work the guns, their fire did not take effect, and I have no casualties

* Not found.

to report other than 1 private (Benway) missing, who probably crossed the bridge, without authority, before our troops had taken entire possession of the town, and was taken by some straggling party of the enemy.

The men of the battery all conducted themselves in their usual soldier-like manner.

My lieutenants, Bancroft and Arnold, by their close attention to duty assisted greatly to render the fire of the battery effective.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEELEY,

First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery K.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,

Commanding Artillery.

No. 29.

Report of Lieut. David H. Kinzie, Battery K, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of my battery from the 10th to the 16th of December, 1862:

Battery K, Fifth Artillery (four-gun battery), belonging to the Artillery Reserve, and under my command, took up its position at 8 p. m. on the 10th instant, about 300 yards on the right of the Lacy house, and on the bank of the Rappahannock, pursuant to orders received from you.

About 5 a. m. on the 11th instant, the enemy's sharpshooters opened fire on the regiment constructing the bridge. I immediately fired at them, and, in accordance with instructions received the night previous, firing a few shots, then ceasing, to give the infantry an opportunity to finish the bridge. Seeing that my fire had not the desired effect, I immediately opened again, firing at the houses which the enemy occupied. While firing, I broke two stocks of the gun carriages. The ammunition used was mostly solid shot, and case used as solid.

About 8 a. m. I was relieved by Lieutenant Gilliss' battery, and joined my remaining section to Lieutenant Miller's.

While marching to my new position, on the left of the Lacy house, I had 1 man wounded by a piece of shell.

After firing about half an hour in my second position, I had another stock broken.

I am happy to say that the breaking of the stocks was not on account of the great elevation used, for during all the firing 2½ degrees was the highest.

I remained with Lieutenant Miller's battery till the morning of the 14th, when I was ordered by General Hunt to give my remaining piece to Lieutenant Miller, and proceed to the camp of the Artillery Reserve, to take a battery of four 3-inch guns that was there. On the afternoon of the 14th, I reported to you with this battery, and went into park near the railroad depot. I remained there till the morning of the 16th, when I was ordered by General Hooker to take position immediately above the upper pontoon bridge. I remained in position about half an hour; then returned to my old place near the railroad.

Upon examining the broken stocks, I found that they were made out of very bad material, part of the wood being completely rotten. The carriages were manufactured by Wood & Bros., of New York. I also noticed that the stocks were made out of one piece of wood, and not in two parts, according to the Ordnance Manual.

The ammunition expended, from the 11th to the 16th, was about 1,000 rounds.

My commissioned and non-commissioned officers did their duty well.

The casualties in the battery on the 11th instant were as follows: Private William H. H. Knight, wounded by a fragment of shell.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DAVID H. KINZIE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery.

Col. C. H. TOMPKINS,
First Rhode Island Artillery.

No. 30.

Report of Col. Robert O. Tyler, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, commanding Left Center Division.

HDQRS. LEFT CENTER DIVISION OF ARTILLERY,
Falmouth, Va., January 15, 1863.

GENERAL: I was assigned by you to the command of the left center batteries in front of Fredericksburg, as follows, viz: Seven 4½-inch siege rifles, Major Trumbull, First Connecticut Artillery; four 20-pounder Parrotts (rifles), Captain Diederichs, First Battalion New York Artillery; four 20-pounder Parrotts (rifles), Captain Voegelee, First Battalion New York Artillery; four 10-pounder Parrotts (rifles), Captain Hall, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery; four 10-pounder Parrotts (rifles), Captain McCarthy, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery; four 10-pounder Parrotts (rifles), Lieutenant Harn, Third New York Independent Battery. Captain Voegelee's battery was already established. The remainder left the rendezvous at dark, and were in position by 10 o'clock, except the siege guns (4½-inch), which required constant labor until nearly daylight to unload ammunition and prepare platforms, magazines, &c.

On the 12th, I directed the fire of my guns upon the town, the enemy's troops which resisted the throwing of the bridges, and their position batteries. The result of the firing cannot be accurately stated, on account of the long range and density of the fog and smoke covering the field, though accounts since the battle show that much damage was done to the opposing troops and batteries. Although every precaution was taken, the ammunition generally behaved badly; the time fuses did not fit; the projectiles often upset, and the percussion shells bursting in the air.

Upon the 13th and 14th, the clearness of the air enabled us to make more satisfactory practice, and at no time did the enemy dare to show themselves in force on the plain in front of my position. My entire expenditure was 975 rounds, an amount which I deem moderate, considering the number of guns engaged and days occupied. I avoided as far as possible firing over troops, and only did so under direct orders from superior authority.

I have the honor to acknowledge the valuable services of Major Doull,

Second New York Artillery, in placing the guns in position on the night of the 11th, and of Lieutenant Brownson, Battery C, Third Artillery, who was on duty with the German batteries.

I inclose herewith the reports of battery commanders.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

R. O. TYLER,

Col. First Connecticut Arty., Comdg. Left Center Div. Artillery.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,

Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 31.

Report of Maj. Thomas S. Trumbull, First Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,

December 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders received, I moved at dusk on the evening of the 10th, with the batteries under my charge, consisting of Companies B and M, of the First Connecticut Artillery, the former of four and the latter of three 4½-inch rifled guns. By 10 o'clock I had succeeded in bringing up my ammunition and in planting my guns in the position assigned, being a high bluff opposite the left of the town, and could at that time have opened fire had it been necessary.

On Thursday morning at daybreak, in accordance with orders received, I directed my batteries to open on the town, which, from my position, was not visible until nearly 12 o'clock. I am satisfied that our shells, thrown into the town, burst with considerable effect, although that great desideratum which should accompany every artillery engagement, viz, the ability to see the object fired at, as well as the effect of the fire, was in this case wanting. I therefore ordered that in no case should the fire be more rapid than one round in from ten to fifteen minutes, until about noon, when the rising of the fog and smoke gave a better target and more satisfactory results.

On Friday morning I received, through you, a request from General Franklin to silence, if possible, a battery which his picket informed him had been thrown forward during the night in front of his position. I was unable, owing to the dense fog and mist, to make out the precise point indicated, but paid my attention to the batteries skirting the woods and crowning the hills in front of his position.

Although the firing was exceedingly accurate, I directed but few shots to be fired, since I was satisfied that firing at long ranges, and more especially at batteries of position, was productive of little effect.

Early Saturday morning I directed the batteries under my command to fire with great caution, which I found to be necessary from the fact that some of our projectiles failed to take the grooves, thereby endangering the safety of the troops composing our advanced line. In firing at the six-gun battery directly in our front, and at the troops in the sunken road defending it, I found the precaution somewhat unnecessary. At this point, therefore, of the enemy's line, as well as at the batteries in front of Franklin's right, I directed my fire with considerable efficiency, many of my shells bursting both in their batteries and among

their troops, and one of their batteries, which had been struck several times in succession, failed to open fire again until nightfall of the same day.

The main attack on Saturday having failed, and it being evident that it would not be immediately repeated, I directed my batteries to save their ammunition, except in cases of extreme necessity, or where the damage done would amply warrant the expenditure of the same. Acting under these instructions, therefore, my battery commanders reserved their fire until the day after our troops had recrossed the river. Several large bodies of the enemy at that time making their appearance on the plain in our front, I opened fire upon them with such effect that one brigade, at the extreme distance of over 2 miles, broke ranks in great disorder, while several other bodies moved off at double-quick. I consider this not only as an instance of remarkable accuracy of fire, but also as showing that the enemy, when unprotected by breastworks, are unable to equal in steadiness our own troops.

After this, and until the truce, I held the field in my front under fire, so that large bodies were thenceforward unable to move across it or approach in any considerable numbers the pontoons on our left. I withheld my fire from the extreme right, where our dead were being stripped, in accordance with instructions from you that there might be burying parties among the enemy there congregated.

I am happy to state that in the late engagement I suffered no loss either of men or animals.

My whole expenditure of ammunition was 357 rounds, 4½ in Schenkl shell, with metallic casing. I consider these defective on two accounts; first, that at least one in every five fails to take the grooves, and, secondly, that many of those thus failing explode in the air. The first defect seems to arise partially, though not wholly, from the metallic casing, which has been latterly adopted to prevent the swelling of the *papier-maché*. This casing I consider should be made less thick, so as not to interfere with the *papier-maché*, or of material much tougher than zinc, so as to aid the projectile in taking the grooves. The second defect seems to arise from the fact that the centrifugal force, operating on the plungers of those shells which fail to take the grooves, caused the explosion of the caps in air. Any remedy for the first defect will, of course, remedy the second. With the present projectile I do not feel justified in firing over troops, which batteries of position, like those under my command, are always liable to do. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest, in order to remedy this defect, that, during the few days of inactivity which will doubtless follow the late contest, I be allowed to experiment with some other projectile, as, for example, the Hotchkiss shell.

While I do not underrate the efficiency of fire of the batteries under my command during the late contest, I cannot fail in conclusion to point out the disadvantage to which they were subjected, viz, of firing at troops protected by covers and sunken roads, and the advantages in such cases of using vertical fire.

With the highest appreciation of the zeal and efficiency of both the officers and men of my command, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. TRUMBULL,
Major First Connecticut Vol. Arty., Comdg. Batt. Conn. Arty.

Col. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 32.

Report of Capt. Otto Diedericks, Battery A, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.

POSITION HUNT, *December* 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to bring the following report of the late engagement opposite Fredericksburg under your notice:

My battery consisted of four 20-pounder Parrott rifle guns. I received on the 10th instant, in the morning, the order from Colonel Hays to report to you. The battery moved on the same night on the hills opposite Fredericksburg, hostilities commencing on the 11th instant, in the early part of the day, and I received the order to shell the city. I fired, on the morning of the 11th, 50 rounds, with 4 degrees and 6 seconds time, by very dark weather, and on the afternoon 53 rounds, with 3½ degrees and 5 seconds time, by fine weather. On the next day I received the order to shell the enemy's front and left batteries, and I fired 22 rounds the whole day over, 9 shells in rear of the front battery, with 10½ degrees and 16 seconds time, and 13 in rear of the left, in the woods, with 7½ degrees and 12 seconds time. Two of the last rounds exploded in very short distance, one right straight for the muzzle, and the other one about 100 yards far away.

On the 13th instant, I was ordered to shell the same batteries of the enemy again, and I fired through the whole day 63 rounds; 19 shot of the front batteries, with 10½ degrees and 16 seconds time; 17 shot to the left, with 10½ degrees and 16 seconds time, and 27 to the left again, with 9½ degrees and 12 seconds time. One of Schenkl percussion shells exploded but 20 yards in front of the muzzle.

On the 14th instant, the battery only fired 4 rounds to the same direction. Altogether, from the 11th to include the 14th instant, my battery fired 192 rounds, the most of the shots being effective. In the whole engagement I lost no men nor horses.

The battery is in the same position at present. I find it necessary to inform you herewith, colonel, that the most of the ammunition in general is very bad, particularly fuses and friction primers. The most of the fuses are too small for the use of 20-pounder Parrott guns, and I was forced to put hemp and paper on nearly every single one. Many of the friction primers are too large size, and many of the shells have holes, which, I believe, make the soon explosions.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. DIEDERICHS,

Captain, Comdg. Battery A, First New York Art. Battalion.

Col. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding Artillery.

No. 33.

Report of Capt. Adolph Voegelee, Battery B, First Battalion New York Light Artillery.

POSITION HUNT, *December* 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to bring the following report of the late engagement near Fredericksburg under your notice:

My battery, consisting of four 20-pounder Parrotts, had been ordered

by Colonel Hays to take position opposite Fredericksburg. I arrived here on the 20th of last month; brought my guns on the assigned hills; protected these (the guns) by throwing up earthworks. Hostilities commenced on the 12th instant, in the early part of the day, have been occasioned to fire on the enemy's batteries, which were annoying the operations of our troops. About noon I received the order to shell the city of Fredericksburg, the most of the shots being effective. During my observations toward the enemy's batteries and forces, I fired whenever I considered it expedient to do so, and I am happy to state that the efficacy of the firing has been most splendid.

I deem it necessary to add here the faulty state of the ammunition in general, particularly the fuses. If it had not been for these defects, still greater success would have been obtained.

During the whole engagement I fired 156 shots. I sustained no loss whatsoever, either in men or *matériel*.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. VOEGELEE,
Captain, Comdg. Battery B, First New York Arty. Battalion.

Col. R. O. TYLER,
Commanding Artillery.

No. 34.

Report of Lieut. William A. Harn, Third New York Battery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions, I have the honor to report as follows:

The battery took position upon the heights overlooking Fredericksburg on the evening of Thursday, 11th instant. Opened fire upon enemy's infantry, opposite us, at about 11 a. m. of Friday, the 12th, firing 11 rounds at bodies of troops upon the bank and 43 rounds at their line formed along the road, in front of our position. Fired 6 rounds at enemy's batteries in rear of the town during the engagement of Saturday, but ceased for fear of injuring our own troops. Opened fire again, upon the morning of the 16th, upon small parties of the enemy, thereby covering the operations of the engineers while removing the pontoons. Rounds fired, 21. Total ammunition expended in all, 81 rounds.

It is to be regretted that such is the quality of the paper fuses that they frequently fail to ignite, or burst so irregularly that no dependence can be placed upon them. This cannot in any way be attributed to any carelessness upon the part of those preparing the ammunition for firing, for, to all appearances, the ammunition is in perfect order.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HARN,
1st Lieut. 1st N. Y. Arty., Comdg. 3d N. Y. Independent Battery.

Major TRUMBULL,
First Connecticut Artillery.

No. 35.

Report of Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy, Battery C, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: The following is my report of the operations of my battery during the late engagements:

The battery was placed upon a commanding elevation, opposite a small stream, called Deep Run, on the night of December 10, with instructions to fire upon any person or body of men who should interfere or obstruct the throwing across of pontoon bridges, and to protect the passage of our troops across them.

Just before the completion of the bridges, the enemy, numbering about 300, appeared in a ravine on the opposite side, firing occasional shots among those who were constructing the bridges. A few shots from my battery, in connection with several other batteries, caused them to retire. The distance from my battery being about 1,300 yards, the projectiles used were case shot and percussion shells, the effect being very satisfactory.

Friday, December 12, according to instructions, opened on the enemy's batteries on the opposite hills, the distance being about 2½ miles. The projectiles used were percussion shell and case shot, only a few of which reached the desired point.

During Saturday, Sunday, and Monday I fired occasional shots.

The following is the number of rounds fired in the above engagements: Spherical case shot, 52 rounds; percussion shell, 20 rounds; total, 72.

During the firing I noticed that about 8 rounds of the case shot did not explode.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

JEREMIAH McCARTHY,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Major TRUMBULL, *Commanding Left Center Batteries.*

No. 36.

Report of Capt. Michael Hall, Battery D, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the late engagement of the 12th to the 15th instant:

The battery was in position on a commanding eminence, with orders to fire on any body of troops that made their appearance on the opposite side. We fired principally spherical case, at a distance of 1,200 yards, and during the crossing of the troops kept up a steady fire. We fired several rounds at long range, which failed to explode. The amount of ammunition expended was 103 case shot and 14 rounds of percussion shell.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MICHAEL HALL,
Captain, Commanding Battery D.

Major TRUMBULL, *Commanding Left Center Batteries.*

No. 37.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Hays, U. S. Army, additional aide-de-camp, commanding Artillery on the Right.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY RESERVE,
Falmouth, Va., December 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the batteries under my command in the battle of Fredericksburg:

Between 8 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, the batteries were all placed in their positions on the bank of the river, in the following order, from right to left: Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Benjamin; Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant King; Battery G, Rhode Island Artillery, Captain Owen; Battery L, Second New York Artillery, Captain Roemer; Battery B, First New York Artillery, Captain Pettit; Second Independent Pennsylvania Battery, Captain Durell; Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Hazlett, and Fourth New York Independent Battery, Captain Smith.

On the morning of the 11th, I received orders for all the batteries to fire on the city; but, owing to the dense fog which obscured the city almost entirely, the batteries fired but little, and with what effect it was impossible to judge.

On the afternoon of the 11th, after our troops had crossed, the enemy opened on the city. Our batteries immediately opened on theirs, causing them in a few minutes to cease firing.

On the 12th, our batteries fired more or less at the enemy's batteries whenever they opened on the city or our troops, and in every case the enemy would cease firing in a few minutes after our batteries commenced firing.

On the 13th, fired pretty much in the same way, and with the same effect as on the 12th. Not knowing the exact position of our troops or the enemy's, and fearing we might injure our troops, the batteries did not fire during the attack on the 12th, except at the enemy's batteries.

On the 14th and 15th, fired more or less at the enemy's batteries whenever they opened on our troops or the city, with a view to induce them to cease firing, which was always the result of our firing at their batteries.

The batteries belonging to the Artillery Reserve being under the orders of other commanders during the operations, I do not deem it proper to make any report of them, only to state that they were all engaged during the entire operations.

For a more detailed account of the services of the batteries under my command, I refer you to the reports of the commanders of batteries, herewith transmitted, and fully indorse what they say with regard to the conduct of their officers and men.

All my own staff, consisting of Lieut. H. F. Brownson, Third Artillery, acting assistant adjutant-general, acting during the engagement as aide to Colonel Tyler; Lieut. F. S. French, First Artillery, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. N. J. Sappington, commissary of subsistence, who during the operations performed the duties of aide-de-camp; Capts. S. P. Suydam and S. B. Bean, assistant quartermasters, and Dr. C. B. White, medical director, performed their respective duties with energy and ability.

Lieut. W. D. Fuller, Third Artillery, in charge of the ammunition train, volunteered for and had the command of a section of Lieutenant Hazlett's battery until ordered to relieve Lieutenant Elbert, Third Cavalry, on account of illness, who had been left in charge of the train.

The important duty of supplying the batteries during the battle with ammunition was well performed by Lieuts. W. D. Fuller and Elbert.

List of ammunition expended.

	Rounds.
Lieutenant Benjamin	817
Lieutenant Hazlett	390
Captain Owen	230
Captain Pettit	1,330
Lieutenant King	140
Captain Smith	1,600
Captain Roemer	195
Captain Durell	192
Total	4,894

WILLIAM HAYS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

General HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery.

No. 38.

Report of Capt. Rufus D. Pettit, Battery B, First New York Light Artillery.

BATTERY PETTIT,
Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that on Wednesday, the 10th instant, I was notified that I would receive orders from you, and, in compliance with such orders, the following day, as soon as the fog cleared away, I opened fire upon the enemy's batteries that were shelling the bridge, firing during the day 130 rounds. Friday, I opened upon the same objects, and fired 350 rounds. On Saturday, I was ordered to direct my fire wherever I could see the enemy's infantry, or upon their batteries. I did so with apparent good effect, firing during the day 700 rounds. Sunday, I fired 100 rounds at the enemy's batteries that were shelling the city. On Monday, I fired 50 rounds at the same objects. On Tuesday, I was ordered by General Sumner to open upon the enemy's infantry whenever they showed themselves. I discovered them stripping our dead, and fired 12 rounds at them, when I received orders to cease firing until further orders. No casualties to report on our side.

I have the honor to remain, yours, &c.,

R. D. PETTIT,
Captain, Commanding Battery B, First New York Artillery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 39.

Report of Capt. Jacob Roemer, Battery L, Second New York Light Artillery.

FALMOUTH, *December* 18, 1862.

COLONEL: I have to report the part my battery took in the late engagement with the enemy on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of this month.

On the 10th, my position was assigned me by yourself on the farm of Mr. O'Brien, above Falmouth, on the bank of the Rappahannock, on the

right of our line. The battery arrived at this place at 11 p. m. on the 10th; came in park and remained till daybreak. Battery was ready for action, when I received orders to be ready for any emergency, and, if the position I then occupied was found not suitable to the enemy's fire, I was to move in front of Mr. O'Brien's house, where I had better access to the enemy's works and also to the town, the position being on the crest of a hill and on the bank of the river. About 9 o'clock the enemy opened on our troops in front, in the rear of the town, and my special order from you was to enfilade the enemy's fire on our troops, which, in combination with Captain Owen, was done by moving our batteries to the front. Here I spent about 20 rounds of ammunition, when the enemy ceased their fire. At that time I received orders to place the battery in the peach orchard on the left of the house, as the enemy had opened fire on the battery to the left of me. Here about 25 shots were exchanged. From this position I fell back to the former, the fire of the enemy having changed more to the right. This move enabled me to silence the enemy's fire on our troops. Toward night received orders to place one section in the former position, to the left of the house close to the bank of the river, where several shots were exchanged. This section remained here during the night, the other section retaining its original position. Ordered at the same time to erect four embrasures, which was done during the night. On the 11th, expended about 74 rounds of ammunition.

On the 12th, received orders to withdraw the section from the bank into the embrasures, and to watch the enemy, and to fire only when they opened on our troops or my own battery. About 7 a. m. the enemy opened from their works, and such as I could reach with my battery. After several return shots, the enemy ceased. About 9 o'clock the dense fog obscured everything. As soon as it had cleared off, found the enemy had again opened on our troops, but I could not well reach them from the embrasures, especially my right section. On this account moved it to the left, on the bank of the river, and opened with the battery, which the enemy soon observed, and silenced their fire. Nothing of importance occurred till about 4 o'clock, when, the battery being in the embrasures, the enemy opened a brisk cross-fire from the woods and hills, which was briskly returned by myself, Owen's, King's, and Benjamin's batteries, and silenced their twelve or fifteen pieces. Expended 67 rounds of ammunition.

I remained in the embrasure the whole night of the 12th. The 13th, opened fire about 7 a. m.; fog came on between 8 and 9, when orders came to be cautious with our fire, as the cavalry pickets were advancing; fired at intervals during the whole of the day, changing position according to the changes of the enemy. Expended 128 rounds of ammunition. About 3 o'clock ordered to report immediately, with the battery, to General Sumner, at the Lacy house, which was obeyed. About 5 p. m. received instructions to have the battery in readiness for any emergency during the night.

On the 14th, lay in readiness for orders the whole day and night, till, between 3 and 4 p. m. of the 15th, received orders from yourself, personally, to occupy the redoubt I am still holding, formerly Benjamin's, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

JACOB ROEMER,
Captain, Comdg. Battery L, Second New York Artillery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 40.

Report of Capt. James E. Smith, Fourth New York Battery.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of the Fourth New York Battery, under my command, in the late bombardment of Fredericksburg:

In obedience to orders from headquarters center grand division, dated December 10, I reported to you, and was by you ordered to take command of the Fourth New York Battery, which had been under the executive command of First Lieut. Joseph E. Nairn since November 4, I at that time assuming command of the division artillery, in compliance with orders from headquarters Sickles' division, of that date. Position was assigned me by you on the north bank of the river, about 500 yards of the Lacy house, with instructions to obey all orders from General Hunt, Colonel Tompkins, and yourself. I placed my guns in battery about 8.30 o'clock on the evening of the 11th, and set my men at work throwing up small breastworks around each gun, as a protection against the enemy's sharpshooters.

About 3 a. m. on the morning of the 12th, General Hunt ordered me to fire upon the town, when the battery adjoining my left (K, First U. S. Artillery, Captain Graham) opened. In obedience to this order, I opened fire about 5 a. m. (or soon after the enemy's sharpshooters opened fire upon the engineers who were constructing pontoon bridges). I kept up a rapid fire during the forenoon, damaging the vents of five of my guns, which became enlarged.

On the 13th, the enemy's batteries opened on the town and our men. I undertook to draw their fire by replying from my battery, and several times during the day succeeded in checking the fire from some of their batteries on our right and in front of my position.

During the 14th and 15th, my orders were to fire upon the batteries in front whenever they opened upon our re-enforcements or the town, which order I obeyed, until ordered by General Hunt not to fire under any circumstances. Again, during the night of the 15th, I received orders from Colonel Tompkins to be on the alert to cover the retreat of our army; but as the enemy made no attempt to interfere, I had no occasion to fire.

The ammunition furnished me by Captain Young, ordnance officer of Sickles' division, was of an inferior quality. The concussion projectiles (Parrott) were used as solid shot; the case shot worked poorly. About one in twelve exploded, although care was taken to prepare and fit the fuses. The cartridges were composed of different kinds of powder or of various quantities, which made accuracy almost impossible.

During the five days' firing I expended, all told, about 1,600 rounds of case shot and shell.

I have no casualties to report.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the battery conducted themselves admirably, obeying all orders with promptness.

Lieutenants Nairn, Scott, McLean, and Smith, by their attention to duty, contributed greatly to render the fire of the battery effective. Lieutenant Nairn made several splendid shots, sighting the pieces himself. The officers have my warmest thanks.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. SMITH,
Captain Fourth New York Battery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS, *Commanding Reserve Artillery.*

No. 41.

Report of Capt. George W. Durell, Battery D, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Independent Pennsylvania Battery during the recent action:

The battery left their camp at 8 p. m. on the 10th day of December, 1862, and came into position on the river bank to the left of Falmouth. Commenced firing at 8.30 a. m. on the 11th day of December, 1862. After firing an hour, ceased firing, having received orders to that effect. A few shots fired at 4.30 p. m. of same day.

At 9 a. m. of the 12th, commenced firing, which continued about twenty minutes. At 10 o'clock of same day, were ordered to place the battery in the earthworks in rear of Falmouth, adjoining those occupied by Captain Pettit. At a few minutes before 3 p. m. commenced firing on the rebel works, firing continuing until after sunset.

At 11.30 a. m. of the 13th of December, opened fire on the rebel batteries and earthworks. Soon ceased firing, by orders. At 1.45 p. m. reopened fire on the rebel batteries.

On the 14th day of December, 1862, changed position from the earthworks to the river banks above Falmouth, near to the position occupied by Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery. Opened fire at 4.30 p. m. of same day.

On the 15th day of December, fired a few rounds at meridian; also a few rounds at sunset of same day.

On the 16th day of December, the battery moved into park in the woods, in rear of Lieutenant Benjamin.

The battery expended the following ammunition: 125 time shells, 60 percussion shells, 7 case shot, and 1 condemned shot. The battery was furnished with 190 time shells, 110 percussion shells, and 40 case shot by Lieutenant Fuller. Casualties, none.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. DURELL,
Captain, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 42.

Report of Capt. Charles D. Owen, Battery G, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of my battery during the battle of Fredericksburg:

During the evening of the 10th instant, I placed my battery near the extreme right of our line, just to the left of King's battery, and received instructions from Colonel Hays, commanding the batteries at that point, to fire at the enemy's artillery in case they opened, and, should their infantry appear, to fire at them. I got into position about 10 p. m., and

remained in harness throughout the night. The morning of the 11th dawned thick and hazy, and remained so until about 10 a. m., when it lighted up a little, and orders came to shell Fredericksburg, and I fired a few shot at the town; but, our ranges being very imperfect, and not being able to see the effect of the shot, owing to the foggy atmosphere, I ceased firing at that point.

We remained quiet during the rest of the day until about 4 p. m., when some rebel batteries, directly opposite us, and about 1,500 yards distant, opened upon us, and fired very accurately and rapidly for about twenty minutes, but a concentrated fire of the guns there in position soon silenced them.

About 5 p. m. of the 11th, orders came from Colonel Hays to put up earthworks, and during the night I constructed six separate barbette works, which afforded excellent protection for my cannoneers, but none for my horses. We laid quiet Friday and Saturday, occasionally firing at the enemy as they appeared in considerable numbers, either as working parties or on their breastworks.

Sunday morning I received orders from Colonel Hays to report to Colonel Tompkins, at the Lacy house, as soon as possible, and, accordingly, I arrived at the Lacy house with my battery about 6.30 a. m., and received further orders to replenish ammunition and report to Captain Morgan at Fredericksburg. I reported to Captain Morgan, and he placed me in position on the right of the line, and just in the rear of the Gordon house, where I was well sheltered from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters by two banks. My orders when taking this position were to engage the enemy's batteries should they open on our infantry, but not to return their artillery fire should they open on the battery. Throughout the entire day, Sunday, the 14th, we remained quiet, and did not unmask our position, there being only a little picket firing during the day. Toward night three companies of infantry reported to me for picket duty, and at dusk I instructed the officer in command where I wished them stationed; but, upon going out some two hours afterward to see if they were at their posts, I found them only about 50 yards from the battery, and more than half had come in. Some new ones were soon stationed, but, being new troops, they were useless as pickets for night duty. About 11 p. m. I was aroused by the heavy picket firing directly in our front, and very near. Anticipating that our pickets would move in, I hastened out, and found nearly all the picket line had come in, and the rebels were very close. I ordered up the reserves at once, and obtained a separate company for the picket duty during the remainder of the night; but we had no further trouble.

On the 15th, about 11 a. m., the enemy commenced firing on our infantry from their artillery, and we replied, making some excellent shots, which drew their fire on us; when, according to previous orders, we ceased. At 6 p. m. we were relieved in our position by Weed's battery, and a short time after we recrossed the river and returned to the old camp near Falmouth.

The casualties of my command were 1 man slightly wounded and 1 horse killed.

During the five days, I expended about 230 rounds of ammunition. The Hotchkiss shell and case shot is the only variety of ammunition upon which I can rely. The Dyer ammunition generally misses the groove, and the Hotchkiss percussion bursts in the piece.

I cannot say too much of the conduct of my officers and men. During the most trying circumstances they were perfectly calm and collected,

and attended to the business of the battery as thoroughly as if we were on drill.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES D. OWEN,

Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Comdg. Battery G.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,

Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 43.

Report of Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, Battery E, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,

December 18, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of Battery E, Second Artillery, during the late action near Fredericksburg:

In obedience to your instructions, the battery left its camp at 7 p. m. on the 10th instant, and proceeded to its position. Three guns were immediately placed in position on the knoll to the right of King's battery, and the other three were placed in position before daybreak on the slope of the corn-field, to the right and front of the other three. The ground and its surroundings you are familiar with, so they need no description. In the morning the fog hid the city from sight, save occasional glimpses of the steeples. At 9 a. m. I received orders to open fire on the city. I fired slowly and carefully, the fog preventing me from seeing the effect of the shot. I fired well to the right, to avoid injuring the batteries opposite the town. My right gun burst at the second shot. A little after 10 a. m. I placed the two right guns on a ridge between the corn-field and the knoll on which the three guns were placed, in order to be able to fire across the river on the batteries masked in the woods opposite our position. During the day we fired a few shot to determine ranges, and into the city. About sunset the rebel batteries in rear of the city opened fire on it, our troops having then taken the place. Captains Roemer's, Durell's, King's, and my own guns were immediately turned upon them. We fired but a few minutes, when the enemy's guns, masked in the woods opposite, opened a brisk fire on us. We returned the fire, and, in about ten minutes, silenced them.

On the 12th instant, at 10 a. m., some of the rebel batteries opened on the city. The battery opened on them, and they soon ceased firing. Later in the morning we fired at some of the enemy's infantry, who at once sheltered themselves in a gulley. Several times we opened on the enemy's batteries, to check them from shelling the suburbs of the city.

December 13. The morning very foggy. About 12 m. the attack commenced on the city. The battery silenced two or three of the enemy's nearest guns. An order came from General Burnside to silence the guns which were firing on our troops. We fired steadily and carefully for an hour upon them, but the distance (about 3,300 yards), and the fact of the rebel guns being in thick earthworks, made it impossible for us to do them much injury. The guns in the works nearest to us would soon cease firing when we fired on them. Those close by the battle-ground, for the reasons above given, I could not silence. We fired at their guns at intervals during the whole afternoon.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, we fired several times on the works nearest to us, silencing them when they opened, and shelled some of their infantry out of a small breastwork.

December 15, we fired but little. Twice we fired for a few minutes on the enemy's batteries, to check them from firing on the town, ceasing to fire when they did.

On the 16th instant, about 11 a. m., we received your order to shell the stone wall and road on the battle-ground, which we did for some fifteen minutes, and then, receiving an order to continue the fire with a little lower elevation, we opened again. After many of the shots we could see small squads of men run out from the covers. When we could no longer see any of their men, we ceased firing.

During the action on Saturday, the 13th instant, we fired 452 rounds. During the six days we fired in all 817 rounds. We threw 53 rounds of shell and shrapnel into a brook, they being unfit for use, having large flaws in their butts.

I would respectfully call attention to the miserable quality of the ammunition I was supplied with. The time fuses (paper fuses) in the majority of cases did not ignite. Many of the Schenkl percussion shell upset, and some broke in the gun, while many of them failed to burst in striking. Many of the Parrott shells and shrapnel broke in the guns or exploded near the muzzles. The shortest range at which we fired was 1,200 yards; the longest was near 6,800 yards. At the latter range we fired a few shots, to test the range of the guns. The distance was determined by counting the time between the flash and the report of the enemy's guns.

The battery is still in the position it occupied during the engagement. One horse was killed in the battery.

The officers and men behaved very well. Sergeants Kaiser and Eidleman made some very fine shots.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL N. BENJAMIN,
First Lieutenant Second Artillery, Commanding Battery E.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Artillery Reserve.

No. 44.

Report of Capt. Horatio G. Gibson, Battery C, Third U. S. Artillery.

CAMP BAYARD, VA., *December* 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my battery since the advance of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia and during the battle of Fredericksburg:

On November 4, I received orders to report to General Bayard, on the Alexandria and Winchester turnpike, and accordingly, after a march of 30 miles, joined him near Upperville the evening of the same day. From there the command moved, via Salem and Warrenton, to Rappahannock Station. The last day's march (November 7) was made in a severe snowstorm, and the battery reached the bridge near that place after nightfall. Lieutenant Lancaster's section, in the advance, with the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, shelled the enemy's camp on the opposite bank of the river, and on the arrival of the rest of the battery a few shots were

fired by Lieutenant Meinell's section. The enemy hastily fled from their camp, near the bridge, leaving everything behind them.

The next morning the enemy opened fire upon us with two or three pieces of artillery, and was replied to by the battery. The firing lasted over two hours. In the evening the cavalry and the battery, except one section left to guard the bridge, were relieved by General Taylor's brigade of infantry.

On the 18th, the battery moved with the cavalry toward Brooke's Station, arriving there on the 22d.

On December 6, the battery accompanied the cavalry on an expedition toward Dumfries and Wolf Run Shoals, returning to Brooke's Station on the 9th.

Moving from there on the 10th, the battery crossed the river on the 12th, just after Smith's corps, and took up a position about 300 yards from the crossing. By direction of General Bayard, Meinell's section was sent, with one or two regiments of cavalry, to ascertain the position and force of the enemy in our immediate front. Finding him in force, and our advance exposed to his infantry fire, the cavalry and the section of my battery were ordered to withdraw. When the fog lifted in the afternoon, the battery came under the fire of the enemy's artillery, and remained so exposed during the engagement of the next day (13th). I am happy, however, to be able to report no casualties in officers, men, or horses.

The battery recrossed the river on the night of the 15th instant, and on the 17th rejoined the cavalry division, from which it had been temporarily detached by General Franklin.

I deem it proper to add that I have expended, since crossing the Potomac on November 3 last, 50, and not 5,000, rounds of ammunition, as has been reported, I understand, to the chief of artillery; and also that my total expenditure of ammunition on the Peninsula, in Maryland, and since leaving it, does not exceed 800 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. GIBSON,
Captain Third Artillery, Commanding Battery C.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 45.

Report of Lieut. Rufus King, jr., Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the battery left camp on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 7 p. m., to take a position on the right of our line. The battery arrived in position at 12 p. m., and was located on the left of Lieutenant Benjamin's battery and on the right of Captain Owen's, about midway between each.

On Thursday, the 11th instant, the battery was in position all day without firing a shot until after sunset, when the enemy opened with a battery from their right upon us, and we quickly replied, expending about 30 rounds of ammunition. The enemy's fire was discontinued.

On Friday, the 12th instant, we opened upon the enemy's battery

that had fired upon us the previous day; commenced firing at 8 a. m., expending 40 rounds of ammunition; elicited no reply. We also directed our fire during the day upon the enemy's works farther to our left and opposite Fredericksburg, expending 20 rounds of ammunition.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, the battery was ordered from its position on our right to proceed to the Lacy house, and go into park and await further orders. Two caissons were immediately sent over to Fredericksburg to report to Lieutenant Kusserow, and returned about 8 p. m. One caisson only was emptied. About 9 p. m. received orders to cross over into Fredericksburg and report to Captain Morgan, chief of artillery, Couch's corps, the battery having previously been under the command of Colonel Hays, commanding Artillery Reserve. Reported to Captain Morgan at 10 p. m., and was ordered into position to relieve Captain Kusserow. Took position in an open field upon the left of Mr. Harrison's dwelling, which is located upon the right and edge of the town. Arrived in position about 10.30 p. m. Sent one caisson over the river for ammunition, which had been emptied by Lieutenant Kusserow.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, the enemy opened upon us from their works opposite us, and on our right and left, firing fuse shell, solid shot, and spherical case, using rifle and smooth-bore guns. We replied, expending about 50 rounds of ammunition. The enemy's fire was discontinued.

On Monday, the 15th instant, there was no firing from the battery. We were relieved from our position by Captain Weed at dark, and the battery returned to the rear of Fredericksburg and went into park. Received orders at 7 p. m. to cross the river. Crossed at 8 p. m., breaking one pole, upsetting a caisson, and breaking the stock. Arrived in camp, without further injury, at 11 p. m.

It is unnecessary for me to add that officers and men behaved well.*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS KING, JR.,
First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Battery A.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 46.

Report of Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett, Battery D, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

BATTERY D, FIFTH ARTILLERY,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts with regard to the action of this battery in the battle before Fredericksburg:

It was placed in position on the north bank of the Rappahannock River, near Falmouth, by Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, at 11 p. m. on the night of the 10th instant, and opened fire on the city the following morning at about 9 a. m., firing very slowly. As soon as the enemy on the

* Statement, omitted, shows ammunition expended, 140 rounds; casualties, 1 man and 3 horses wounded.

heights opposite opened, which occurred about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of same day, the battery replied, expending about 330 rounds during the engagement. Next day the battery fired about 60 rounds, making 390 in all. No casualty happened during the action, as the fire of the enemy was almost entirely directed against that portion of our forces which occupied Fredericksburg. The battery remained in position till the evening of the 20th instant, when, on receiving an order to that effect, it occupied its former position, near Potomac Creek.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

CHAS. E. HAZLETT,
First Lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, Commanding Battery.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM HAYS,
Commanding Reserve Artillery.

No. 47.

Report of Capt. Gustavus A. De Russy, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding Batteries on the Left.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Wednesday evening, December 10, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I assumed command of nine batteries, intended to cover the crossing of Major-General Franklin's grand division at the lower bridge, and to operate for the protection of the left of the Army of the Potomac, when it should cross the Rappahannock. These batteries were as follows: Captain Hall, Second Maine, six 3-inch; Captain Wolcott, Battery A, First Maryland Artillery, six 3-inch; Lieutenant Wever, Battery C, First Battalion New York Artillery, four 20-pounders; Captain Taft, Fifth New York Artillery, four 20-pounders; Captain Reynolds, Battery L, First New York Artillery, four 3-inch; Captain Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, four 3-inch; Lieutenant Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery, four 3-inch; Captain Thompson, Fourth Independent Pennsylvania Battery, four 3-inch; Captain Cowan, First Independent New York Battery, six 3-inch. Total, forty-two guns.

By 12 o'clock that night these batteries were in position, occupying the bluffs and other commanding ground designated by Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery of the Army.

Thursday (11th), on requisition from General Franklin and Captain Comstock, U. S. Engineer Corps, three batteries (Cowan's, Amsden's, and Ricketts'), were disposed along the river bank to protect the bridge working parties, and, subsequently, the crossing of the columns.

These batteries kept up a lively fire during the day, clearing the opposite shore of the enemy's sharpshooters, and effectually opening the road for the advance of the troops. By order of General Franklin, Hall, Wolcott, and Reynolds were ordered to join their divisions when they had crossed.

Friday (12th), Cowan's, Amsden's, and Ricketts' returned to their positions. The former, having broken three iron axles, was ordered to

a secure place, where repairs might be prosecuted. The remaining batteries fired occasional shots during the day, whenever the enemy showed himself in front of our troops. Thompson and Amsden were sent to join their divisions, by direction of General Franklin.

Saturday (13th), Captain Cowan reported his battery ready for service, and was ordered to a position below Pollock's Mill, where Wever, Taft, and Ricketts had been posted, by order of General Franklin. The batteries shelled the opposite woods, which sheltered the enemy's cavalry, and drove it from the position. During the day the batteries were moved as occasion required or opportunity offered. Their fire was deliberate and effective. Whenever the enemy showed himself, those guns which could reach were turned on him, silencing his fire, blowing up one caisson, and, in every instance, forcing his withdrawal.

Sunday (14th), I directed the batteries to take up new positions, more to the left, and near the mansion on Gray's farm. They now took in flank a strong position of the enemy, and enfiladed the Massaponax Creek for about 1½ miles. The day was passed closely watching the enemy, and checking every demonstration made against the flank of our army. By order of General Franklin, one section of Ricketts' battery was detached to the cavalry command of Colonel Gregg.

Monday (15th), the batteries occupied the same ground as Sunday; shelled the woods in their front, and though the effect could not well be seen, I would mention the fact that they were not again occupied by rebel troops.

About 9 p. m., having been informed, through the chief of staff of General Franklin, of the contemplated withdrawal of the army from the south side of the Rappahannock, I directed Captain Taft, reserve artillery, to proceed at once to occupy the ground assigned him the first day. The following morning, about 7 o'clock, I followed up the movement with the remaining batteries, which severally regained their original stations. The army had crossed and the bridges were taken up. Until to-day I have remained in occupation of these positions, in command of all the batteries originally assigned to me. In obedience to your orders, those batteries are now *en route* for their respective commands, and I have reported myself to the chief of artillery.

I desire to call special attention to the energy and vigilance displayed by Captain Cowan, First New York Battery. His practice was very annoying to the enemy, and the subject of admiration to all of us. Captain Taft, reserve artillery, was of great assistance, commanding his battery with great judgment, and accomplishing the best results. Lieutenant Wever was anxious to distinguish his battery. The second shot, fired by him Saturday afternoon, exploded one of the enemy's caissons at very long range. I mention the incident to indicate the general accuracy of his fire. His battery belongs to the Reserve Artillery. Lieutenant Ricketts (F), First Pennsylvania Artillery, vied with his brother officers in efforts to be useful. He was constantly on the alert, and his guns made their mark whenever the opportunity offered.

I have the honor to call attention to the reports of captains of those batteries which served with me during these days for information and comments upon the success or failure of different styles of projectiles.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. DE RUSSY,
Captain Fourth Artillery.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT,
Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac.

No. 48.

Report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Battery.

ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, with the other batteries under your command, I took position at 12 p. m., December 10, on the high ground overlooking the river above Pollock's Mill. At 7 o'clock the following morning, in accordance with your orders, I changed my position to the river bank, near the pontoon bridges, and opened fire upon some buildings on the opposite side, from which the enemy's sharpshooters were firing upon our engineer party. The sharpshooters ceased firing, and the bridges were completed without further hinderance. During the remainder of the day I fired several shots at parties of the enemy's troops, with, as far as I could judge, very good effect. The ground was very heavy, and before night three of my pieces were disabled, the recoil having broken the axles. At sunset I threw a few shells into the buildings, and immediately after our troops commenced to cross.

At early daylight on the following morning (December 12), I had my men at their posts, by order of Major-General Smith, it being reported that the enemy had moved several of their batteries down near our picket line, but we heard nothing from them. At 11 a. m., by your orders, I returned to camp for repairs, and proceeded in person, as you directed, to General Hunt's headquarters, to request him to send to Washington for new axles; but, finding that he was at the front with all his staff, I returned to camp, determined to make the attempt to repair the old axles, and at 6 p. m. I reported to you as ready for action with my whole battery (six pieces).

At 8 o'clock Saturday morning, I moved to Pollock's Mill, and afterward took position a half mile to the left of that point, and drove a party of the enemy's cavalry from a piece of woods on the opposite side of the river. When our skirmishers advanced, and the line of battle had been formed in our front, I limbered up and moved 100 yards to the rear. The enemy's shell reached us, but failed to do any damage. At dark, returned to camp, and at 6 a. m. Sunday took position on this side of the river, beyond the extreme left of our line, on the opposite side; kept up a fire, as from time to time any considerable body of the enemy came in sight, and with good effect. Remained in this position during the night, and on Monday performed the same duty as on the day previous. At 10 p. m. had my men at their posts, where they remained till morning.

At 7 a. m. Tuesday, received orders from you to withdraw to the position occupied on the night of December 10, which I did, and there I still remain.

I found the shell of the Hotchkiss pattern excellent, but very many of the spherical case failed to explode, as also the percussion. I examined several case shot, and found one without any powder filling, and another filled with, apparently, iron filings or rust. I fired, in all, 319 rounds. We lost neither men nor horses.

I regretted being detached from my division while it was engaged on the opposite side of the river, but endeavored to perform my duty while under your command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ANDREW COWAN,
Captain First New York Independent Battery.

Capt. G. A. DE RUSSY,
Commanding Batteries.

No. 49.

Report of Capt. Elijah D. Taft, Fifth New York Battery.

CAMP OPPOSITE FRANKLIN'S BRIDGE,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with General Orders, No. —, the undersigned would respectfully report that the battery under his command left the camp of the Artillery Reserve at 6 p. m. on the 10th instant, and marched to and took position on the high ground opposite Franklin's bridge, on the morning of the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock; remained in the same position until 3 p. m. of the 12th instant, when I moved the battery three-quarters of a mile to the left, and came into position.

At 8 a. m., on the 13th instant, changed position to 1½ miles to the left, and came into position on the road, and near the river; and soon after engaged a battery on the enemy's right, which soon after ceased firing, and I continued to annoy the enemy's right at intervals during the day, or when an opportunity offered.

On the morning of the 14th instant, took position on the Gray farm, opposite the Massaponax Creek, and annoyed and checked the advance of the enemy from that point during the 14th and 15th instant; and on the night of the 15th instant, at 10 o'clock, marched from Gray's farm, and took my original position opposite Franklin's bridge.

From the 12th to the 15th instant, inclusive, I fired from my battery 122 shrapnel, 53 fuse shells, and 46 concussion shells, making a total of 221 rounds of ammunition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. D. TAFT,
Captain Fifth New York Independent Battery.

Capt. G. A. DE RUSSY,
Commanding Batteries.

[P. S.]—Your attention is also called to the following casualties: One wheel, one pintle-hook, and two spare poles broken on the march.

No. 50.

Reports of Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts, Battery F, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to an order from headquarters left grand division, dated December 9, 1862, I reported to Captain De Russy, U. S. Army, on the 10th of December, and was placed in position on the bluffs below Falmouth.

On Thursday, the 11th, Saturday, the 13th, Sunday, the 14th, and Monday, the 15th of December, I was engaged in shelling the enemy's batteries and troops on our left, from the north bank of the Rappahannock.

I have no casualties to report. I have expended 201 rounds of ammunition. I have not yet been ordered to rejoin my division.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,

Lieut., Comdg. Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE F. LEPPIEN,

Chief of Artillery, Second Division, First Corps.

CAMP BELOW FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to an order from headquarters left grand division, dated December 9, 1862, I reported to you on the morning of 10th of December, and the same night, by your order, took a position on the bluffs above Pollock's Mill.

On Thursday, December 11, I assisted in covering the crossing of the left grand division at the lower pontoon bridges.

On Saturday, December 13, Sunday, December 14, and Monday, December 15, the battery under my command was engaged in shelling the enemy's batteries and troops on General Franklin's left, from the north bank of the Rappahannock.

I have no casualties to report. I have expended 201 rounds of ammunition.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BRUCE RICKETTS,

Lieut., Comdg. Battery F, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Captain DE RUSSY,

Commanding Artillery on the Left.

No. 51.

Report of Maj. Gen. Edwin V. Sumner, U. S. Army, commanding Right Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the actions at and near Fredericksburg:

It was intended that my grand division should cross on two pontoon bridges—the upper one to be thrown at the Lacy house, and the other at the old steamboat landing. The work of the bridge-builders commenced at daylight on the morning of December 11, covered by guns, under charge of the chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, crowning the crest on the left bank of the river, and supported by infantry lying under the crest. The pontoniers were annoyed during the day by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, secreted in the houses near the proposed landing of the bridges, whom the artillery fire, directed upon the houses, failed to drive. The Engineer Brigade failing to accomplish its assigned work under the fire it met, troops crossed the river, at the two points selected for the bridges, in boats, and carried handsomely the houses and shelters occupied by the enemy, and suffering sharply, but inflicting severe loss on the enemy in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts

Regiments crossed at the upper bridge, the Seventh Michigan leading, and the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers at the lower. Under the cover of these gallant men, the bridges were completed, and Howard's division crossed near the Lacy house, occupying at first the streets of the town nearest and parallel to the river. The upper portion of the town was held by the enemy, who opened a sharp and effective fire upon the heads of Howard's columns as they showed themselves in the streets perpendicular to the Rappahannock. Howard made judicious dispositions, advanced, and, after sharp fighting, drove the enemy, so that at daylight on the morning of the 12th, in conjunction with Hawkins' brigade, of the Ninth Corps, he occupied the entire town of Fredericksburg.

During this day the remaining troops of the Second and Ninth *Corps d'Armée* crossed the river. The Second Corps held the center and right of the town, and the Ninth Corps, reaching to the left, connected with Franklin's right. Franklin having crossed the Rappahannock about 3 miles below the city, Hooker's grand division was massed in readiness to move to the support of the attack proposed for my grand division. The enemy held the successive crests and wooded slopes which encircle the town, his infantry covered by breastworks and rifle-pits, his guns protected by earthworks, and mostly in embrasure, the general dispositions of his lines being such as to give front and enfilading fires on any troops who might debouch from the city with the intention of crossing the gradual slope which swells from the town to the crest. He had also concentrated many guns on the bridges necessarily to be crossed by the troops after leaving the cover of the houses before reaching the open plain. The enemy was quiet during the day and night.

On the morning of the 13th, I was directed by the commanding general to attack with a division, supported closely by a second, the direction of the attack to be indicated by the Plank and Telegraph roads, and its object the possession of the heights immediately in the rear of the town. French's division (Couch's corps) was selected as the leading column. General French made his dispositions promptly. The movement of his command was partially covered by a heavy fog. Hancock's division was formed in proper supporting distance and order.

At 11 a. m. the advance division moved in three columns of battalions by brigades, with front and flank covered by a heavy line of skirmishers. The orders given to this storming column were that it should advance steadily, and, driving the pickets of the enemy before it, should follow them closely and go into their works with them. A handsome attempt was made to carry these orders into execution, but failed. Hancock threw his division in with spirit and decision, and was followed subsequently by Howard.

These three divisions lost many gallant officers and men in repeated and fruitless attempts to carry positions of great natural strength, made stronger by the unremitted labor of weeks, and held by an enemy in strong force, who fought under cover, aided by a tremendous fire of artillery, while such was the nature of the ground that we could derive little support from our own guns.

Willcox held his corps in hand to support Couch, and at the proper moment threw in Sturgis' division, which showed the same gallantry and met the same ill-fortune as that shown and experienced by the divisions of the Second Corps. Subsequently Getty's division was precipitated against the works of the enemy, but recoiled before the volume of fire it met.

Burns' division, on the left, was pushed across Hazel Run, holding

the communication with Franklin, and shared with the other five divisions of the grand division the perils and disappointments of the day. There was sharp picket firing during the night along the line held by our troops, at some points within a hundred yards of the enemy's position.

The next day, the 14th, the troops held the ground they had occupied when their advance was checked on the previous day.

During the 15th there was continuous picket firing, and the enemy was more active than on the preceding day with his artillery. On the night of this day orders were received to withdraw the command to the left bank of the Rappahannock. The order was executed quietly and promptly, without loss or confusion, and the grand division marched to the bivouac now occupied by it.

Where all behave so gallantly it is impossible to discriminate. I adopt and indorse all the subordinate reports of my command, and I would respectfully commend to the Government the corps commanders, Generals Couch and Willcox, for skill and gallantry in handling their troops.

The following officers of my personal staff were all zealous and prompt in the discharge of their duties: Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. C. G. Sawtelle, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. W. W. Teall, chief commissary; Maj. Lawrence Kip, aide-de-camp; Capt. W. G. Jones, acting aide-de-camp; Capt. J. C. Audenried, aide-de-camp; Capt. S. S. Sumner, aide-de-camp; Lieut. A. H. Cushing, topographical engineer, and Lieut. R. S. Mackenzie, topographical engineer.

I would also recommend Surg. A. N. Dougherty, medical director of the right grand division; also Capt. J. M. Garland, the master of ambulances, and Maj. J. E. Mallon, provost-marshal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac.

No. 52.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Division, Right Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 12, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the disposition of the troops composing this command during the operations of the Army of the Potomac on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, in its attack on Fredericksburg.

On December 11, agreeably to the orders of the major-general commanding the right grand division, this division, consisting of the First Brigade, under Brig. Gen. J. F. Farnsworth; Second Brigade, under Col. D. McM. Gregg, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Pennington's battery (M), Second U. S. Artillery, were massed in columns of squadrons in rear of the ridge commanding the approaches to the upper bridges. This position was held by the command until the army had recrossed the Rappahannock.

During this time, the Eighth Regiment of New York Cavalry, under Col. B. F. Davis, picketed the river in the vicinity of King George Court-House, as well as the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, covering our left flank. The Sixth Regiment of New York Cavalry, under Colonel Devin, picketed the fords above Falmouth and the country in the direction of Hartwood.

On December 12, two squadrons of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Beveridge, crossed the river and made a reconnaissance above Fredericksburg, and found the enemy's pickets strongly posted at the bridge over the canal. This command remained in observation at this point until relieved by two squadrons, under Major Clendenin, who continued at this duty until the withdrawal of the army.

The Sixth Regular Cavalry, under Captain Cram, on December 13 was posted above and to the rear of Falmouth, in support of batteries. On the death of General Bayard, from a mortal wound received in the action of the left grand division, Col. D. McM. Gregg, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was assigned to the command of Bayard's division, and Colonel Devin took command of the Second Brigade.

I avail myself of this occasion to commend to the major-general commanding the right grand division the fidelity with which the officers and men of this division discharged the duties required of them on these occasions.

I remain, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Right Grand Division.

No. 53.

Report of Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January —, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Army Corps between December 10 and 16:

During the night of December 10, General Hancock was directed to send two regiments from Colonel Zook's brigade to protect the working parties who were throwing bridges over the Rappahannock, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, and where this corps was to cross.

At 8 a. m. on the 11th, the command was massed under cover in rear of where the bridges were being constructed, and was held in readiness for crossing, in obedience to orders from Major-General Sumner, commanding right grand division. At the same time I received directions from the major-general commanding right grand division to send a brigade to report to Brigadier-General Woodbury, of the engineers. The brigade commanded by Col. N. J. Hall, of Howard's division, was detailed for this purpose. Nothwithstanding the heavy artillery fire on the town, the enemy were not dislodged.

It was then decided to send over the troops in boats. Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter, Seventh Michigan Regiment, followed by the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, crossed the river in the pontoon boats, seized the buildings occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, took a num-

ber of prisoners, and advanced into the town. This was a gallant affair. It should be stated that the engineer troops, who were to use the oars in crossing the troops, could not be made to do their duty. The bridges were rapidly completed, but the lateness of the hour (4.30 p. m.) prevented the crossing of more than Howard's division before dark. General Howard commanded in Fredericksburg that night.

At sunrise on the 12th, French's and Hancock's divisions were crossed and assigned positions in the streets running parallel to the river. The Ninth Corps occupied the left of the city; scarcely an inhabitant was found remaining; very little property was maliciously destroyed, the troops taking tobacco, flour, and other eatables, wherever found; order and discipline reigned. The enemy fired a few shot and shell at intervals, but without serious damage.

In rear of the town the ground is a broken plain, traversed about midway by a canal or ditch, running from right to left. Across this plain, some 600 yards from the outer edge of town, commences the first rise of hills on which the enemy had erected his batteries. Two roads cut the plain nearly at right angles with the canal—the one a plank road, leading to Culpeper, to the right; the other, to the left, the Telegraph road leading to Richmond.

At 8.15 on the morning of the 13th, the following order was received:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 12, 1862.

Major-General COUCH,
Commanding Second Corps d'Armée:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs me to say to you that General Willcox has been ordered to extend to the left, so as to connect with Franklin's right. You will extend your right so far as to prevent the possibility of the enemy occupying the upper part of the town. You will then form a column of a division for the purpose of pushing in the direction of the Plank and Telegraph roads, for the purpose of seizing the heights in rear of the town. This column will advance in three lines, with such intervals as you may judge proper, this movement to be covered by a heavy line of skirmishers in front and on both flanks. You will hold another division in readiness to advance in support of this movement, to be formed in the same manner as the leading division. Particular care and precaution must be taken to prevent collision with our own troops in the fog. The movement will not commence until you receive orders. The watchword will be "Scott."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The major-general commanding thinks that, as Howard's division led into the town, it is proper that one of the others take the advance.

General French was at once directed to prepare his division for the advance, and General Hancock to follow with his division in the same order of attack. The distance between the successive lines was to be about 200 yards. The divisions were sent into action as came their turn in order of march.

At 9.50 a. m. General French reported that he had made his dispositions, and General Sumner was signaled that all was ready. The fog that covered the town and heights commenced lifting. French commenced his movement by throwing out a strong body of skirmishers, under command of Col. (now Brig. Gen.) J. S. Mason, Fourth Ohio.

The division moved out of the city by two parallel streets, running into the Plank and Telegraph roads, and at 12.10 p. m. became engaged. General Kimball's brigade was in front, and by its subsequent conduct showed itself worthy to lead. It was followed in succession by the brigades of Col. J. W. Andrews, First Delaware, and Colonel Palmer, One hundred and eighth New York. As has been stated, the

troops debouched from the town by two streets leading into the Plank and Telegraph roads. The ditch or canal heretofore mentioned was impassable, except at the bridges. A little beyond it the ground rises, forming a cover, behind which the troops were able to deploy. The rise or crest is about half way between the outer edge of the city and the foot of the heights which were to be carried. The intermediate ground was obstructed here and there by houses and garden fences. This plain was swept by a converging artillery and musketry fire of the enemy. Over it Mason went with his skirmishers, followed by Kimball and the balance of French's division, working nearly up to the stone wall at the foot of the heights, behind which the enemy sought shelter. To support his advance, General French had a section of Arnold's battery, soon joined by the other two sections. Hancock followed with his division in the order of Zook's, Meagher's, and Caldwell's brigades, and, pressing on, came up with the advance of French, and, joining it, pushed on with determination.

At this moment (1 p. m.) I ordered Hancock and French to carry the enemy's works by storm. Seeing shortly that this could not be done, the men falling by hundreds, Howard was directed to move his division to the right of the Telegraph road, and turn the enemy's left, the ground presenting some favorable features for such an attack. Nearly at the same instant both Generals Hancock and French sent urgent requests for re enforcements, and Howard was recalled and ordered in on the Telegraph road, Colonel Owen's brigade being pushed up to the front, followed by Hall's brigade, Sully being in support. Brigadier-General Willcox, commanding Ninth Corps, had now sent in Sturgis' division on our left.

About 2 p. m. Hooker came on the ground with Butterfield's corps, Whipple's division relieving Howard's, on the latter being ordered to the front, in the duty of holding the right of the town.

The following dispatch was received from General Sumner about 3 p. m.:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862—2.40 p. m.

General COUCH:

Hooker has been ordered to put in everything. You must hold on until he comes in.
By command of Brevet Major-General Sumner:

W. G. JONES,
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, &c.

The Second Corps held its ground, many of the regiments out of ammunition, relying upon the bayonet. Our batteries on the left bank of the river aided our efforts.

About 4 p. m., in the absence of General Hooker, I directed General Humphreys, who, I presumed, had orders to co-operate, to move forward his division. He twice led his men forward with great gallantry, but was unsuccessful in effecting a lodgment, and retired.

At 4.15, Hazard, with his battery of light 12-pounders, was ordered forward to within 300 yards of the enemy's line, for the purpose of breaking up that part of the line which was delivering so destructive a fire on the Ninth Corps. The duty was bravely done. Captain Frank, First New York Artillery, was soon after effectively sent in on Hazard's left by Major-General Hooker, who came up.

Lieutenant Thomas' battery (C), Fourth U. S. Artillery, was in action for a short time on the left, doing good service. Kirby's battery was held in readiness to act at a critical period, only one section being in action.

Early in the afternoon, Major Doull, of General Hunt's staff, brought over two rifled batteries, Waterman's and Kusserow's, and placed them in the position selected by Capt. C. H. Morgan, chief of artillery of the corps. Here the batteries did most excellent service. Pettit's, Owen's, and King's batteries were in position on the left bank of the river.

Night came on, leaving every part of the field taken by us during the day still in our possession. Although the Second Corps had failed in its object, it has never, from the glorious days of Fair Oaks to Antietam, shown such determined courage as in this day's fight against stone wall, rifle-pits, and enfilading batteries.

There were many that straggled away from the field, leaving their comrades to bear the brunt of battle. Of those who thus dishonored their names and country nothing more need be written. Too much, however, cannot be said in praise of those who did their duty so well, and whose unflinching bravery and determination have added new honor to the corps and to the army, and compelled the admiration of all brave men.

General Butterfield commenced relieving my command at 8 p. m., some of the regiments not being withdrawn till 1 o'clock on the following morning. The surgeons, aided by the ambulance corps, brought in the wounded, and established hospitals throughout the city. The divisions bivouacked in the streets, near the river. As on the preceding night, no fires were allowed. Much privation was endured by the troops without murmuring.

My thanks are due to Brigadier-General Willcox, Brigadier-General Butterfield, then commanding the Fifth Corps, and Brigadier-General Whipple, for their hearty co-operation in carrying out my wishes when in temporary command of the city.

The desperate, stubborn fighting was done by Hancock's division and most of French's. The former lost 2,000 men, the latter 1,200. Howard, coming up late, lost 700 men, besides 150 on the 11th. He did well the part assigned to him.

These generals of divisions seconded my efforts, and gave me good counsel. Their soldierly reputations are too well established to require any commendation from me. I respectfully ask the attention of the general commanding to their elaborate reports, together with those of the brigade and regimental commanders, and that of the chief of artillery. These give the names of many brave men who laid down their lives for the honor of their country, and also record the names and services of some of those living, who deserve a soldier's reward for their valor and devotion.

Lieutenant Cushing, topographical engineers, staff of Major-General Sumner, was with me throughout the battle, and acted with his well-known gallantry. Capt. C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, chief of artillery, rendered invaluable service. Maj. F. A. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Burt, aide-de-camp, served me, as in former battles, with ability and bravery. Lieut. J. N. Potter, aide de-camp, and Lieutenant Wetmore, Sixth New York Volunteer Cavalry, served courageously and to my satisfaction in this their first battle with me. Lieut. J. S. Schultz, corps quartermaster (slightly wounded), and Capt. J. C. Smith, commissary, were untiring in their labors.

Dr. J. H. Taylor, medical director of the corps, was unceasing in his devotion to the wounded. His department was well organized, and the surgeons of the corps generally labored zealously. The ambulance corps was efficient. Lieutenant Parker, a brave young officer, of General Hancock's staff, was severely wounded while carrying a message for me.

On the 14th and 15th we remained in the city inactive, but exposed to the shell of the enemy, which, however, did but little harm.

On the night of the 15th, having received orders from Major-General Sumner to recross the river, the Second and Ninth Corps were withdrawn from the town, and, with the exception of the pickets, were on the left bank of the river at 1 a. m. on the 16th.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Second Corps.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 54.

Report of First Lieut. Edmund Kirby, Battery I, First U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

In accordance with orders received on the morning of December 11, I reported, with Light Company I, First U. S. Artillery, at the Lacy house. I was placed in position by Col. C. H. Tompkins, Rhode Island Light Artillery, near this place and on the left bank of the Rappahannock, with instructions to fire into the buildings on the opposite bank, where the enemy's sharpshooters were posted, and who were interfering with the construction of the bateau bridge. We fired solid shot most of the day, as the fuses furnished for light 12-pounder guns are very defective, and not to be trusted when firing over our own troops. The enemy kept up a fire from their sharpshooters upon the cannoneers, and wounded 1 man.

Toward evening they opened with two or three batteries, posted on the opposite heights, but did no damage. I fired at this point about 600 rounds of ammunition, and was withdrawn after dark, by Capt. C. H. Morgan, chief of artillery, Second Corps.

On December 12, we crossed the river, and remained in the streets, without taking a position.

On the 13th, while our infantry was engaged, I was ordered to the front, by Capt. C. H. Morgan; but, as no position could be found for these guns, I was directed to place sections in the streets.

Toward evening, Major-General Hooker ordered the right section, under command of Lieutenant Woodruff, First Artillery, to the front, and placed him in position near the right, which order was confirmed by Major-General Couch, with instructions to burst shell at a point where we were endeavoring to concentrate our artillery fire. The fuses were defective. He was compelled to fire solid shot.

After dark this section, as well as the two posted on the streets, was withdrawn to the lower part of the town, where I remained until I recrossed the river.

The casualties are 6 men wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY,
First Lieut., U. S. Army, Comdg. Light Company I, First Arty.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

No. 55.

Report of Brig. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS HANCOCK'S DIVISION,
Falmouth, Va., December 25, 1862.

MAJOR: During the evening of the 10th instant, I was instructed to send two regiments of infantry, the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman commanding, and the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Bull commanding, to the Lacy house, immediately opposite Fredericksburg, in order that they might serve as a protecting party to the engineers engaged in the construction of the pontoon bridges, which were to be erected there in the course of the ensuing morning, and to march with the remainder of my division, at 6 a. m., to a point on the railroad near the bridge over which the division was to cross the Rappahannock.

These orders were complied with, the troops being massed by 8 a. m. on the 11th at the place designated, and the two regiments detached arriving at the Lacy house shortly after midnight. During the operations of the 11th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, of the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, was severely wounded. Many valuable officers and men, in the aggregate 150, were killed and wounded in these two regiments while they were engaged in protecting the working parties.

Late in the afternoon of the 11th instant, orders were received to cross the river at Fredericksburg, by the third bridge. The division moved to effect that object, but, finding that the bridge was not completed, the troops were ordered into bivouac.

The next morning, the 12th instant, at daylight orders were received to march the entire division into Fredericksburg across the second bridge.

At 8 a. m. the division had arrived at that bridge and commenced the passage, the troops of General French's division crossing the upper bridge at the same time. My division was then formed in line of battle, on the street nearest the river, with the left resting on the third bridge, over which the Ninth Corps then commenced marching. French's division formed the second line in my front, and Howard's the first line, in a street nearer the enemy.

At a later hour orders were received to march by the left flank across Hazel Run, thence down the Rappahannock, forming in the rear of General Franklin's grand division, my division taking the lead, and each division of the corps marching in three parallel lines of brigades, the Ninth Corps marching parallel to us, and between our line and the river. To perform this maneuver it became necessary to erect bridges over Hazel Run. Three bridges were constructed. Subsequently it was determined to defer this movement until the next morning.

About 8 a. m. on the 13th instant, I was notified by Major-General Couch, commanding Second Army Corps, that General French's division would attack the enemy in front of the town, and that my division would support him. The formation for the attack was prescribed in the orders received: Brigade front, intervals between the brigades of 200 paces. I first relieved the pickets of General French's division by two regiments of my own, instructing them, however, to reform and join in the assault after General French's skirmishers had driven in the opposing pickets.

At 12 m. General French commenced the attack by a cloud of skirmishers, followed by Kimball's brigade, and subsequently, at intervals, by his other two brigades. My division followed that of General French, without intervals, so long as we moved by the flank. The difficulty of the movement consisted in the fact that we had to march for a considerable distance by the flank through the streets of the town, all the time under a heavy fire, before we were enabled to deploy; and then, owing to obstacles—among them a mill-race—it was impossible to deploy, except by marching the whole length of each brigade by the flank in a line parallel to the enemy's works, after we had crossed the mill-race by the bridge.

The troops then advanced, each brigade in succession, under a most murderous fire of artillery and musketry, the artillery fire reaching the troops in a destructive manner in the town, even before they had commenced the movement. The distance to overcome by the way the troops were obliged to march before reaching the enemy's works was probably 1,700 yards. It took an unusually long time to advance that distance, as the planking of one of the bridges was found to be partly taken up, requiring the men to cross on the stringers.

Colonel Zook's brigade was the first in order. As soon as it had formed line, it advanced to the attack with spirit, passing the point at which the preceding troops had arrived, and being joined as it passed by the brave regiments of Kimball's brigade and some other regiments of French's division. It failed, however, to take the stone wall, behind which the enemy was posted, although our dead were left within 25 paces of it. These troops still held their line of battle in front of the enemy and within close musketry range.

The Irish Brigade next advanced to the assault. The same gallantry was displayed, but with the same results. Caldwell's brigade was next ordered into action, and, although it behaved with the utmost valor, failed to carry the enemy's position. All the troops then formed one line of battle, extending from a point a little distance to the right of Hanover street, in a line nearly parallel to the enemy, with the left thrown back, the extreme left extending about the front of two regiments to the left of the railroad culvert. This line was held during the entire day and until it was relieved, some of the regiments not coming off the field until 10 o'clock the following morning. This line was held for hours after the troops had exhausted their ammunition, and after the ammunition of the killed and wounded within reach had been expended. Shortly after the last of my brigades came into action, it appeared as if the front crest of the enemy's hill might have been taken had there been other troops at hand, for the enemy were at that time running from their rifle-pits and works on the crest directly in front of our right. But by the time Howard's troops were ready to attack, the enemy had repaired this, and making a strong attack at the same time toward our left, it became necessary that a portion of that division should be detached toward that flank. After this hour it appeared to me, although reports were occasionally received that we were gaining ground, which led us to hope it might prove true, that, our object having failed, the only thing to be done was to maintain our front line by constantly supporting it until darkness covered the scene.

At one time, about 3 p. m., the enemy essayed an attack in column down Hanover street, and advanced within 150 yards of our front line. The leader being killed, the column was dispersed. Several gallant attacks by Howard, Sturgis, Humphreys, Griffin, and others were afterward made in support of these brave troops, who could not advance

and would not retire. These subsequent attacks, although conducted with spirit, failed to produce any more serious impression upon the enemy.

Late in the evening three companies of Colonel Owen's brigade relieved three companies of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, of my division, which had exhausted their ammunition.

No ground was held in advance of our line, nor did any soldiers fall nearer the enemy than those of the regiments of my division and those of Kimball's brigade, of French's division. It seemed that the defenses of the enemy were too powerful to be taken by an assault of infantry. One serious difficulty in the advance was in the nature of the obstacles already referred to, and the fact that a number of substantial fences intervened, which were required to be pulled down before the troops could continue their advance. Each of these fences destroyed the unity of at least one brigade. These obstacles naturally caused brigades and regiments to lose somewhat their solidity of organization for an assault, for all these operations were conducted under a terrific fire.

The bravery and devotion of the troops could not have been surpassed, as an evidence of which it is but necessary to mention the losses incurred. Out of 5,006 men, the maximum taken into action by me, the loss was 2,013 men, of whom 156 were commissioned officers. It will be observed that the losses in some of the regiments were of unusual severity, such as is seldom seen in any battle, no matter how prolonged. These were veteran regiments, led by able and tried commanders, and I regret to say that their places cannot soon be filled.

Although the division failed to carry the enemy's heights, it lost no honor, but held the ground it took, and, under the most discouraging obstacles, retained it until relieved after the action was over. It will be impossible to mention in this report the names of all those who were distinguished. For these I refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders; still, it is due to their valor that I should mention those brigade and regimental commanders who performed the most important parts, and whose commands, in their heroic efforts, most severely suffered.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Meagher, commanding Second Brigade, led his brigade to the field under a heavy fire; but, owing to a serious lameness, making it difficult for him to either ride or walk, he was unable to bear that prominently active part which is usual with him. Some time after the Irish Brigade had gone into action, its regiments having suffered very severely, and after having been replaced by General Caldwell's brigade, General Meagher was instructed to collect the remnants of his regiments and march them to the point of formation, in order that their cartridge-boxes might be refilled. General Meagher, toward evening, took the remnant of his brigade, with his wounded, across the river, out of range of the enemy's fire.

On learning this fact, I directed him to return with all the men who were not disabled in his brigade. The general returned at once, and explained to me that he had understood that the transfer of the remnant of his brigade across the river was sanctioned by me.

The next morning, before the hour at which we were ordered to support the Ninth Corps in the meditated attack of that day upon the enemy's works, the brigade returned, numbering 240 men, all that could be collected up to that time.

The circumstance of the retiring of this brigade across the river, after it had been withdrawn from the battle, which I very much regretted at the time, although in no wise affecting the conduct of the brigade

in action (it behaved with great spirit), is candidly and fully explained by General Meagher in his accompanying report.

The strength of this brigade when the action commenced was 92 officers and 1,323 enlisted men. Its loss was 53 commissioned officers and 488 men.

Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell, commanding First Brigade, conducted his brigade into action, and was wounded while gallantly performing his duty on the advance line. He had two staff officers wounded. When this brigade went into action, it had 116 commissioned officers and 1,871 enlisted men. Its loss was 62 commissioned officers and 932 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. S. K. Zook, commanding Third Brigade, led his brigade with spirit, remaining on the field until the close of the fight. He had a horse shot under him during the contest. At the commencement of the engagement this brigade numbered 92 commissioned officers and 1,440 enlisted men. Its loss was 38 commissioned officers and 491 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. J. R. Brooke, with his gallant regiment, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, from being unhurt, was enabled to perform the highest service to his country, and added to the laurels he and his regiment had already won on many fields. This regiment went into action with 14 commissioned officers and 300 enlisted men, of which it lost 8 officers and 147 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. George W. Von Schack, who was slightly wounded, but kept the field, held the culvert over the railroad to the last, with his brave regiment, the Seventh New York Volunteers, and commanded the brigade after General Caldwell had been wounded. The strength of his regiment when the action commenced was 25 commissioned officers and 463 enlisted men. It lost 18 commissioned officers and 227 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. Edward E. Cross, commanding the Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, severely wounded, behaved in the handsomest manner. The conduct of his regiment was heroic; refusing to yield any ground, his brave officers and men died where they stood. This regiment numbered 23 commissioned officers and 280 enlisted men when it went into action; 17 officers and 165 men were killed and wounded. This regiment had five commanders during the action, the first four having been killed or wounded.

Col. Paul Frank, commanding the Fifty-second New York Volunteers, occupied the extreme left with his regiment, and held his position in a steady and soldierly manner. The regiment numbered 11 commissioned officers and 149 enlisted men at the commencement of the action, of which it lost 2 officers and 43 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. Robert Nugent, severely wounded, commanding the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, conducted his troops with his usual spirit, and was making a final effort to advance when he was shot. His regiment had 19 commissioned officers and 219 enlisted men when the attack was made. Its loss was 16 officers wounded and 117 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. This gallant regiment was marched off the field by its fourth commander that day, the three senior commanders having been wounded.

Col. Patrick Kelly, commanding the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, was active and resolute, as he always is, and, with his regiment, performed their usual good service. The Eighty-eighth numbered 23 commissioned officers and 229 enlisted men when the assault commenced, of which it lost 12 officers and 115 enlisted men killed and wounded.

Col. Nelson A. Miles, severely wounded, commanding the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth Regiments New York Volunteers, consolidated, conducted himself in the most admirable and chivalrous manner. His battalion behaved with steadiness unsurpassed by any troops. The strength of his command was 27 commissioned officers and 408 enlisted men. Three officers were wounded and 105 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. The third commander during this action marched the regiments off the field, the others being disabled.

Col. H. L. Brown, of the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, I regret to say, was severely wounded in several places. His presence was much needed, his regiment being large and inexperienced in such a fight. Owing to his absence, and the fact that many of his officers were disabled, and a great number of his men killed and wounded, a portion of his regiment, under a very heavy fire, was forced back. Many gallant spirits, however, particularly on the right and left of the regiment, maintained their position to the last. This regiment had 25 commissioned officers and 475 enlisted men when it went into action. Its loss was 12 commissioned officers and 212 enlisted men killed and wounded. This regiment had two commanders during the engagement.

Col. Dennis Heenan, commanding the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded severely. His regiment suffered heavily, and, although comparatively young in the service, behaved handsomely. This regiment marched on the field with 17 commissioned officers and 230 enlisted men. Its loss was 12 officers wounded and 77 men killed, wounded, and missing. The fourth officer in command during the battle brought the regiment off the field, the others being disabled.

Col. Richard Byrnes, a veteran soldier, commanding the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, displayed his excellent qualities in this action. His regiment entered the action with 16 officers and 400 men, of whom 7 officers and 149 enlisted men were killed and wounded.

Col. William P. Baily, commanding the Second Regiment Delaware Volunteers, was wounded. The strength of this regiment when it went into action was 19 commissioned officers and 225 enlisted men. The loss was 7 officers wounded and 47 enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing. The Second Delaware had three commanders during the battle, the first two having been wounded.

Col. Richard S. Bostwick, commanding the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers, bore himself worthily. His regiment had joined the division but a few days before the action, and on the day of the engagement had 270 men on picket who were not in the fight. His battalion behaved in a highly creditable manner. They took position in the front line, fighting under great discouragement, their arms being unreliable. The strength of this battalion at the commencement of the assault was 24 commissioned officers and 360 enlisted men. It lost 6 commissioned officers and 107 men in killed and wounded.

Lieut. Col. H. Boyd McKeen (wounded), commanding the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, behaved with extraordinary gallantry. The Eighty-first numbered 16 commissioned officers and 245 enlisted men when the action began. It lost 12 officers and 164 enlisted men killed and wounded. This regiment was marched off the field by the fourth officer, on whom the command had devolved during the fight, the first three having been wounded and carried off the field.

Maj. N. G. Throop, commanding the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, was very severely wounded in the performance of his duty, Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Chapman having been seriously wounded the day previous. The Fifty-seventh numbered 11 commissioned officers and 181 enlisted men. Its loss was 9 commissioned officers and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded. This regiment had three commanders during the action, the first two having been disabled.

Maj. Joseph O'Neill, a brave officer, commanding the Sixty-third New York Volunteers, was wounded. His regiment numbered 17 officers and 145 enlisted men when the assault began. Its loss was 7 officers and 37 enlisted men killed and wounded. This regiment had two commanders during the day, the first having been wounded.

Capt. Julius Wehle, a brave soldier, was killed while leading his regiment, the Sixty sixth New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. James H. Bull, commanding the same regiment, having been mortally wounded the day previous. This regiment numbered 13 commissioned officers and 225 enlisted men at the commencement of the action. Its loss was 6 officers and 78 enlisted men killed and wounded. This regiment had four commanders during the engagement, the first three having been killed or wounded.

In seventeen regiments, comprising my division in this action (sixteen battalions, two regiments having been for some time past consolidated in one), 25 commanding officers were killed or wounded and removed from the field during the engagement.

Of the artillery of the division, Capt. R. D. Pettit's battery of rifled guns was detached from my command and placed in position on the heights overlooking Falmouth. His battery was constantly engaged during the action, but, as it was not under my command, I have had no report. The battery of 12-pounder brass guns (Company C, Fourth Artillery), under command of First Lieut. Evan Thomas, of that regiment, crossed the river with the division, and on the day of the battle was placed near the railroad depot, where it continued unemployed, although under a severe fire until late in the afternoon, when this zealous young officer, receiving an order for another battery to proceed to the front, in its absence moved forward with his battery, and took a very advanced position upon the plain, opening with effect upon the enemy, using shrapnel. His position was thought to be too far in advance, on account of the enemy's musketry, and he was ordered to retire with his battery. This battery, for the time being, was under the orders of the commander of the corps, and was directed by the chief of artillery of the same.

The valor of the troops was so marked in the action that I can safely state that, had the enemy met us in an open field, the contest would have been decided in our favor in a very short time. Scarcely any troops could have withstood the onset of our men.

The following officers of my personal staff (I have only selected those who were highly distinguished) deserve well of their country: First Lieut. W. G. Mitchell, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. I. B. Parker, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. W. D. W. Miller, acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. J. M. Rorty, ordnance officer and acting aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, provost-marshal and acting aide-de camp. They were exposed to the fire of the enemy throughout the day, and behaved in the most gallant manner. As an evidence of their dangerous services, I may be permitted to mention that three of them were wounded and four of their horses shot.

Surg. L. M. Knight, Fifth New Hampshire Vounteers, chief medical officer of the division, is entitled to commendation for his arduous and faithful services in his care of the wounded. Capt. C. H. Hoyt, division quartermaster, reported to me on the field, and conducted himself with

spirit. Also the acting division commissary, Captain Balloch, is entitled to credit for his efficiency, and for his conduct in Fredericksburg during the occupation of that place.

My personal orderlies having been much exposed during the engagement, I wish to mention them for their good conduct on the field. Their names are as follows: Corpl. Owen McKenzie, Company K, Sixth New York Cavalry; Private Thomas Watson, Company K, Sixth New York Cavalry; Private James Wells, Company K, Sixth New York Cavalry; Private John Harper, Company K, Sixth New York Cavalry.

I have heretofore transmitted a nominal list of casualties and a tabular statement of the same, and now transmit a rough sketch* of the field, together with the reports of brigade, regimental, and battery commanders.

On the morning of the 14th, the division was directed to support the Ninth Corps in a meditated assault upon the enemy's works. That assault was, however, subsequently abandoned. Although shattered from the contest of the day previous, the troops were ready again to perform their duty.

On the night of the 15th, the division recrossed the river to Falmouth, and occupied its previous camps.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINF'D S. HANCOCK,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps d'Armée.

No. 56.

Report of Lieut. Evan Thomas, Battery C, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

HANCOCK'S DIVISION, *December* 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of the battery under my command since the 11th instant.

I crossed the river with the division on the 12th instant, and about dark parked for the night near the railroad depot. The next day an orderly came and inquired for Captain Tompkins, with orders from Captain Morgan, chief of artillery, Second Army Corps, for him to move out the first street he came to. Our troops were running in at the time. Thinking the orderly had made some mistake in the name, I moved my battery forward, and placed Lieutenant Field with his section near the depot, with orders to cover our retreat, should we be driven back; Lieutenant O'Donohoe, who volunteered in the battery that day, on the railroad, and took one gun myself farther to the left. I fired several spherical case at the enemy's line near the house on the hill, and was then ordered back by Captain Morgan. I then placed four guns in position near the depot, ready to cover any retreat, and remained there until I was ordered to recross and return to my camp.

I had 1 man killed and 4 wounded (not dangerously); also several hit with spent balls. My men, mostly recruits, behaved very well.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EVAN THOMAS,
First Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Commanding Battery C.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Sketch not found; casualties embodied in revised statement, pp. 129, 130.

No. 57.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Caldwell, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CALDWELL'S BRIGADE,
January 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13:

My brigade constituted the third line of the division, and was formed in line of battle on the street parallel to the river and nearest to it. Three of my regiments—the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York and One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania—had, previous to the action, relieved the picket line of three regiments of General French's command, with orders as soon as the first line of attack had passed the pickets to assemble and join their brigade as it passed to the battle-field. The brigade marched to the field, by the right flank, in the following order:

The Fifth New Hampshire, commanded by Colonel Cross, on the right, followed by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel McKeen. The Seventh New York, led by Colonel Von Schack, was third in the line. The three regiments which had been on picket joined the column near the outer edge of the city—the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania (Colonel Brown) following the Seventh New York, and the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York, consolidated, under the command of Colonel Miles, of the Sixty-first, on the extreme left of my line.

While marching through the streets to our position, we were exposed to a severe artillery fire, by which several of my men were killed. I formed my men in line of battle behind the Irish Brigade, coming on right by file into line. While forming, there was heavy and continuous firing in front, and shells exploded continually over my line. The left of my brigade had not yet got into position when I was ordered by General Hancock to move immediately forward. Colonel Miles' command was at the same time ordered to the right, to guard against an apprehended attack on our right flank. The brigade advanced steadily in line until they came to a line which was lying down and occasionally firing. Some of my men, especially on the left, were halted and commenced firing. I then passed along the entire length of my line, from right to left, not only to urge forward my men in person, but also to stop the men in our rear from firing on my line. The brigade was now exposed to a terrific and well-directed fire of musketry and artillery, by which its ranks were rapidly thinned. The regiments, however, all behaved with the greatest gallantry and fought with steadiness, except the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, which broke and fell back, its colonel being severely wounded.

My regiments had now advanced to, and the Fifth New Hampshire and part of the Eighty-first Pennsylvania beyond, the brick house. The fire here was terrific—the hottest I have ever seen. The men fell by hundreds. Just at the right of the brick house is the confluence of two roads, down both of which the enemy was firing incessantly. Here I met Colonel Miles, who wished to charge directly up the road. Had there been any support, I should not have hesitated to give him the order to do so; but, with the small force at my disposal, it seemed to me a wanton loss of brave men. I therefore formed him on the right of the road, to protect our right flank. I was here struck by a musket-ball in

the left side, but did not leave the field until struck a second time, in the left shoulder. I then went down the road to direct one of the regiments of Colonel Owen's command, which was now coming up, to our right; but the colonel said his orders were most positive to go to the left of the road. I went to a hospital near by to have my wounds dressed, and did not again return to the field.

All my regiments, except the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania, fought with desperate courage under great disadvantages. The enemy fought behind rifle pits and stone walls, while our troops were entirely uncovered, and exposed to a murderous fire of artillery and musketry combined. They advanced bravely to within a few yards of the enemy's line, when their ranks were so thinned and their numbers so reduced that it was impossible to go farther. The right of my line remained in position, and was not relieved until after dark.

To mention individual officers worthy of particular praise is in the present instance a task of the greatest difficulty. With the exception before mentioned, men and officers never behaved with greater gallantry or devotion. I do not desire to lead braver men or be supported by better officers. Colonel Cross, at the time of the action, was suffering from an attack of chills and fever, which would have laid most men on their beds. He did not hesitate, however, to lead his noble regiment into battle, and was struck down, severely wounded, while at the head of his regiment, bravely leading his men forward.

Colonel McKeen was also severely wounded while gallantly urging on his men. The same is true also of Colonel Brown. Colonel Von Schack behaved, as he always does, with the greatest coolness and daring, and, when I was wounded, remained on the field in command of the brigade. Colonel Miles, who has always signally distinguished himself on the battle-field, displayed on this occasion the highest qualities of an officer—coolness, judgment, and intrepidity.

I am especially indebted to the officers of my staff for the valuable services they rendered. Captain Caldwell was struck by rifle balls three times, but fortunately only slightly wounded. Lieutenant Alvord was wounded by a fragment of a shell—not seriously. Lieutenant Scott's services were highly valuable. Lieutenant Cross was in every part of the field, fearless in the execution of his duty and ceaselessly active. He is deserving of the highest praise and reward. Of the noble dead I may truly say that braver or better officers or firmer patriots never fought on a battle-field.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CALDWELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Captain HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 58.

Report of Col. Edward E. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Infantry.

HOSPITAL NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In reference to the part taken by my regiment at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th instant, I have the honor to report that my regiment formed the extreme right of Caldwell's brigade in the third line. It marched to its place in the order of battle under a severe fire of round shot and shell; remained in line some moments, when

orders came to move forward to the attack. My regiment started slightly in advance of the rest of the brigade, and almost instantly encountered a storm of shell, canister, and rifle balls. No man faltered or straggled. We were moving rapidly and steadily on, when I was unfortunately disabled by the explosion of a shell directly in front of me. Major Sturtevant immediately took command, but soon fell, and is supposed to be killed. By this time the regiment had reached a position as near the rifle-pits of the enemy as it was possible to get, owing to the squads and groups of troops (mostly new regiments) in very disorderly condition, who were firing wildly at the enemy. My officers endeavored to form line of battle in such manner as to move forward and carry the enemy's rifle-pits; the rest of the brigade endeavored to accomplish the same result, but were unable to do so, owing to the confusion and the terrible fire of the enemy. My regiment advanced farther than any regiment of the division, and held its place as long as there was any organization left. When all my officers were disabled but 3, not more than 30 men for duty, and they completely out of ammunition, orders came to withdraw. Capt. James E. Larkin brought off all that were left who were able to walk.

The regiment went into action with 247 bayonets and 19 commissioned officers. Its loss was as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 4; wounded, 12; missing, 1 (Maj. E. E. Sturtevant). Enlisted men—killed, 15; wounded, 142; missing, 12; making a total of 186 men killed, wounded, and missing.*

Allow me to state here the reason why the loss of my regiment was so heavy was, the men held their ground and endeavored to whip the enemy, instead of skulking or shamefully leaving the field, as many of the new regiments did.

In regard to Major Sturtevant, he was seen badly wounded; his body cannot be found. It is supposed that he died on the field. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss is greatly regretted by the regiment.

Captains Murray, Perry, Moore, and Lieutenant Ballou, who were killed while bravely encouraging their men, were among the best officers in the service. Captain Perry was shot with the colors of the regiment in his hand. Captain Murray fell dead in the front rank. Captain Moore was first shot in the arm, and soon afterward received a mortal wound. The other officers present were Captains Pierce, Larkin, Keller, and Crafts; First Lieutenants Graves, Cummings, and Bean, and Second Lieutenants Goodwin, Liscomb, Sanborn, and Nettleton. All were wounded except Captains Pierce and Larkin and Lieutenant Sanborn, and all behaved with prudence and bravery. Justice to the dead, the wounded, and the few unscathed of my regiment constrains me to express the opinion that no soldiers on any battle-field ever exhibited greater bravery or devotion.

At the time of writing this report I have 3 officers and 63 enlisted men for duty. They are in their places in line of battle, and I greatly regret that I am not able to be with them.

I herewith inclose a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing of my regiment.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD E. CROSS,
Colonel Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 129.

No. 59.

Report of Col. George W. Von Schack, Seventh New York Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Seventh New York Volunteers were formed during the afternoon of the 13th instant, the Eighty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers on our right and the One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left, and ordered to the battle-field at about 12.30. We found the third line in rear of the Irish Brigade. The regiment advanced spendidly, and when the order was given to charge the enemy's batteries, the regiment advanced beyond the second and first lines, farther than any other troops. Soon after this the troops then in rear of my men commenced to retire, and so my regiment followed. I remained with a part of my regiment, as well as with some other men belonging to different regiments of our brigade, behind an earthwork (about 1,000 yards from the battle-field, near the railroad), which probably had been occupied by the enemy the day previous.

General Caldwell having been wounded, General Hancock ordered me to take command of the brigade; to stay where I was, and, in case our troops should advance, to support them with such men who were left from our brigade. I remained in this position until 6 p. m.; but our troops having had no advantages during the afternoon, and when they were withdrawn I marched the men back, at 6.30 p. m., to the place where the brigade left in the afternoon.

Casualties during the engagement: Killed—officers, 5; enlisted men, 20. Wounded—officers, 12; enlisted men, 194. Missing—enlisted men, 43. Total, 274.*

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

G. W. VON SCHACK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. D. K. CROSS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 60.

Report of Col. Nelson A. Miles, Sixty-first New York Infantry, commanding Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Regiments.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report:

At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th instant, I was ordered to take the two regiments under my command, the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, and relieve two regiments of General French's division, which were on picket on the edge of the town fronting the enemy's works, with orders to draw them in as soon as General French's lines had passed through.

I remained here until 11 a. m., when the attacking column moved out; then assembled my regiments with the rest of the brigade. By this time the battle had commenced, General French's division being engaged. I then received orders to follow the One hundred and forty-fifth Penn-

* But see revised statement, p. 129.

sylvania Volunteers, as our brigade was now moving forward. We marched by the right flank out of the city at quick time, with arms at a right shoulder shift, and, although on coming into the field we were exposed to an enfilading fire of artillery, the men marched in good order and without excitement.

On crossing the canal, I was ordered to form on the left of the brigade, which was lying under cover of a rise of ground, its right resting on the main road. Before I had reached the left of the brigade, I was ordered by General Hancock in person to come into line and support the other regiments. I again brought my command to a right shoulder shift, and moved up in line under a hot fire of musketry and artillery. The two regiments were as quiet and kept as good a line as though they were on parade. I found that the troops in front of me had halted in a most dangerous position, and were lying down in some places in two lines, and many were behind houses, firing at random. I here received orders from Lieutenant Mitchell, of General Hancock's staff, to take my regiments and hold the right flank. I saw that there was no enemy advancing on the right, but they were firing from behind a stone wall and rifle-pit. We were then within 40 yards of the enemy, and it only needed a spirited charge with the bayonet to close in with him, and carry the works. I asked permission of General Caldwell to make the attempt, with my two regiments, to storm the hill, relying on the other regiments of the brigade and Colonel Zook's brigade to support me, but General Caldwell thought the other regiments too much reduced to be relied upon, and Colonel Zook could not offer me a man. I was advised by all my superior officers there not to attempt it alone, and finally received orders to hold the right and prevent it from being flanked.

I only regret I did not make the attempt alone to carry the hill, relying upon the fragments of regiments then lying upon the ground to follow and support me. I thought the carrying of those works would be of vital importance to our army, and would have better effect on our troops than any victory we have won. I soon, however, engaged the enemy on the right. A sharp contest ensued, the enemy firing from behind rifle-pits, and grape and shell from their batteries. With the Austrian rifles of the Sixty-fourth we were able, from our position, to pick off the cannoneers at their guns, and drove them entirely for a time from the two sections of a battery situated on a bluff to the rear of the rifle-pits.

About this time I was struck by a rifle-ball in the throat, and disabled and obliged to leave the field. The command of the two regiments then fell upon Lieutenant-Colonel Brooks, of the Sixty-fourth New York Volunteers, who had thus far ably seconded me in maintaining the spirit of the troops, and displayed adroit coolness and courage.

On going from the field, I gave instructions that the ground we had taken be maintained at all odds until further orders.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and coolness of the officers of both regiments. Every officer had his company perfectly in hand, and the men were as unconcerned and self-confident while under one of the hottest fires as while on drill. Not a man fired his rifle or brought it from a right shoulder shift while marching, without orders.

Among the officers particularly deserving mention for their display of qualities to lead in battle, are Captains Kittle and Keech, and Lieutenants Elmore, Gordon, Stratton, and Hallenbeck, of the Sixty-first, and Lieutenants Darby, Fassett, and Lewis, and Adjutant Fuller, of the Sixty-fourth New York.

I saw more fully proven in this engagement than in any other that nothing but the strictest discipline of both officers and men will enable any commanding officer to handle his troops while under fire.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York Vols.

Capt. GEORGE H. CALDWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 61.

Report of Capt. William Wilson, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in regard to the battle of the 13th instant, as follows:

During the morning of the 13th instant, we were formed in Sophia street, our position being on the left of the Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers and on the right of the Seventh New York Volunteers. About 2 o'clock we were moved off to the right, and went into the field in rear of Meagher's (Irish) brigade. We advanced over the Irish Brigade, farther to the front than any of our troops had been up to that time, but the fire of the enemy's batteries and their infantry from the sheltered position which they occupied made it impossible to advance any farther, and, after sustaining a very heavy loss, our regiment retired in disorder.

Accompanying this is a list* of the casualties during the engagement.

Yours, respectfully,

WM. WILSON,
Capt. Company E, Comdg. Eighty-first Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Colonel VON SCHACK,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 62.

Report of Lieut. Col. David B. McCreary, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: In the absence of Colonel Brown, on account of severe wounds, I am unable to furnish you with full details of the movements of the One hundred and forty fifth Pennsylvania Regiment in the battle at Fredericksburg, on Saturday, December 13, 1862. On the morning of that day we were ordered to move from our position near the river, and take a position in a street near the center of the town. A portion of the regiment was there detailed in squads, and sent to the outskirts of the town as pickets, to be withdrawn as soon as French's division should move beyond the picket line in force, which was done accordingly.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 129.

At noon on that day we were formed in line, with the Eighty first Pennsylvania on our right and the Sixty-first New York on our left, and moved out of the town to the field, where the battle had just commenced. During the march from the place where the line was formed, as stated above, to the rising ground where the line of battle was formed, the regiment suffered terribly from an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on our right and left, as well as from the front.

On arriving near the rise of ground where the line of battle was formed, we were ordered to file into line on the right—a movement very difficult to execute with precision or regularity, owing to the muddy condition and uneven surface of the ground, as well as from the incessant and destructive fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry, concealed by intrenchments and rifle-pits. In executing this movement, the left of the regiment was thrown beyond a high and close board fence running at right angles to the line of battle.

In the absence of Major Patton, who had been disabled for several weeks by sickness and a broken arm, I was directed by Colonel Brown to take a position on the left of the regiment. After the left had gotten into position, and the men had been firing some time, I discovered troops on our right moving backward and to the right, but I was unable to determine whether they were the right of our regiment alone or not, from the fact that troops were constantly moving forward to relieve others in front and they in turn falling back.

After remaining in this position about two hours, I succeeded in making an opening in the fence, and passed along the front to the right the distance of about four regiments; but, not being able to find the regiment, I returned to the position I had taken on the left. This portion of the regiment fired away all their ammunition, as well as a number of rounds taken from the dead and wounded around them. We remained in this position—were much exposed to the fire of the enemy—till dusk, at which time the firing had principally ceased, when we returned to the town and found the balance of the regiment, which had been withdrawn, as I then learned, in the afternoon.

I found Colonel Brown dangerously wounded, having received a bullet in his right breast and one in his leg above the knee, whilst gallantly urging his men forward. I also found a large number of the line officers killed and wounded; also a large number of non-commissioned officers and privates. Two companies were left without a single commissioned officer, and others with but one or two.

Our loss amounts to 224 killed, wounded, and missing, out of 505 that went into action. Twenty-three were killed or have since died; 150 were wounded, and 51 are missing, all of whom are supposed to be dead or wounded.* Our State flag was pierced with eighteen bullets; our regimental flag with thirteen bullets and one large piece of railroad iron, whilst the flag-staff was shattered to pieces with a piece of shell.

No words of mine are necessary to vindicate the bravery of the officers and men in this their first and at the same time the most desperate battle of modern times; that is silently and triumphantly attested by the torn flags and shattered ranks now before me.

Respectfully,

D. B. McCREARY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. GEORGE W. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see revised statement, p. 129.

No. 63.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Meagher, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HDQRS. IRISH BRIG. (SECOND BRIG.), HANCOCK'S DIV.,
In Camp before Fredericksburg, Va., December 20, 1862.

I have the honor to report through you to the brigadier-general commanding the division the part taken by the brigade I have the honor to command in the action of Saturday, the 13th instant.

On the Thursday morning previous, December 11, at 7 o'clock precisely, the brigade left the camp from which this report is dated, and proceeded toward the pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock, which it was arranged the division should cross. The brigade never was in finer spirits and condition. The arms and accouterments were in perfect order. The required amount of ammunition was on hand. Both officers and men were comfortably clad; and it would be difficult to say whether those who were to be led, or those who were to lead, were the better prepared or the more eager to discharge their duty.

Arriving within a few hundred paces of the headquarters of Major-General Sumner, commanding the right grand division of the Army of the Potomac, the brigade was halted, by order of Brigadier-General Hancock, in a well-sheltered valley, where we stacked arms and bivouacked from 9 o'clock until 4.30 p. m. The fire of our batteries and those of the enemy, incessant and terrible as it was, taught every man of the brigade to prepare himself equably and sternly for a desperate conflict.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock, word was conveyed to me that a body of daring volunteers had crossed the river in boats, and taken possession of the city of Fredericksburg. The State of Michigan will fairly reserve to herself the largest measure of pride justified by this achievement. Immediately after this word was brought to me, an order reached me from Brigadier General Hancock to march forward my brigade and take up and hold a position nearer the river.

At 7 o'clock the following morning the brigade was under arms, and in less than two hours the head of the brigade presented itself on the opposite bank of the river. The order of the advance of our division on this occasion was as follows: Colonel Zook, commanding French's old brigade, led the way; the Irish Brigade came next, and Brigadier-General Caldwell's brought up the rear.

Passing along the south bank of the Rappahannock to the lower crossing communicating with the city, the brigade halted, countermarched, stacked arms, and in this position, ankle-deep in mud, and with little or nothing to contribute to their comfort, in complete subordination and good heart awaited further orders. All this time, and until night came on, the batteries of the enemy continued their fire; at one time, especially, so operating that an entire division, crossing immediately on our left flank, was compelled to fall back and wait for the approaching night to conceal and protect its advance. An order was issued by Major-General Couch, commanding the corps, that no fires should be lit after nightfall. This order was uncomplainingly and manfully obeyed by my brigade. Officers and men lay down and slept that night in the mud and frost, and, without a murmur, with heroic hearts composed themselves as best as they could for the eventualities of the coming day.

I do not wish to introduce into an official report, where facts alone should be narrated, any expression of personal feeling; but it would be

doing an injustice to my brigade if I did not say that the fortitude and endurance with which the hardships of that night were borne were such as to affect me deeply. I shall also digress from the strict line of an official report, in vindication of the honor and humanity of the brigade, to state that during the occupation of the city of Fredericksburg, previous to as well as after the advance of our forces on the batteries of the enemy, the Irish Brigade scrupulously abstained from any act of depredation.

On the morning of Saturday, the 13th instant, we were ordered under arms. The order was delivered to me at 8 a. m. Having formed the brigade, I addressed to every regiment separately a few words, reminding them of their duty, and exhorting them to do it bravely and nobly. Immediately after, the column moved up the street, headed by Col. Robert Nugent and his veteran regiment, being exposed during the march to a continuous fire of shot and shell, several men falling from the effects of each. Even while I was addressing the Sixty-ninth, which was on the right of the brigade, 3 men of the Sixty-third were knocked over, and before I had spoken the last word of encouragement the mangled remains—mere masses of blood and rags—were borne along the line.

Advancing up the street, at the front of which the right of the brigade in line had rested, and worried by shell and shot and rifle balls every step we took, we crossed the mill-race immediately outside of the city, which water course may be described as the first defense of the enemy. The entire brigade, consisting of 1,200 men, at that moment had to cross a single bridge, and, passing to the right, deploy into line of battle. This movement necessarily took some time to execute. The Sixty-ninth, being on the right, was compelled to stand its ground until the rest of the brigade came up and formed. This ordeal it had to endure for fully half an hour. I myself, accompanied by Lieutenant Emmet, of the staff, crossed over on foot from the head of the street through which the brigade had approached the battle-field. It was not, however, more than thirty minutes after the head of the column had reached the right of the line, on which the brigade was to form preparatory to its advance, that the other regiments of the brigade unbroken and undismayed by the terrific fire which poured down upon them, dashingly came up.

Reaching the head of my column, accompanied, as I have said, by Lieutenant Emmet, and having crossed the mill-race with the assistance of two wounded soldiers, I found that Colonel Nugent had just halted his regiment. Remaining here in conversation for a few minutes with the colonel, Lieutenant Miller, of Brigadier-General Hancock's staff, late of Major-General Richardson's, rode up and delivered me further instructions, in obedience to which I directed Colonel Nugent to throw out two companies of his regiment as skirmishers on the right flank. I had hardly done so before the Eighty-eighth, Sixty-third, Twenty-eighth, and One hundred and sixteenth, coming up, and deploying themselves in line of battle, drew down upon the brigade a still more terrific fire. The line, however, was beautifully and rapidly formed, and then boldly advanced, Colonel Nugent leading the Sixty-ninth on the right, Col. Patrick Kelly, commanding the Eighty-eighth, being next in position, and both displaying a courageous soldiership which I have no words, with all my partiality for them, adequately to describe. Maj. Joseph O'Neill, commanding the Sixty-third, was as true that day as he has ever been. His position was on the left of the center of the line.

The center was assigned by me to the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, commanded by Col. R. Byrnes (this regiment carrying the only green flag under which the Irish Brigade this day had the proud

privilege to do its duty, the old colors having been sent to New York several days before, and the new ones not having as yet arrived). The Twenty-eighth was originally destined for the brigade; it was raised specially for it. Its ranks were filled under the impression it would be one of the first regiments of the brigade. Under that impression hundreds of good and true men enrolled themselves in it, but, owing to some blunder, the Twenty-eighth was ordered to Port Royal, and it was not until the other day that, through the friendly interposition of General Sumner, it renewed its associations with the Irish Brigade. On the left of the line was the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a new regiment; it had but very recently joined the brigade, but in its conduct from Bolivar Heights, where I had the satisfaction of welcoming it to our camp, down to the present moment, when its headlong gallantry is placed on record, it has proved itself worthy of the cause into which with so much enthusiasm it had thrown itself.

Thus formed, under the unabating tempest of shot and shell, the Irish Brigade advanced at the double-quick against the rifle-pits, the breastworks, and batteries of the enemy. I myself ordered the advance, encouraged the line, and urged it on; but, owing to a most painful ulcer in the knee-joint, which I had concealed and borne up against for days, I was compelled, with a view to be of any further service to the brigade that day, to return over the plowed field over which we had advanced from the mill-race. I did so to get my horse, which had been left at the head of the street from which our column had debouched, in care of my orderlies, along with the other horses of the field and staff officers of the brigade, Brigadier-General Hancock having suggested that it would be advisable for all such officers to act on foot. On going for the horse on the left of the line, I met Captain Hart, the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, who was moving up from the left to the right with the most perfect coolness and intelligent bravery, forming and steadying the men for the attack. Halting a moment on the left, I gave the word, and instantly saw the brigade impetuously advance. Passing down the slope, and through crowds of slain and wounded, I reached the spot where I had left my horse and mounted him.

Having mounted, I started with one of the orderlies to rejoin the brigade on the right, and with that view took the street across which the two companies of the Sixty-ninth, under Capt. James Saunders, a staunch and fearless officer, had been deployed as skirmishers. I had not proceeded many paces up this street before I met the remnant of the Sixty-third, bearing the regimental colors, coming toward me, under the command of Captain Gleeson, one of the bravest and most reliable officers of the brigade. With these few survivors of the Sixty-third were a portion of the Sixty-ninth.

Fearing that the enemy might break through our lines, which had begun to waver under those torrents from the musketry and artillery of the enemy that seemed every instant to increase in fury, I halted this handful of the brigade on the street parallel with the mill-race. Here I remained, by order of Brigadier-General Hancock, who personally communicated with me at the time, gathering in the fragments of my brigade, until finally I was ordered by him, through one of his aides, to fall back and concentrate on the street from which we had commenced our approach to the battle-field. In this street the hospitals of the brigade had been established, and to it, consequently, all the officers and men of the brigade instinctively returned. I was, therefore, enabled, after three or four hours, to ascertain pretty accurately the available force that remained of the brigade. But while the fragments of

the brigade were thus being concentrated, I had every reason to become convinced that the hospitals were dangerously, if not fatally, exposed; consequently I sent two of my aides, Captain Hart and Lieutenant Blake, of the Eighty-eighth, to Brigadier-General Hancock, to request of him that he would be so good as to authorize me to take what was left of the brigade across the river, the request for such authority being based on the fact that while there were not over 300 of the brigade, maimed and serviceable, who had reported themselves up to that time, the badly disabled were so numerous as to require the assistance of all those who were unhurt. Even while I was waiting for Captain Hart and Lieutenant Blake to return, several discharges of shells and rifle-balls broke through and over the hospitals of the Sixty-ninth, Sixty-third, and Eighty-eighth.

All this time, however, the officers and men of the brigade obeyed my orders and conducted themselves with perfect calmness and cheerfulness. Captain Hart, on his return, having given me to understand that I had a conditional authorization to remove the brigade from the city, under the circumstances mentioned, I assumed the responsibility of doing so. I did so under the impression that Brigadier-General Hancock had given me such authorization for the purpose, which impression, a few hours later, I discovered was erroneous. I should not, however, have brought over my command to the opposite side of the river, nor have dreamed of asking permission to do so, but for the horrible accidents to which the wounded of the brigade were exposed. That I myself did not wish to retire out of range of the rifle-pits and batteries of the enemy; that I was solely actuated by an affectionate and intense concern for the wounded officers and soldiers of my command, it will suffice for me to refer to Brigadier-General Butterfield, who, on questioning me regarding the brigade the afternoon of the assault, at the headquarters of General Willcox, and in presence of other officers, was told by me that I feared the Irish Brigade was no more; that out of 1,200 men I had led into action that morning about 250 alone had reported to me under arms from the field, and added that, were I left without a command, it would gratify me to act as one of his aides. This I did at the time, not knowing that Brigadier-General Hancock had been deprived of most of his staff.

It was late in the afternoon when I learned that Lieutenant Miller, Lieutenant Parker, and Lieutenant Rorty, three of his active and gallant staff, were wounded and disabled. Had I been sooner made aware of the loss he sustained in these intelligent and brave young officers, I should have cheerfully volunteered my services in the contingency I had mentioned to Brigadier-General Butterfield—my services on the staff of a general who so well deserves all the support he can receive. Having placed, with the assistance of their more fortunate comrades, our wounded in the encampment we left the night before, I rode up to the quarters of Major-General Sumner to report myself and my action in the matter to him. He was not there; none of his staff were there; but General Burnside, coming in a few minutes after I had arrived, I communicated to him what I have here stated. He did not appear at all dissatisfied with the course I had taken, and with marked cordiality inquired after the brigade. Shortly afterward Major-General Sumner entering with his staff, I repeated to him what I had stated to General Burnside, adding, however, that my principal object had been, after reporting to him and explaining the reason of my crossing the river, to procure rations and ammunition for my men. The rations had been flung

away as the brigade advanced to the assault. The ammunition had been exhausted in the field.

Having seen my wounded and disabled men as comfortably encamped as it was possible for them to be under the circumstances, I recrossed the Rappahannock, and between 11 and 12 o'clock at night reported to Brigadier-General Hancock. On the way, however, I stopped at the houses that had been taken as hospitals for the brigade that morning, and in them found many officers and privates who had been brought in from the field since I transferred the brigade to the opposite side of the river. Most of them were in great agony, not having had anything to sustain or soothe them since they received their wounds. Lieutenant Emmet, who accompanied me from where I had left the brigade, returned at once to bring our surgical and medical assistance. Dr. Powell promptly obeyed the order.

Next day, a little after daybreak, every officer and private of the brigade able to again take the field, by order of Brigadier-General Hancock, recrossed the Rappahannock and appeared upon the ground they occupied the day before, previous to their marching to the battle-field, all of them prepared and eager, notwithstanding their exhausted numbers and condition, to support the Ninth Corps in the renewal of the assault of the previous day, that renewal having been determined on by the commander-in-chief commanding the Army of the Potomac. Two hundred and eighty men only appeared under arms to represent the Irish Brigade. This little band, unswerved and undeterred, still full of heart, inspired by a bright sense of duty, sorrowful for their comrades, but prouder and still more emboldened that such men had fallen bravely as they did, awaited the word that was once again to precipitate them against the batteries and defenses of the enemy.

I close this report by acknowledging the gallantry and practical ability and the confirmed steadiness of the officers of the brigade, and in making this acknowledgment have sincerely to deplore the loss of such men as Major Horgan, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, than whom a better and braver soldier I have never known.

Col. Robert Nugent, commanding the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, acted with signal bravery, leading as he did the column into the field with a brilliancy of bearing worthy of the military reputation of his family name. His demeanor and the spirit he displayed, his words and looks, all were such as could not possibly fail, as they did not fail, to encourage and incite his men that day. He bore from the field a wound which will long be an honorable testimony to his daring. Maj. James Cavanagh, also of the Sixty-ninth, most ably and with utter fearlessness supporting his colonel, fell severely wounded, but I trust not fatally, for never was there a truer heart; never was there a bolder arm; never was there a brighter brain. But it would be out of place in this report to enumerate, in the terms of affectionate appreciation I desire, the losses which the Irish Brigade has incurred.

Hereafter, should an opportunity be afforded me, I shall speak and write of such men as Lieutenants Birmingham and Buckley, men who so worthily supplied the place of the officers who fell on the battle-field before Richmond and in the great repulse of the enemy at Antietam. Looking along the ranks of the Eighty-eighth, as I did, with a mournful pride the day after the assault, I missed others besides Maj. William Horgan. I missed Lieutenants Murphy, McCarthy, and Young, the intelligent and diligent adjutant of the regiment. In the contemplation of these losses some consolation arises from the fact that men like Col. Patrick Kelly, Lieut. Col. Quinlan, Capt. Patrick K. Horgan, Capt.

John Smith, Captain Nagle, Captain Clarke, Lieut. James B. Turner, and other intelligent and brave officers like them are still to the good work.

In the Sixty-third New York Volunteers I have lost, for some time at all events, the services of Maj. Joseph O'Neill, services ever most promptly and liberally rendered wherever his military obligations or patriotism required them.

Had I time it would be indeed a truly pleasing duty for me to speak, in connection with the Sixty-third, of such officers as Captain Gleeson, Captain Condon, Lieutenants Moore and Brady, and others whom it is now difficult to mention, not having the leisure to speak of them in terms of adequate commendation.

Within the last two months two regiments were incorporated in the brigade. Pennsylvania contributed the One hundred and sixteenth Volunteer Regiment of that State; Massachusetts contributed the Twenty-eighth Volunteer Regiment of the old Commonwealth. The fact that Colonel Heenan and Lieutenant-Colonel Mulholland, of the former regiment, were badly wounded, speaks sufficiently for the intrepidity and metal of the men of which it is composed. When there are such officers there must be staunch men.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, as I have already mentioned, was raised for the brigade, but, owing to some mistake, was kept aloof from it until, by a most fortunate vicissitude of the war, it was restored to us two weeks ago. It is a substantial and splendid accession to the Irish Brigade. It has sinew, heart, and soul. It is commanded by an officer (Col. R. Byrnes) than whom it would be difficult to find one of superior aptitude for such a command, combining as he does the practical experience and matured capacity of a soldier of some years' standing with the natural qualities which enable one to figure successfully in military life. I have not a word, other than that of unqualified commendation, to bestow on this well-regulated and admirably disciplined regiment. Major Caraher, one of the best of its excellent officers, was wounded in the head.

The chaplains and surgeons of the brigade could not be excelled in their devotion to the wounded. Their services were unremitting and most zealously rendered. Drs. Francis Reynolds, [J.] Pascal Smith, and Laurence Reynolds, with their assistant surgeons, behaved nobly. The first-named officer again vindicated the brilliant reputation he brought with him from the Crimea, and his conduct is all the more deserving of eulogy and gratitude, as a day or two before the battle he had obtained leave of absence, but, greatly to his inconvenience, remained with the brigade rather than be absent from his post at such a time.

A correct return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the brigade has been forwarded to the headquarters of the division.*

I close with especially recommending to the most favorable notice of the brigadier-general commanding the division every member of my staff. Capt. W. G. Hart, of the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, the acting assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, was active, fearless, and indefatigable throughout the action. Lieut. John J. Blake, of the same regiment, was not less distinguished for his courage and his energy; but in displaying these qualities on the day referred to, he displayed the courage and the energy which distinguished him in every battle in which the brigade has been engaged. Lieut. Richard Emmet, also of the Eighty-eighth, astonished all who were the witnesses of his conduct,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 129.

by the bright intelligence and fearlessness which carried him through the thickest of the fight, with laurels which an older brow might proudly wear.

In enumerating the members of my staff, I cannot omit Capt. Malachi Martin, the able and indefatigable quartermaster of the brigade, who has on several occasions stood the enemy's fire with me, and rendered at every risk important services to me in gallant style.

I have the honor to be, most faithfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE DIVISION.

P. S.—For individual instances of courage and good conduct during the action in the enemy's works, and for more minute details and incidents during the advance on the first line of the enemy's works, I refer you to the reports of the commandants of the different regiments.

No. 64.

Report of Col. Richard Byrnes, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 21, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from division headquarters, I have the honor to transmit herewith the following report of the operations of this command during the late battle before Fredericksburg, Va.:

The regiment broke up camp on the morning of the 11th instant, and proceeded with the brigade, by Stafford Court-House road, to the ravine in rear of General Sumner's headquarters, where it formed in column of battalion, and rested behind its stacks during the day.

At 5 p. m. it moved to a skirt of wood on a road to the right of General Sumner's headquarters, where it bivouacked for the night.

At 8 a. m. on the 12th instant resumed the march, and crossed the Rappahannock by the right or upper pontoon bridge to Fredericksburg, and, effecting our crossing without loss, moved to the left along the road fronting the river until we arrived almost opposite the lower pontoon bridge, where the line halted and stacked arms in column of battalion, left in front. We remained in this position until 12 m. on the 13th instant, when, with the remainder of the brigade, the line was formed, this regiment being in the center, and marched back in the direction of the upper pontoon bridge, halting at the railroad. Here we remained two hours, exposed to the fire from the enemy's batteries, and losing 4 men, wounded by shells. The line was then moved through the streets to the plain opposite the enemy's works, being all the time exposed to a heavy shot and shell fire, and suffering severely.

Following the direction of the column, we crossed the canal by the flank (files undoubled), and reformed line of battle on opposite side, where we remained lying on the ground for ten minutes, when the order was given to advance in line, and we marched to the crest of the hill, directly in front of grape, canister, and musketry.

On arriving at the crest of the hill, the firing was so severe and concentrated that the men were compelled to take shelter by lying down and many endeavored to hold their position by piling wood, to form a barricade, in rear of a brick house on our right, behind which they did

good execution, until ordered to retire with remainder of the brigade, which we did in good order, and halted in our former position by the railroad, where we remained until dark, when we were ordered to recross the pontoon bridge and bring over all our wounded, which we accomplished successfully, and encamped for the night on the ground occupied by us on the night of the 11th instant.

On the morning of the 14th instant, we recrossed the river by the lower pontoon bridge, and occupied the position held by us on the 12th instant. Here ammunition was distributed to the men sufficient to make up the original complement of 60 rounds per man.

We remained in this place until the night of the 15th instant, when, with the remainder of the troops, we evacuated the city under cover of the darkness, crossing by the upper pontoon bridge, and marched directly to our camping grounds, near Falmouth, Va., occupied by us previous to the morning of the 11th instant.

In justice to the brave men who have fallen, I cannot refrain from bearing testimony to their gallant conduct, and have also to express my gratification at the behavior of the whole regiment throughout the action.

The number of casualties incurred by the regiment was as follows: Killed, 11; wounded, 116; missing, 30; total, 157.*

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD BYRNES,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. JOHN J. BLAKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 65.

Report of Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 21, 1862.

In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to report that at midnight of the 10th instant I was called by a messenger, and, immediately waiting upon Brigadier-General Meagher, was directed to cause reveille to be sounded at 4 a. m. of the 11th, and be ready to move in light marching order, with three days' rations, at 6.30 o'clock.

Accordingly my command was prepared as directed. I had not since my return from the North (whither I went wounded from the battle of Antietam) been able to mount or perform more than executive and ordinary camp duties. Reported the command at brigade headquarters, and, by the advice of my surgeon, myself as unable to accompany them, and, by direction, yielded the command to Maj. Joseph O'Neill.

Leaving camp, the regiment proceeded to the heights near Phillips house, remaining until evening; then, falling to the rear a short distance, bivouacked for the night.

In the morning (Friday) resumed the position of the day before, and at about 9 a. m. proceeded to cross the Rappahannock, and, moving along the river bank to the lower end of the city of Fredericksburg, rested on arms until the morning, then taking position in an adjoining street within the town. Here line of battle was formed with 48 files

* But see revised statement, p. 129.

and color-guard and 18 commissioned officers; the Sixty-ninth and Eighty eighth New York and Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers upon the right and the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania on the left. Remained in this position some length of time, the enemy shelling briskly, wounding 3 men of the regiment seriously. Brigadier-General Meagher, commanding brigade, here directed the formation to be changed, placing the Sixty-third Regiment on the extreme left.

At near 1 o'clock moved by the flank up the street, and, filing to the left, came upon the narrow bridge crossing the mill-race under a severe and destructive fire from the enemy's artillery. A portion of the regiment crossed the bridge, but with difficulty, and to save time (under so heavy a fire) a goodly part of the officers and men forded the race and clambered up the bank, and, lying, rested a few minutes to allow all to cross and come upon the line. Then advancing double-quick about 50 yards, came upon a line of troops lying upon the ground, considerably obstructing the advance, but moved forward over them at a run, encountering an unfinished and abandoned earthwork, dividing the right and left wings, which, however, after passing, reunited, the left moving by the flank, continuing the advance in line to and passing the advanced line of skirmishers near the crest of the slope, when the infantry of the enemy appeared within short range, covered by a stone wall and earthworks. The line was halted, fired, and, lying down, continued the fire until relieved by the Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. During this time the regiment was constantly under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery, their sharpshooters from every cover within range, and the infantry in front.

From reports from reliable officers, I am pleased to say the officers and men behaved with coolness and bravery under trying circumstances, and obeyed orders with promptness.

While passing the abandoned work, or immediately thereafter, Maj. Joseph O'Neill, then in command, received a serious wound in the right arm, and, leaving the field, the command devolved upon Capt. P. J. Condon, who conducted the regiment with skill.

After being relieved regularly, the remnant of the regiment, with the colors, came off the field, halting, by order of General Meagher, at the heads of the streets of the city, where the brigade rallied and marched to the street from which it moved in the morning, near the hospitals of the brigade. During this march Capt. John Sullivan received a wound in the thigh from a round shot, from which he died on Monday night, the only officer killed. The loss in this regiment (a list* of which has been forwarded) was 1 officer and 1 enlisted man killed, 6 officers and 32 enlisted men wounded, and 4 enlisted men missing. One of the latter has since returned, having been taken prisoner and paroled.

Unable as I was to be present with the regiment (as I have ever before been with it, and wish always to be), my report may be meager; but, having submitted it to several officers, I am assured that in the main it is correct.

To attempt to speak of and enumerate the officers would be fulsome, as they have all distinguished themselves on other fields in my presence and received honorable mention therefor. In Major O'Neill I lose for a time the services of a brave and valuable assistant in the field. No braver or cooler heart and head could there be in so terrible a place. Capt. R. P. Moore, too, is one of our oldest and most valuable officers; while in Lieutenant McDonald, acting adjutant, I lose a good soldier,

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 129

and so well acquainted with the details of the office I scarce know how to replace him.

My thanks are due to Captains Condon, Cartwright, and Gleeson and Lieutenant Dwyer, more fortunate than their comrades, for the conspicuous part they performed in conducting the regiment through and out of so severe a contest.

With much regard, I am, very respectfully,

R. C. BENTLEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN J. BLAKE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 66.

Report of Capt. Patrick J. Condon, Sixty-third New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 24, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with a verbal request from division headquarters (Hancock's), I have the honor to report, as accurately as my memory and the very few notes I penciled at the time furnishes me, with the action of my regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13.

We leave camp at about 9 a. m. Thursday, December 11, under command of Maj. Joseph O'Neill, Colonel Fowler being yet, I believe, in hospital, from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Antietam, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley, who was also wounded at Antietam, and recently returned, suffering from indisposition, remaining sick in camp. We bivouac for the night, with the other regiments of the brigade, on a small hillock, surrounded by trees, about 1 mile this side of the river.

Friday, December 12, cross on pontoon bridge early this morning, without loss or accident, the regiments of the brigade in the following order, viz: Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, Sixty-third New York Volunteers, and the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Arriving in Fredericksburg, the head of the column file to the left along the southern bank of the river, and form by battalion closed in mass on the dock, where we stack arms for the night, without fire.

Saturday, December 13, all quiet, until 9.30 o'clock this morning, when heavy cannonading is heard on our left. At 10 a. m. my regiment is ordered by General Meagher to exchange positions with the One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania, and bring up the left or rear of the brigade. This movement was effected while we were drawn up in line of battle on the first regular street next and parallel to the river, immediately after losing 2 men, where the center of our regiment halted on a cross street. Between 11 a. m. and noon the brigade is ordered into action. We are addressed by General Meagher, who informs us we are to support French's division. A few minutes after, the brigade moved by the left flank, filing to the right and left around half a dozen streets, until we top over the crest of a hill under a heavy cannonade from the enemy. The march, still by the right flank, is continued along the right-hand sidewalk to the mill-race or canal. The fire on us here is galling and destructive.

I see General Hancock riding along on the left-hand sidewalk opposite me, hunting up stragglers (4 or 5), who were sheltering themselves by a house on the left. We cross the canal, some dashing through, up

to their hips in water, the three temporary planks thrown across it not affording sufficient accommodation under such a heavy fire as we experienced. Immediately on the south side of the canal, and while yet on double-quick, we formed into line of battle, and marched, I should think, about 50 yards, up another slope, and lay down behind a regiment of French's division, to breath and collect the scattered. One minute or so sufficed, when we again took up the line of battle, marching over the recumbent bodies of the last regiment alluded to.

The Sixty-third, after a few paces' march, met with an obstacle which divided its center, causing the right wing to oblique to the right and the left wing to the left. The obstacle passed, I took charge of the left wing, and marched it by the right flank, or, more properly, a right oblique, in a run, to form in line with the right wing. Passed by General Meagher here, waving his sword and closing us in. By the time the junction was formed, we were in hot contest with the enemy, the skirmishers, who were in advance, joining in our ranks. The firing and loading, as far as my eye could detect, was executed kneeling and lying along our line after the first volley.

After being engaged, I think, three-quarters of an hour, I saw Caldwell's brigade advancing to our relief in a perfect line of battle; the two regiments of his brigade on the left that struck my eye were advancing nobly in our rear, and, when arrived on our line, some few lay down amongst our thinned ranks and commenced firing over our heads, but were immediately ordered to cross over our line, which they did, only to fall back again in less than two minutes. I looked around and saw General Caldwell about 4 paces in my rear, ineffectually endeavoring to rally his brigade. A sergeant of the regiment pointed out to me our flag falling back. Two of my company were wounded alongside of me, one of whom I tucked under my arm and consigned the other to the care of another member of my company. With 7 men and these 2 wounded, I retired, meeting the colonel of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, with about 10 men of his regiment and one flag. We shook hands, he (Colonel Byrnes) remarking our brigade was gone, meaning cut up. I recrossed the mill-race, still bearing this wounded man with me, and followed by the other men of our regiment, under a fusilading fire from cannon and sharpshooters, and marched up the street on the sidewalk, then the right-hand one of the road we traveled, about 500 yards; and on a cross-road, to the right from the canal, we overtook our colors, in the hands of Sergeant Chambers, of Company I. Captains Sullivan and Gleeson and Lieutenants Dwyer, Quirk, Higgins, Flynn, and Daidy were there with 11 men. General Meagher was there on horseback, and said that this should be the rallying point of the brigade. In two or three minutes this place became too hot for us, so we marched down the street toward the position we occupied in the lower part of the city before going into action. On our march down, at the very place we had lost the 2 men in the morning, a solid shot came bounding over the hill and struck Captain Sullivan in the thigh (from the effects of which he since died), throwing me down, who was at his left elbow, marching a few paces at the head of the remnant of the regiment.

Major O'Neill was wounded, as near as I can learn, about the time I was rectifying the division of our regiment in the center, caused by the obstacle mentioned in my remarks, convenient to where we crossed French's line. Of this I am not certain, as nobody told me until we were relieved by Caldwell's brigade and falling back.

Allow me to state that the loss of our gallant major was felt by all, and by no one more so than myself, for, indeed, he was a gallant and intrepid soldier, ever prompt and brave, exacting, but kind and gen-

erous with all. The unavoidable absence of Colonel Fowler and Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley at such a time was I am sure, as much regretted by them as by us, for they are and have proved themselves as true and valiant soldiers as we can desire. Poor Captain Sullivan is gone, but his name and deeds in connection with his regiment and brigade will live in history. Of the other officers and men of the regiment I will not speak, as they all have done their part and nobly, and even the humblest private may be styled a hero.

One hour after returning to the dock the report of the regiment stood thus: Thirty muskets and 8 commissioned officers present; 1 commissioned officer killed and 7 wounded; 1 enlisted man killed and 32 wounded.

I counted fifty files, including corporals, going into action. We crossed the pontoon bridge during the night with our wounded, bivouacking where we had spent the night of the 11th, on this side of the river.

Sunday, December 14, 9 a. m., cross over to Fredericksburg again. Remain there until midnight, December 15, when we retreat over the bridge, and march to our former and present camp.

December 16, Lieutenant-Colonel Bentley came to camp, and I resigned the command to him.

Very respectfully,

P. J. CONDON,

Captain Company G, Sixty-third New York Vols., Irish Brigade.

No. 67.

Report of Capt. James Saunders, Sixty-ninth New York Infantry.

CIRCULAR.] CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, *December* 22, 1862.

In compliance with general orders received December 21, I hereby certify that the Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers entered the battle of Fredericksburg, on December 13, 1862, commanded by Col. Robert Nugent, and 18 commissioned officers and 210 rank and file, in which the above numbered regiment lost 16 commissioned officers and 160 rank and file, leaving Capt. James Saunders, Lieutenant Milliken, and Lieut. L. Brennan to bring the remnant of the regiment off the battle-field.

JAMES SAUNDERS,

Captain, Comdg. Sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers.

No. 68.

Report of Col. Patrick Kelly, Eighty-eighth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders from headquarters right grand division, Army of the Potomac, the Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers left camp on the morning of the 11th, and proceeded toward the pontoon bridge, arriving in the vicinity of General Sumner's headquarters about 10 a. m., where they were halted, with the rest of Hancock's division, and remained there until about 4 p. m., when, by order of General Meagher, they advanced about 1 mile, where they bivouacked for the night in a wood.

Early next morning we again resumed our line of march toward the pontoon bridge, which we crossed, arriving in Fredericksburg without an accident, and took up a position in the street next the river, where we remained that day and night. At nightfall an order was received from General Couch that no fires should be lighted, which order was willingly and uncomplainingly complied with by my men.

Again, on Saturday morning, the men were under arms, and marched about a half a mile to the right of the position they occupied the night previous, where they formed line of battle, in connection with the other regiments of the brigade, between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., as near as I can judge. We marched by the right flank, crossing the mill-race on a single bridge, where we filed to the right and reformed line of battle under a terrific enfilading artillery fire from the enemy. We then advanced in line of battle under a most galling and destructive infantry fire, crossed two fences, and proceeded as far as the third fence, where my men maintained their position until their ammunition was exhausted, and more than one-half of the regiment killed and wounded. At this fence Colonel Byrnes, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, and myself agreed to go over the field and collect the remnants of our regiments, which we did, meeting in the valley near the mill-race. Marching from thence to the street from which we started, we reported with our regiments and colors to Brigadier-General Meagher. He (General Meagher) being under the impression he had permission to remove his wounded to the other side of the river, so as to avoid the fire of the enemy, ordered those men of his brigade who were still unhurt to convey their wounded comrades over, which they did, and bivouacked there for the night.

Early next morning, in accordance with orders from General Hancock, we recrossed the river and took up the position we occupied the night previous, holding the same until the night of December 15, when we recrossed the river and proceeded to the camp which we left Thursday, December 11, where we now are.

I cannot close this report without saying a few words with regard to the officers and men of my regiment. That the officers did their duty is fully evident from their loss, having 4 killed and 8 wounded. The gallantry and bravery of the men is too plainly visible in their now shattered and broken ranks, having lost on that day about 111 killed and wounded.*

I am, colonel, most respectfully, yours,

P. KELLY,
Colonel Eighty-eighth New York Vols., Meagher's Irish Brigade.

Capt. WILLIAM G. HART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 69.

Report of Capt. John Teed, One hundred and sixteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

DECEMBER 21, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders just received, I have the honor to report as follows the part this regiment took in the engagement at Fredericksburg:

We left camp on the morning of the 11th, and marched to the imme-

* See revised statement, p. 129.

diate rear of General Sumner's headquarters. After remaining a few hours, the regiment advanced a few hundred yards.

On the morning of the 12th, we crossed the Rappahannock River on a pontoon bridge, under cover of our artillery, and encamped on the river bank. The regiment remained there during the night.

On the morning of the 13th, about 7 o'clock, we received orders to march to the battle-field. We moved with the brigade to support French's division. About 12 m. we entered the battle-field, holding a position on the extreme left of the brigade, directly opposite one of the enemy's batteries. After one hour's hard fighting, during which the regiment received orders to charge the enemy's works, which they did with the courage and bravery of veterans, they were withdrawn with the brigade from the field. The regiment then received orders from the commanding general to take the wounded and recross the river, and encamped for the night in the rear of General Sumner's headquarters.

On Sunday morning the remnant of the regiment again marched to Fredericksburg, with the expectation of again attacking the enemy. We remained in the town till Monday night, when the regiment, with the brigade, marched back to their old camps near Falmouth.

The officers and men behaved with great gallantry and coolness during the whole of the action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN TEED,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

Col. P. KELLY,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 70.

Report of Col. Samuel K. Zook, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Falmouth, Va., December 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade from the 11th to the 16th instant, inclusive:

Under orders received from General Couch, at General Sumner's headquarters, on the night of December 10, I detailed the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers to report to Major Spaulding, of the engineers, at the Lacy house, to assist in building bridges, and to protect the work.

The enemy opened fire upon them about 6 a. m. of the 11th. The Fifty-seventh New York was relieved about 8 a. m. by the Seventh Michigan. Its loss was Lieut. Col. A. B. Chapman, Captains Mott and Bell, and Lieutenants Brewster and White, wounded, besides 2 men killed and 23 wounded. The Sixty-sixth New York was relieved about 3 p. m. by the ——— ———. Its loss was Lieut. Col. James H. Bull and Capt. John P. Dodge, killed, and Lieutenant Switzer seriously wounded; also several men wounded.

At 7 a. m. of the 11th, the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Second Delaware, and Fifty-second New York having been formed, with the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, near the camp of the latter, on the Stafford Court-House road, took up the line of march about 8 a. m., in rear of the Irish Brigade, for a point near the Phillips house, where they bivouacked,

having been joined by the Fifty-seventh and Sixty-sixth New York during the afternoon.

About 8 a. m. on the 12th, the brigade resumed its march at the head of the division, and, having crossed the Rappahannock at the Lacy house bridge, took position near the lower bridge, in Fredericksburg.

The Fifty-third Pennsylvania was immediately deployed as skirmishers in rear of the town, and drove the rebel pickets some distance, with the loss of 1 man mortally wounded. The brigade bivouacked on the ground occupied by it in the morning, nothing else having been done worthy of note. The Fifty-third Regiment, having been relieved during the afternoon, bivouacked with the others.

December 13, about 9 a. m., the Fifty-second New York and Second Delaware were sent on picket, but were soon after relieved, and formed on the left of the brigade, which had taken a position on Caroline street, right resting on the railroad.

At 12 m., seeing General French's last regiment filing out past the railroad depot, I directed the Fifty-third Pennsylvania and Twenty-seventh Connecticut to pass out by the same route. The Sixty-sixth and Fifty-seventh New York, conducted by Lieut. Charles H. H. Broome, aide-de-camp, moved out through the next street to the eastward, and the Second Delaware and Fifty-second New York, conducted by Lieut. J. M. Faville, aide-de-camp, marched by the street next that taken by Lieutenant Broome. All these commands filed to the right at the outskirts of the town, and formed line of battle, with the Fifty-third Pennsylvania resting on Hanover street, and the Fifty-second New York on the railroad. The brigade then advanced rapidly over the crest of the hill nearest the enemy's line, under a very heavy fire of artillery from the heights, and musketry from a stone wall, sunken road, and numerous rifle-pits, charging over the division of its former commander (General French), and taking a position which was not passed by any other line during the day, though some of Kimball's men reached it.

The line was relieved about 4 p. m. (except the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, which held on until 7 p. m.) by a portion of General Sykes' division, and marched back to its former bivouac, near the river, where it rested that night and the two following days.

On the night of the 15th, the brigade, with the addition of the Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York, from General Caldwell's, relieved the pickets in rear of the town about 9 p. m., and was in turn relieved by a brigade of General Sykes' command about 3 a. m., when it recrossed the river to the camp it occupied before the attack on Fredericksburg. The Sixty-first and Sixty-fourth New York also returned to their former camp.

The regiments of the brigade fought in line, and were commanded as follows: The Fifty-third Pennsylvania, Col. John R. Brooke; Twenty-seventh Connecticut, Col. Richard S. Bostwick; Sixty-sixth New York, Capt. Julius Wehle, killed; Fifty-seventh New York, Maj. N. C. Throop, wounded; Second Delaware, Col. William P. Baily, slightly wounded, and Fifty-second New York, Col. Paul Frank.

I am gratified to state that the conduct of both officers and men of the brigade was all that could be desired. The Twenty-seventh Connecticut, having never before been under fire, and being wretchedly armed, deserve much credit. Colonels Brooke and Frank and Captain Wehle maintained the reputation for splendid courage and distinguished conduct won by them at Fair Oaks, and so well sustained in subsequent battles.

Chaplain J. W. Leek, of the Twenty-seventh Connecticut, deserves special mention. He went fearlessly into the hottest fire, cheering the regiment on in the most gallant manner.

To my staff I am under great obligations for valuable assistance; especially to Lieutenants Faville and Broome, for the handsome manner in which they aided in taking the brigade into action.

The loss of the brigade in the action of the 13th was 7 commissioned officers killed and 31 wounded; 52 enlisted men killed, 395 wounded, and 42 missing. Total, 527.*

I have the honor to be, captain, your very obedient servant,

S. K. ZOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. JOHN HANCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 71.

Report of Col. Richard S. Bostwick, Twenty-seventh Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions this day received, I proceed to furnish you a report of the movements of my regiment from the 10th to the 15th instant, inclusive:

Agreeably to orders received at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 10th, my regiment was in line and ready to move at 6.30 a. m. When ordered, I joined the remainder of the brigade, and moved forward to a hollow, where the brigade remained until about 5 p. m., when it moved to a hill, beyond which it bivouacked for the night. Early next morning my command moved with the remainder of the brigade, and entered the city of Fredericksburg about 8 a. m., and halted at the place designated by the commanding officer, and remained there during that day and until the morning of the 13th instant, when, agreeably to orders, I moved my command a short distant forward until ordered to halt, which point was in the city, and elevated from the ground my command previously occupied. Here my regiment remained until about 12 m., when it was ordered forward, my instructions being to follow the Fifty-third Regiment. This regiment moved at once toward the field of battle, by the flank, which I followed in the same manner until ordered to proceed in line of battle with the brigade to which my command was and is at present attached, until ordered to give the enemy battle, which order my command faithfully executed, and, in absence of any relief, remained in a very exposed position until dark, although lamentably deficient in arms, most of my command being provided with muskets unfit for active service.

Late in the evening of that day I collected my command, first caring for the wounded that could be found, and moved them to the point from which I moved in the morning.

On the morning of the 14th, I used every effort to gather in the missing of my command and those straggling, which effort, I am happy to say, was very successful. I remained with my command at or near this point until the evening of the 15th, when I was ordered to recross the

* But see revised statement, p. 130.

Rappahannock, which order I executed, and conducted my regiment to the camp from which I started on the morning of the 10th.

My command suffered considerably in this action, the loss in killed, wounded, and missing being, as far as ascertained, about 120.* You will, doubtless, recollect that 267 of my command were doing picket duty, which left me about 350 men for other service.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RICH'D S. BOSTWICK,
Colonel, Commanding Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 72.

Report of Capt. Peter McCullough, Second Delaware Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders issued from brigade headquarters this date, I have the honor of submitting the following report:

On the morning of the 13th instant, at about 8 a. m., this regiment, with others of this brigade, was ordered on picket duty, during which we had 1 enlisted man seriously wounded.

We remained on this duty about three hours, when we were relieved and formed in line of battle on one of the principal streets of Fredericksburg. At about 12 m. of the same date, we were ordered into the engagement, and during that most terrific conflict all the officers and men of this command, without exception, behaved meritoriously, and performed the duties assigned them cheerfully and with fearlessness.

The following is a list of casualties to this regiment: Field officers wounded, 2; line officers wounded, 5; enlisted men wounded, 40; total, 47. Enlisted men killed, 6; enlisted men missing, 4. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 57.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER MCCULLOUGH,
Captain, Commanding Second Delaware Regiment.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 73.

Report of Col. Paul Frank, Fifty-second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with circular, I have the honor to report the following movements of this regiment during the time from December 10 until December 16:

The regiment left its camp-ground near Falmouth Thursday morning

* But see revised statement, p. 130.

at 6.30 o'clock; joined the brigade about 1 mile in the rear, and followed the Second Delaware in an easterly direction, in the neighborhood of the Phillips house, where it was camped for the night.

The following morning, about daybreak, it marched with the brigade across the Lacy house pontoon bridge toward the lower bridge, where it camped over night.

The following morning, Saturday, December 13, the regiment was ordered, about daybreak, together with the Second Delaware, to relieve the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, on picket along the railroad south of Fredericksburg, from which duty it was ordered back about 10 a. m., and joined the brigade in Caroline street, forming its left.

At 12.30 p. m. it received the order to follow the Second Delaware, in marching through one of the side streets, along the railroad, deploying into line of battle on the other side of the Telegraph road. It advanced in line, forming the left of the brigade, up to about 200 yards in front of a white house, near to the Telegraph road, where it relieved a command composed of several small portions of different regiments.

In advancing, the regiment was exposed to a destructive shell fire, and sustained, before coming in position, heavy losses.

The above-named ground was held by the regiment for four and one-half hours. After about three hours, all the ammunition had been expended, even that of the killed and wounded on the ground.

Just in time to keep up the fire, several small regiments arrived, and, to strengthen the position, I kept the rest of this regiment under arms, with fixed bayonet. About 4.30 o'clock new troops arrived at the ground, and I ordered the men, by small squads (to avoid a concentration of fire), about 200 yards back, on the railroad track, from which place I detached Lieutenant Ehrichs, of this regiment, to find ammunition, in order to retake my place again in the front.

Lieutenant Ehrichs, on his return, reported that one of the aides-de-camp of Major-General Sumner informed him that the nearest place of getting ammunition was near the river, and that the regiment should march down and join the part of the brigade already there. Complying with this order, I marched to the named place, where I arrived at dark, and reported the regiment, had the arms cleaned, and new ammunition issued immediately.

The regiment went into battle with 151 men and 15 officers, and lost, killed, 1 officer (Charles Laty, adjutant) and 5 men; wounded, 1 officer (First Lieut. E. L. M. Ehlers) and 36 enlisted men.

The following days, Sunday and Monday, the regiment camped on its first camp-ground, and marched, together with the Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers, the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, and the Second Delaware Volunteers, to relieve the brigade of General Ferrero, on picket, at about 9 p. m., from which position it was relieved at about 3 a. m. Tuesday, December 16, by one brigade of General Sykes, returning across the Lacy house bridge to its former camp-ground, near Falmouth.

It gives me great satisfaction to state that men and officers showed themselves most gallant and brave, though being schooled in every battle since the battle of Fair Oaks. The standing of the regiment is fully worthy to be honorably mentioned.

Second Lieutenant Ehrichs and Second Lieutenant Frank brought up the colors, with Sergeant Reinhard, after the color-bearer fell seriously wounded, and guarded the colors, utterly exposed to the fire of the enemy.

Also I must mention the gallant conduct of Sergeant Huber, of Com-

pany A. First Lieutenant Ehlers, who was seriously wounded three times, showed himself in the most gallant manner, and I wish that the case pending against him for absence without leave may be dropped.

I remain, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL FRANK,

Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-second Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 74.

Report of Capt. James W. Britt, Fifty-seventh New York Infantry.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that this regiment, in pursuance to orders, moved at 1 a. m. on the 11th instant to support the engineers in laying the bridge near the Lacy house, and opposite the city of Fredericksburg. About 4 a. m. the enemy's sharpshooters opened fire upon us from their concealment in the houses and behind the walls in the city. Being in an exposed place, and the mist adding to the security of the enemy's position, our situation was a very disagreeable one, and our loss considerable.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, commanding the regiment, was wounded soon after the fire of the enemy opened, and taken from the field. About 8 o'clock, the enemy's fire having been silenced, and having nearly exhausted our ammunition, we were relieved by the Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteers, when we returned to our former camp.

About 2 p. m. we were ordered to join the brigade then lying in the vicinity of the Phillips house, where we bivouacked for the night. After crossing the pontoon bridge at an early hour the next morning, we remained under arms on the river bank until sunset, and bivouacked in the same position. Forming with the remainder of the brigade on the morning of the 13th, we remained under arms from half an hour before daybreak until 12, when the regiment moved to the front, crossing the railroad by the right flank, under a heavy fire from infantry and artillery, until our right rested upon the left of the Sixty-sixth New York Volunteers, when we moved by the left flank in line of battle toward the enemy's works, until we reached the crest of a small hill, and within 60 yards of the enemy, who were protected by a stone wall running parallel to our lines. The men were ordered to lie down and return the enemy's fire. After lying in this position for three hours and a half, under a most terrific fire of artillery and musketry, the regiment, being relieved, was withdrawn to the shelter of the town, reoccupying the original position on the bank of the river.

Major Throop being severely wounded, the command of the regiment, reduced to 84 men present, devolved upon me. In this position we remained, constantly under arms, until the evening of the 15th, when, at 10 p. m., we relieved the pickets of the first line, and were in turn relieved by the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteers at about 2 a. m. of the 16th; after which we crossed the pontoon bridge and returned to camp near Falmouth, vacated on the 11th instant.

Our loss in the two engagements was 9 out of 17 officers, and more than one-third of the men present for duty.*

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* But see revised statement, p. 130.

During both engagements, I am happy to say the command fully sustained its previous reputation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES W. BRITT,

Captain, Comdg. Fifty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 75.

Report of Lieut. James G. Derrickson, Sixty-sixth New York Infantry.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 16, 1862.

SIR: The fortune of war has devolved upon me the task of forwarding a report of the part which the Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers took in the recent battles at Fredericksburg, Va.

December 11, the Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, under command of Lieut. Col. James H. Bull, left the camp which we now occupy at 1.30 a. m., and at 2.30 a. m. took position on the north bank of the Rappahannock, on the right of the Lacy house.

The Fifty-seventh New York Volunteers was on our immediate left, and to these two regiments the support of the engineers in the construction of the upper pontoon bridge was intrusted. Between 5 and 6 a. m. the enemy opened a brisk fire of musketry upon the engineers and the regiments supporting them. The men were ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Bull to reserve their fire until daylight, when they could fire with effect, which order was obeyed, although the regiment was subjected to a heavy fire.

About 8 a. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, while zealously and unflinchingly performing his duty, received a mortal wound. Capt. Julius Wehle then assumed command. The fire of the enemy's riflemen had by this time ceased, with the exception of a few scattering shots, and our batteries on the hill above were vigorously shelling the town. During the bombardment numbers of our shell burst prematurely. Among the victims of this unfortunate occurrence were two brave and efficient officers, Capt. John P. Dodge and Lieut. James Switzer, Company D, the former mortally and the latter severely wounded. Several enlisted men were also wounded from the same cause.

About 3 p. m. the regiment was relieved, and took position in rear of a battery about one-fourth of a mile from the river. Finally we were marched to the woods on the right of General Sumner's headquarters, where we bivouacked for the night.

December 12, the regiment shortly after daylight crossed the river at the upper pontoon bridge, and remained in the city on the river bank near the lower bridge during the day and night.

December 13, at 9 a. m., marched to the main street of the city, and stood under arms until 12 m., when we moved toward the enemy, debouched from the town, and formed on the plain in line of battle. Here the regiment was halted, in order to form on the left of the Twenty-seventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. Here a fearful fire of artillery, both direct and enfilading, thinned our ranks, and here, too, the regiment lost its commander, Captain Wehle, an officer who had proved himself a true soldier in many a previous fight. Capt. John S. Hammell now assumed command, and, in compliance with orders, the regiment

took the place of the One hundred and eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, and advanced to the rise of ground in front of the stone wall which sheltered the infantry of the enemy. During the advance the movements of the left wing were much impeded by a board fence, which was very difficult to remove or scale. Here many casualties occurred. Capt. John F. Bartholf, while endeavoring to remedy the slight confusion incident to the meeting of this obstacle, in the face of a murderous fire, was wounded. Capt. John S. Hammell, then commanding the regiment, while encouraging the men, also fell wounded. The command of the regiment now devolved upon me. The men, after expending their supply of ammunition (60 rounds), gradually retired and formed line in the town.

The conduct of both officers and men is beyond all criticism. The gaps in our ranks, caused by the combined fire of the enemy's artillery and infantry, were quietly and quickly closed up, and the regiment advanced steadily to its work, and only when out of ammunition did it retire.

It were injustice, perhaps, to make comparisons as to the conduct of the brave officers and men engaged, but the conduct of First Lieut. John McNeill merits special mention. His coolness and unflinching bravery under fire cannot be excelled.

Among the enlisted men the conduct of Sergt. Maj. Daniel Banta and Principal Musician Daniel Barrett stand pre-eminent.

The loss in the actions of December 11 and 13 was 75, and among these 6 commissioned officers, 5 of whom were the senior officers of the regiment. In consequence of this severe loss in officers, I am unable to give a full report of the actions in which we were engaged, as I am unaware of the orders received by the several officers commanding the regiment.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. DERRICKSON,

Adjutant, Comdg. Sixty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—As the above report was hurriedly made out, the name of First Lieut. George H. Ince, acting quartermaster of the regiment, was omitted among the names of officers mentioned for meritorious conduct. In the engagement of the 11th instant he acted well, and on the 13th instant fell in the ranks of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and fought with them until he found his regiment.

No. 76.

Reports of Col. John R. Brooke, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the substance of the occurrences through which my regiment passed during the recent battle of Fredericksburg:

On the morning of the 11th of December, we moved out of Falmouth before daylight, and, joining the brigade, were marched to a position near the Phillips house, where we remained all night. Early next morning we marched down to and over the bridge into Fredericksburg. Shortly after arriving at our assigned position in the town, the regiment was advanced as skirmishers, and, meeting the skirmishers of the enemy on the outskirts of the town, drove them back, losing 1 man

during the action. About 2 o'clock, the regiment being relieved, was withdrawn, and joined the brigade on the river bank, where it remained all night.

The following morning, December 13, we were drawn up in line in Main street. At 12.30 p. m. I received the order of Colonel Zook to march up the railroad, and upon reaching the outskirts of town to bear to the right and form in rear of General French's last line, which being done in good order, the line advanced to the front, passed the junction of the roads, and moved steadily forward to within 60 yards of the enemy's rifle-pits, the whole advance being made under a deadly shower of canister and musket balls. Finding it impossible to advance farther, I threw the right wing into and behind the houses, beyond the forks of the road; then gradually withdrawing the left, I threw the whole force remaining behind and into the houses referred to, keeping up an incessant fire upon the enemy's lines, until the cartridges were all exhausted. During the action the right was severely assailed, and sending to the colonel commanding notice of the fact, I soon saw the gallant Colonel Miles, of General Caldwell's brigade, coming to my support. I directed him to place his regiment on the right of the road, which he immediately did, but not a moment too soon, as the enemy were evidently trying to turn our right. I sent several times for relief to the colonel commanding, one officer being shot down while carrying the message. As none came, I did not retire, but, when all the ammunition of living, dead, and wounded was exhausted, fixed bayonets, and stood fast, determined to hold the point to the last. After a time, I went in person to Colonel Owen, commanding a brigade in General Howard's division, and asked for men, to return the fire of the enemy, which was harassing us greatly. The men were sent, and did good service.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of my officers and men. Captains Coulter and Eicholtz and Lieutenants (commanding companies) Shields, Potts, and Smith were badly wounded, while gallantly leading on their men. Lieutenant Cross fell mortally wounded, while bravely cheering on the men. The wounded invariably threw their cartridge-boxes to their comrades before leaving the field, and would then retire alone.

Of those who escaped unhurt I cannot speak too well. It is sufficient that they did their duty. I would respectfully request honorable mention of Lieut. W. D. W. Miller, aide-de-camp, of General Hancock's staff, whose gallantry is beyond all praise. I would also add that the Twenty-seventh Connecticut Volunteers deserve all praise for the gallant manner in which they conducted themselves. The colonel commanding knows well how hard the men fought, it being directly under his own eye.

Lists of killed and wounded have already been sent forward. I will only say that my loss was 155.

I also found men of Kimball's brigade in the front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel Fifty-third Pennsylvania.

Lieut. CHARLES P. HATCH,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from headquarters right grand division, I proceeded, on the morning of Decem-

ber 17, 1862, with a large detail of the different regiments of the command, to the battle-field in front of Fredericksburg, Va., where I found and buried 913 of our soldiers, and brought to this side of the river the bodies of 5 officers, making a total of 918. Nearly all the dead were stripped entirely naked by the enemy.

I would also report that those bodies nearest the enemy's works were recognized as belonging to Kimball's brigade, of French's division, and to the different regiments of Hancock's division. The burying occupied two days.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. BROOKE,
Colonel Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 77.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division during the 11th, 13th, and 14th instant:

On the 11th, in accordance with orders from General Couch, I marched from my present camp at 6.30 a. m., in order of brigades, as follows: Colonel Hall's, Colonel Owen's, and General Sully's, and proceeded to vicinity of the Lacy house. The batteries were guided to the same point, and Hazard's Rhode Island Battery sent to General Hunt, by whom it was placed in position on the bank of the river, and fired to cover the bridge-builders just south of the Lacy house.

General Couch ordered me, at 8 a. m., to detach a brigade to report to General Woodbury at the same house near the river; I did so at once. The brigade (Colonel Hall's) was moved forward and established. The rest of the division was kept under cover from the enemy's shell. There we waited for the completion of the bridge until about 3 p. m., when Colonel Hall, not waiting for the bridge, with the Seventh Michigan, under the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter, effected the crossing in boats. The Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts followed in boats, and drove the rebel infantry from behind their covers in rifle-pits and cellars, and took some 30 or 40 prisoners. These regiments covered the bridge head while the engineers finished their work.

About sunset the bridge was ready, the last of the Twentieth just having gained the opposite shore. Colonel Hall was ordered to throw the rest of his brigade into the city. Meanwhile General Couch had directed me to bring up the rest of my division. The crossing on the bridge commenced, and was kept up till, just at dark, the left of General Sully's brigade was placed in position. The enemy took up successfully covers, from which he brought a sharp fire upon Colonel Hall's troops, which he moved forward, seizing the streets to the right. Colonel Owen formed the Second Brigade on Colonel Hall's left, and cleared his front by skirmishers.

Just as soon as I got a firm hold on the town, I made my dispositions for the night. Every regiment was under artillery fire, and Hall's and

Owen's exposed to musketry, during this affair. Our loss, as estimated, was about 40 killed and 160 wounded in the two leading brigades.

On the morning of the 12th, I moved General Sully and Colonel Owen to the front, and took possession of the ridge near the town. Colonel Hawkins, of General Willcox's command, had crossed the lower bridge with a brigade the night before, and, in conjunction with my division, held the entire town at daybreak of the 12th. During the day I concentrated my command on the right, and placed them as much under cover as possible, and remained, picketing my front and right, till the 13th.

During the forenoon of the 13th, General Whipple relieved a part of my pickets. One regiment and two companies of another were detained to strengthen him without my knowledge at the time. Before the engagement commenced, General Couch carefully instructed me to hold my command in hand, and wait his orders either to move to the support of General Hancock or be sent elsewhere, as the exigencies of the day might demand.

At about 12.55 p. m. I was ordered to move to the right of Hancock and attack the works there, debouching on the right of the Plank road, where I had already located a company of sharpshooters, of General Sully's command, to pick off the enemy's cannoneers within range. This order was immediately countermanded by General Couch, and I was sent to support General Hancock. My command was moved out, Colonel Owen's brigade in front. He was ordered by me to cross the bridge over the mill-race, which is just outside of the town, moving on Hanover street by the flank, left in front. As soon as he reached a plowed field on the left of the road, he was to deploy and move forward in line of battle. This he did in fine style. He moved, without breaking his line, to the vicinity of a small brick house, where he halted, because unsupported, and, fearing he should lose ground, caused the men to lie down. He was now within 100 yards of the enemy's first line. I sent him word to hold what he had got, and to push forward the first opportunity, and not to fire, except when he had something to fire at. Colonel Hall, meanwhile, following Colonel Owen by the flank, was ordered by General Couch, both directly and through me, to deploy to the right of Hanover street, which he did. He made several bold attempts to storm the enemy's rifle-pits, but the concentrated fire of artillery and infantry was too much to carry men through. He kept what ground he got. I held General Sully in the outskirts of the town, ready to support or relieve either brigade. Colonel Hall sent for reenforcements, stating that his ammunition was getting low. General Sully sent him two regiments, which prolonged his line to the right. Another of General Sully's was deployed on the left of the road, and afterward endeavored to re-enforce Colonel Owen.

This, then, was the condition of things at 4 p. m.: Owen extending from the road which prolonged Hanover street to General Willcox's command; Hall extending from the same road to the right. Now a brigade of General Humphreys' division formed in my rear. Hazard's battery (Company B, Rhode Island Artillery) was sent forward across the mill-race, took position just in rear of Owen's line, and fired briskly. Captain Hazard's conduct was equal to anything I ever saw on a field of battle. With the loss of 16 men *hors de combat*, he drove up cowardly reluctants to help him move and serve his guns. General Humphreys desired him to cease firing, when the general gallantly led forward his men. They reached my line, a portion passed it a little, met a tremendous volley of musketry and grape, and fell back. One of my regi-

ments, the One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, went with him. All were rallied at the mill-race ravine. As soon as the battery ceased it was withdrawn, as also was Captain Frank's New York Battery, which had followed Hazard's, and did good service near the same advanced ground.

After several ineffectual attempts to carry the enemy's works, darkness came on and the firing subsided. My division remained out to the front, and was not withdrawn until relieved by Generals Sykes, Hall, and Sully, about 12, and Owen reached his place in town about 2 a. m.

Again on the following night I was ordered to relieve General Sykes. I chose five regiments, and put them under command of Colonel Morgan, First Minnesota. In the night two companies of the Nineteenth Maine worked vigorously, and covered the regiments to the left of the road with rifle-pits for their skirmishers.

About 1 p. m. on the 15th, the enemy opened a new battery on the right of the picket line, and drove some two or three regiments from their position. Nearly all communication with the town was cut off by sharpshooters, but brave men of the Eighty-second New York and First California reoccupied all the important points, and held them until relieved.

I received orders from General Couch, on the night of the 15th, to commence some works to protect the troops against shells. A small party had broken the ground, under direction of General Sully, when, between 8 and 9 p. m., orders came to relieve my working party and move across the river. As soon as my picket regiments had joined their brigades, they were moved to their old camp, near Falmouth.

For gallantry, steadiness under fire, and constancy, I commend my division. I honor the fallen and sympathize with the wounded. The officers have cordially co-operated with me and the men have done nobly. I will mention but few, leaving the rest to brigade commanders, whose commendations I heartily indorse.

Colonel Hall, of the Seventh Michigan, commanding the Third Brigade, receives from me the most unqualified recommendation to the post of a general officer. For gallantry and good service he is not excelled.

Colonel Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, commanding the Second Brigade, has been warmly recommended by General Sedgwick and myself. Again let me show him as a man who cannot be outdone on the battle-field. His horse was killed under him.

It is unnecessary to call attention to General Sully, always cool, and especially so at the late battle, where he received a slight wound.

I call attention to Captain Arnold, who commanded Tompkins' battery (A), Rhode Island Artillery. He had a good position, near Hanover street, in the suburbs, and used his rifled guns effectively in silencing different batteries of the enemy.

My adjutant-general and aides did everything possible to assist me, and neither shrank from exposure. Their horses were wounded, but themselves unhurt, except Lieut. C. H. Howard, who had a slight wound in the leg.

Lieuts. H. N. Stinson and A. T. Atwood are highly commended by the brigade commanders for their fearless conduct under fire.

Captain Whittlesey accompanied me to the front to cheer each regiment just as the action closed on the evening of the 13th.

Lieutenant Steele, ordnance officer, showed diligence in keeping the artillery and infantry supplied with ammunition during the action.

Captain Batchelder, quartermaster, and Captain Smith, commissary of subsistence, promptly brought up supplies when required.

The adjutant and aides of General Couch met me with clear and definite orders from himself, which I endeavored to fulfill.

I met General French just before the action, and consulted with him and with General Hancock just as I pushed in my first and second brigades. His suggestions enabled me to take my position for his support, and for the relief of his decimated command.

Herewith I send a nominal list of the killed, wounded, and missing. Aggregate loss in the division: Officers killed, 8; enlisted men killed, 102; officers wounded, 56; enlisted men wounded, 634, and missing, 77. Total, 877.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Second Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
December 19, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to state that the Seventh Michigan passed over not far from 3 p. m. The Nineteenth Massachusetts followed immediately, at about 3.30 p. m., it having been necessary for the boats to cross twice with the Seventh Michigan. The boats crossed three times to carry over the Nineteenth. The bridge was commenced after the Nineteenth had crossed, and completed at sunset, about 4.30. The Twentieth followed the Nineteenth in boats before the bridge was completed. No other regiments crossed in boats.

A company of sharpshooters, Captain Plumer's, from General Sully's command, covered the crossing from this bank.

The Seventh Michigan lost 1 officer and 2 men killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter and 13 men wounded.

The Nineteenth Massachusetts having lost two regimental commanders, it cannot be ascertained with certainty what its losses were in that affair separate from the battles following. Colonel Hall thinks there were about 10 killed and about 28 wounded.

The Twentieth Massachusetts lost 1 officer and 19 men killed and 4 officers and 73 men wounded.

Total loss, 2 officers and 31 men killed and 5 officers and 114 men wounded.

The Fifty-ninth New York first crossed the bridge at sunset, and lost 1 officer killed and 3 wounded, and 3 men killed and 19 wounded.

The latter regiment should be embraced with the others. It is impossible to separate those killed and wounded in actual crossing from those killed and wounded in the fight on the shore. I embrace the whole affair on the evening of the 11th with reference to these regiments. It should be remembered that Colonel Owen's brigade was also engaged in the fight on other streets on the left.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

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* But see revised statement, p. 130.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SECOND ARMY CORPS,
December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to recommend, for promotion to brigadier-generals of volunteers, Col. Norman J. Hall, Seventh Michigan, Col. J. T. Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania, and Col. T. G. Morehead, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania.

These officers have been recommended before for the same positions. In the late battles near Fredericksburg they have fully sustained their record.

I think the Seventh Michigan Regiment, as also the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, deserve honorable and public mention for gallantry in crossing the river and securing a foot-hold in the town of Fredericksburg on the evening of the 11th instant.

Very respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

No. 78.

Report of Capt. William A. Arnold, Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor respectfully to report that I assumed command of this battery on the morning of the 13th instant, in the streets of Fredericksburg. The first section, under the command of Lieutenant Dwight, was ordered to the front, and put in position about 1 p. m., with orders to direct the fire of his guns on the batteries of the enemy then enfilading on infantry with their fire. The section was put into position in the back part of the city, between two houses. About 2 p. m. I received orders to move up, with the rest of the battery I put in position, on the left of the first section, by order of the chief of artillery, with orders to fire upon the rifle-pits of the enemy, and support an attacking column of our infantry, I think, under General Hancock. I opened with spherical case shot, and fired rapidly until our troops fell back. I then fired only at stated intervals at the rifle-pits, until about 4 p. m., when I saw a body of the enemy's infantry on the hill behind the rifle-pits. I fired on them until they disappeared. Shortly after, the enemy opened fire upon me from a battery on the same hill, to which I replied, firing slowly and carefully until dark, when the firing ceased. Remained in position all night.

On the morning of the 14th, did not fire until fired upon by the enemy with a 30-pounder Parrott gun, a solid shot from which struck a limber, smashing the ammunition box, hounds, one wheel, killing 2 horses, and wounding a driver. I replied, and, after firing a few rounds, the fire of the enemy ceased. I also ceased firing, and did not fire again during the day. Soon after discovered that the axle-tree of one of my gun carriages was broken. I sent the carriage back over the river to have it repaired. It was not repaired in time to join the battery on that side of the river. Remained in position all night.

On the 15th, did not fire a gun. Remained in position all day. Was not fired upon by the enemy.

Received orders about 9 p. m. to cross the river and park near the Lacy house. I sent the caissons ahead, and followed soon after with the pieces. Just before the head of the column reached the bridge, the axle-tree of the leading piece broke, letting the gun fall upon the ground. The gun was at once slung under the limber and brought over, leaving the carriage until I could send for it. After parking the battery, a detachment of men was sent after the carriage, and it was brought over.

On the morning of the 16th, marched back to old camp, occupied by the battery before the engagement.

Officers and men behaved splendidly. Where all did so well, it is impossible to particularize. Below please find a list of loss of men, horses, and material; also of ammunition expended.*

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. ALBERT ARNOLD,

Captain, Commanding Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 79.

Report of Capt. John G. Hazard, Battery B, First Rhode Island Artillery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Wednesday, 10th instant, I received orders to put my battery in light marching order preparatory to removing early on the following day.

At daybreak on the morning of the 11th instant, received orders from Capt. C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery, chief of artillery, Second Corps, to move my command toward the Rappahannock, halting in rear of the Lacy house, under cover of a hill. At 9.30 a. m. was ordered to report to Col. C. H. Tompkins, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, and placed my battery in position on the bluff to the right of the Lacy house, overlooking the city of Fredericksburg. During the day I expended 384 rounds of solid shot upon the enemy's sharpshooters, rifle-pits, and covers, lining the opposite bank of the river. At dark I withdrew my battery, by orders of Captain Morgan, about 1,000 yards, and went into park.

On the morning of the 12th, at 6 o'clock, I received orders from Captain Morgan to cross the river with my battery and report to General Howard. Crossed the river at 7 a. m., and formed in column of sections on the bank near the river. I remained in this position until 10 a. m. of the 13th, when I moved out, by orders of General Howard, in column of pieces on Caroline street. At 3.45 I received orders from Captain Morgan to take my battery (with the guns to the front) on the double-quick and place them in position on an eminence some 150 or 200 yards in front of the enemy's rifle-pits. I placed the center and left sections on the brow of the hill, and the right section in the road, about 30 yards

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 enlisted men wounded, 3 horses killed; 1 wheel, 1 limber, and 1 gun carriage lost or destroyed; 707 spherical case and 30 percussion shells expended.

in advance of the other sections, and opened on the enemy with solid shot from the center and left sections and shells from the right. I continued firing with rapidity for forty-five minutes, when General Humphreys requested me to cease firing, that he might charge through my battery with his brigade on the enemy's work. After the infantry passed, I withdrew my battery, by order of Captain Morgan, to my old position in the city. Before getting in battery, and during the engagement, I sustained a loss of 16 men and 12 battery horses; also the horses of Lieutenants Bloodgood, Milne, and my own were shot. Owing to the loss of my horses, I was forced to leave one limber on the field, and withdrew the left piece of the left section by hand. After arriving in my old position, I asked if any sergeant would volunteer to go back and bring the limber from the field. Sergt. Anthony B. Horton was the first to reply, and said, "I am your man," and succeeded in bringing it in.

On the morning of the 14th, at 9 a. m., by order of Captain Morgan, I recrossed the river and reported to General Hunt, and went into park in rear of the Lacy house. I remained in that position until 12 m. of the 15th, when I returned to my old camp, near Falmouth, by order of Captain Morgan, and reported to General Howard.*

* * * * * * *

In conclusion, I would respectfully beg leave to allude to the bravery and endurance of my men, not a man quitting his post on the field.

As to the conduct of my officers, Lieutenants Adams, Bloodgood, Perrin, and Milne, I will only say I am proud to have associated with me such gallant and self-possessed officers.

I am, captain, your very obedient servant,

JOHN G. HAZARD,

Captain First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Comdg. Company B.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 80.

Report of Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent action at Fredericksburg:

Agreeably to orders from the division headquarters, I moved my brigade from camp, at about 6.30 a. m. on December 11, toward Fredericksburg, in the following order: Thirty-fourth and Eighty-second New York Volunteers, Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, and First Minnesota Volunteers; in all, including officers, 2,211 strong.

After marching about 2 miles, we were halted, by orders, under a hill in front of Fredericksburg. Two companies of the Nineteenth Maine were detached, under Major Cunningham, to support a battery on this side of the river. We remained in our position until near sunset, waiting the placing of a pontoon bridge. Subsequently we crossed, under a fire of the enemy, and occupied the city.

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* Nominal list of casualties, omitted, shows 16 enlisted men wounded.

The next morning early we moved to the outskirts of the city, on the right, beyond the position occupied by Colonel Hall's brigade, which was in advance in capturing the city, and I advanced companies of different regiments as skirmishers (the enemy's pickets retiring), and took possession of the heights near the city. The enemy disputed our movement by artillery fire, but with no serious loss on our part.

Afterward it was necessary to send forward the Eighty-second to strengthen a crest we occupied. A detachment from this regiment, under Captain Cummings, was sent to a paper mill to draw off the water from a canal supplying the mill. This was executed under fire. This difficult position my brigade held until the morning of the 13th, when the attack against the enemy's works commenced. My brigade was ordered out to the support. We moved out of the city under fire, and took a position on the right of our line of battle.

Here the Fifteenth Massachusetts was ordered to the left, to join Colonel Owen's brigade. Major Philbrick, commanding, being wounded, the command fell upon Captain Murkland, senior officer present, Captain Watson having been taken sick; and here, also, Dr. Haven, their surgeon, in his anxiety to be near his regiment, exposed himself unnecessarily and was killed.

I was stationed on the Plank road, exposed to the enemy's batteries, but I managed to find good shelter for my brigade. A battery was stationed on the right of me, supported by part of my command. By order, I soon after deployed to the right, in order to charge; but, after having taken position, this order was countermanded, and I moved to the brigade engaged on my left. I here placed my men, with orders to lie down.

I had detached the First Minnesota to support the battery on my right, as I found the enemy's infantry was threatening it. The rest of the brigade I placed in as good a position as possible to be of service, and protected at the same time from a murderous fire; but a brigade of another division was placed, closed *en masse*, in my rear, which drew a heavy fire of artillery, causing them to fall back and a heavy loss to my brigade. We held the position, no man falling back, till 12 o'clock that night, when we were relieved by other troops.

Here I should state that the Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers found a color belonging to none of my regiments, thrown away in a most cowardly manner by some regiment unknown. I would recommend that the Thirty-fourth be allowed to keep this color.

On the night of the 14th, the First Minnesota and Fifteenth Massachusetts were ordered on picket in a dangerous position, which they held till relieved next night; though during the day of the 15th the enemy's fire caused other regiments, on their right, not belonging to my brigade, to fall back. I was ordered, with the rest of the brigade, to the support. I placed the Nineteenth Maine on the right, under cover of houses; the Eighty-second in houses in front. Lieutenant Murphy, in command of two companies of this regiment, I sent down the road to occupy a house on the right of the First Minnesota; this they did in gallant style, under a galling fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

I am happy to state my loss is not so severe as in many other brigades. It is as follows: Killed—officers, 1; enlisted men, 14; wounded—officers, 5; enlisted men, 70; missing, enlisted men 14. Total, 104.*

It would be impossible for me to make any distinction in the conduct of the regiments of the brigade; but it may, however, be my duty to

* But see revised statement, p. 130.

especially notice the Nineteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, who for the first time smelt gunpowder, and apparently did not dislike the smell of it.

My thanks are due to Captain McCallum, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and my aide, Lieutenant King. The first was severely wounded in the action of the 12th.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 81.

Report of Col. Frederick D. Sewall, Nineteenth Maine Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of this regiment during the engagement in and near Fredericksburg since the 11th instant:

In accordance with orders from brigade headquarters, Companies B and D, under command of Major Cunningham, were detached to support a battery on the north bank of the river. The balance of the regiment moved with the brigade, and participated in the movements of the army under the direction and eye of the general.

In the action of Saturday, the regiment took position at 2.30 p. m., near the mill on the extreme right, and occupied this position until 12.30 a. m. of the 14th, when it was relieved by a battalion of United States infantry.

The loss in my regiment was 10 wounded and 7 missing.

I desire particularly to call the attention of the general to the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Heath. He commanded the regiment from Sunday morning until its return to camp, and during those and the previous days evinced a coolness and firmness worthy of especial commendation. I also commend Lieutenant Haskell, my adjutant, for good conduct and bravery under fire.

Mr. Palmer, my chaplain, deserves to be mentioned for assiduously attending the regiment and caring for the wounded. All the line officers behaved well. Should I particularize, perhaps I might do injustice to some.

Dr. Billings was detached for duty at the division hospital, but rendered valuable assistance in the regiment as opportunity offered. Dr. Levensaler, assistant surgeon, was prompt and efficient in his proper duties.

The companies detached to support batteries have not yet been relieved, and no report has been received from the officer commanding that detachment.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. D. SEWALL,
Colonel Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

Captain MCCALLUM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 82.

Report of Capt. Charles H. Watson, Fifteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance to orders received on the morning of the 11th, the regiment, under my command, left camp with 287 men and 16 officers, including sharpshooters, which were detached, the doings of which will be reported by their captain. We marched about 2 miles, when we halted. About sundown we took up our line of march in the rear of the Eighty-second New York, and crossed the Rappahannock, where we formed a line of battle, our right resting upon the left of the bridge, our line extending along the bank of the river, covering the Thirty-fourth New York, which was in our advance.

The next morning we received orders to march up the street, the First Minnesota leading. After advancing one square, we filed to the right and marched toward the outskirts of the town, where we formed a line of battle, covering the First Minnesota. Orders came to throw out a company of skirmishers. Company A, under command of Lieutenant Jorgenson, was detailed and duly posted. While taking their position, they captured 3 rebel prisoners, who were forwarded to the brigade commander. We then received orders from the general commanding to move. Here Major Philbrick assumed command. We moved one square to the left, and formed a line of battle on Princess Anne street, our right resting on the corner of Fauquier street. Company B was here detailed as a support to Company A. At dark, Companies C, H, and G were sent to relieve Companies A and B, under command of Capt. John Murkland, of Company G.

These companies were relieved the next morning at 9 a. m. by two companies of the Nineteenth Maine. The remaining companies of the regiment were sent to the relief of the First Minnesota as pickets. These companies were soon called in, when the regimental line was formed on Fauquier street, the right resting on the corner of Princess Anne street.

We were here ordered to relieve the pickets of Colonel Owen. On our march, which was a double-quick step, a shell from the enemy passed through our lines, killing Surg. S. F. Haven, jr., and wounding color-sergeant, color-corporal, and surgeon's orderly. The regiment halted in the road near the front, when the major commanding went in search of the pickets to relieve, and was at this time wounded by one of the enemy's sharpshooters. Capt. John Murkland, of Company G, the senior captain present, took command, and finding the regiment was exposed to the enemy's sharpshooters, they having already wounded many of our men, he moved the regiment to the left of the road, under cover of the hill. We were here ordered to remain by an aide of Colonel Owen, though exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy. While here, Hazard's battery took position on the crest of the hill, and, being in want of men to manage the pieces, they called on Captain Murkland for volunteers. This was quickly responded to by 10 privates, although the battery was under a heavy fire from the enemy's sharpshooters and batteries. We were soon ordered by General Howard to the front.

We went up the road and took our position on the left of the First California, Colonel Morehead, where we remained until 1 o'clock the next morning, when we were relieved by a battalion of regulars. We retired to our old position on Princess Anne street, where we remained until

9 o'clock the next morning. The brigade then took up its line of march, the Fifteenth leading, and halted, the right resting on the railroad, and there remained until 8 p. m., when we received orders to report to Colonel Morgan, of the First Minnesota. We marched to the front and relieved a battalion of regulars, our right resting on the left of the First Minnesota, all resting on the left of the road.

During the night the regiment was occupied in throwing up rifle-pits, and all of the next day was kept close to the ground by the enemy's sharpshooters and batteries, which wounded many of our men. We were not relieved from picket, but were ordered by the general commanding the brigade to report back to our old camp.

The regiment lost in killed, 5; wounded, 25; missing, 2. Among the wounded were Adjt. J. Harris Hooper and Lieutenant Bradley.

This report includes the commands of Captain Watson, Major Philbrick, and Captain Murkland.

All of which is respectfully submitted to brigade headquarters.

CHARLES H. WATSON,

Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

No. 83.

Report of Capt. William Plumer, First Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

The company was detached from the Fifteenth Regiment December 11, and ordered to the front, to protect the engineer corps in laying the pontoon bridge. This service they attended to. On the passage of the river they accompanied the Fifteenth, and encamped with them at night.

Next morning, at 4 o'clock, was ordered to the extreme front on picket duty. The company was again detached from the Fifteenth about 11 o'clock, and ordered on special duty, as sharpshooters, to pick off the enemy's artillerists, and kept up so continued and effective a fire on the enemy as to engage nearly the entire attention of one of his batteries during the afternoon. At night were ordered on picket duty again.

Next morning (Sunday), our ammunition being almost exhausted, were relieved from duty by General Sully.

Monday morning, having replenished ammunition, a detachment of the company under my command was posted in front of the Gordon house, to support the Rhode Island battery, and remained there until evening. Not being able, after repeated inquiries, to find General Sully, I reported to General Humphreys as ready for any duty required, and was requested by him, unless otherwise ordered, to report at the Gordon house again the next morning. At 12 o'clock received orders to cross the river. Did so, and returned immediately to the former camp of the company.

Every member of the company present and fit for duty faithfully did his duty, especially Sergeant Clements, acting as orderly. Robert Wilson was slightly wounded by a shell. James N. Archer is reported as missing. The above is all the loss the company suffered.

WILLIAM PLUMER,

Captain First Company Massachusetts Sharpshooters.

No. 84.

Report of Col. George N. Morgan, First Minnesota Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

In accordance with Paragraph 742 of the Army Regulations, I have the honor of submitting a report of the part taken by my regiment in the occupation of the city of Fredericksburg and the actions following thereupon.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 11th instant, I received orders from the general commanding brigade to have my command in readiness to march at 6.30 a. m., at which time the regiment marched from this camp and formed upon the left of the brigade, and, after a march of about 2½ miles, reached a covered position near the point intended for crossing the Rappahannock River, and there halted until 5 p. m., awaiting the completion of the pontoon bridge. The regiment then crossed upon the bridge into the city of Fredericksburg under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and a dropping fire from his sharpshooters, stationed in buildings in the city. Darkness coming on, the men bivouacked in the first street from the river, the enemy during the most of the night keeping up a scattering fire from adjacent buildings.

At daybreak on the morning of the 12th, we resumed the advance into the city and occupied it without further opposition, the enemy having retired to his works upon the eminence to the rear of the town. During this day and the night following, this regiment performed picket duty, being a portion of the time under a heavy artillery fire, in which 2 men were wounded.

On the morning of the 13th instant, they were relieved from picket, and were shortly afterward ordered to the front to take part in the action then progressing. Placed upon the right of the brigade, and marching by the right flank, the regiment took position in front and in support of Kirby's battery, upon an elevated ridge at the right of our line of battle. In this position the regiment was, for several hours, exposed to a tremendous cannonade of the enemy, who apparently concentrated their fire upon Kirby's guns and this regiment. Fortunately we escaped serious loss, the only casualties being 1 officer and 6 enlisted men wounded. Night coming on, we were ordered to a position in the rear of and in support of the picket lines, and continued to act as such support until the evening of the 14th instant, when we were again put on picket duty on a very exposed part of the battle-field near the advanced works of the enemy. Owing to the darkness and want of acquaintance with the ground, the task of establishing the line of pickets was a difficult and delicate one. In this duty, as on all occasions, I was much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Colvill and Major Adams for their aid rendered in a careful reconnaissance of the enemy's line of pickets in front.

I regret here also to mention the loss of a brave and intelligent soldier—Corporal Irvine, of Company D. He was sent, by my order, to examine a point where the sound of intrenching tools could be heard, and which we afterward ascertained to be within the rebel lines. As he did not return, it is presumed he was captured by the enemy.

On account of the exposed condition of our lines, the precaution was taken during the night to dig slight trenches to protect the men from the artillery fire, and also that of the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in rifle-pits and buildings which overlooked our position. This precau-

tion, doubtless, saved many men on the day following, when the enemy poured upon them a terrible fire, both from the front and enfilading from our right flank. This fire at one time came with such vigor and severity that three regiments upon our right fled from their position, leaving the right flank of my command completely exposed.

The conduct of my command at this trying moment is a matter of pride to me. The line officers behaved admirably, setting an example of coolness and courage which was scarcely needed by the men. Not a man showed any inclination to follow the example of those who fled.

About 9 p. m. of the 15th instant, we were relieved from picket, and, after a rest of about one hour, marched across the river again, reaching this camp about midnight.

The casualties sustained by my command during the above detailed operations were: Wounded, 2 commissioned officers and 10 enlisted men; missing, 2 enlisted men. Several others received slight wounds, but not such as to disable them for duty. The conduct of both officers and men upon all occasions was eminently praiseworthy.

I omitted to state that on the 13th, while the regiment was supporting Kirby's battery, one company (F) was detached from it, being on outpost duty still farther to the right.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. N. MORGAN,
Colonel First Minnesota Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN J. MCCALLUM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 85.

Report of Col. James A. Suiter, Thirty-fourth New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders from brigade headquarters, I would submit the following report of the part taken by my command in the movements from the 11th to 16th instant:

I received orders to march at 6.30 a. m. on the 11th. We marched to within about three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg, where we halted in rear of a high point of land until about 5 p. m.; were then moved forward to the river, and immediately crossed over under a severe fire of shell from rebel batteries on the heights beyond the city, and from musketry from rebel troops in the city. Having gained the opposite side, my regiment was moved to the right of the road on the river, protected by a high bank, the men lying down. Three of my companies were sent to picket the street at my right, with orders to closely watch the movements of the enemy.

At daylight, I moved my regiment on the first street running parallel with the river; was halted here for a few hours; was then moved to a position on Princess Anne street, sending one company to picket at or near the house on the bluff at the extreme right of the city, the enemy occasionally shelling us from their position on the heights beyond the city.

On the morning of the 13th, I was ordered to the front to support the troops then engaged with the enemy. I was ordered to put my regiment in position near the graveyard, on the outskirts of the city. We

lay in this position but a few minutes, when I was ordered to leave for another position. This was accomplished with the loss of but 1 man—Lieutenant Ransom, mortally wounded by the explosion of a shell. We moved to the left until we gained the street leading to the battle-field. In moving down this street, I lost 1 man killed.

Having gained a point, we moved by the right flank over the field on the right of the road, until we gained the hill, and took a position at the base at about 4 p. m., my line being the third, the fighting at this time becoming severe in front and to the left of my line.

About 5 p. m. General Tyler's brigade came upon the field with loud cheers. This attracting the attention of the enemy, they opened upon my line with shell, killing and wounding many of my command. General Sully, coming upon the field at this time, caused this brigade to again move off, which they did, in great confusion, by command of General Sully. I now moved my regiment to a position in rear of the brick tannery, my right resting near the Plank road. When it became dark, I threw one of my companies on the right of the road, forming a line of pickets in front of the rifle-pits of the enemy.

At about 3 a. m. I was relieved by the Fourth Regular Infantry. I returned to the city and took a position on Princess Anne street at about 4 a. m., lying in this position until 9 a. m.

On the morning of the 14th, by order, I again moved my command to near the railroad. Lay here until about 1 p. m., when I was ordered to Fauquier street, and took position upon the west side of the street. Lay here until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered to my former position, near the railroad.

At 7 p. m. detailed 75 men for fatigue duty to throw up earthworks. Being absent about one hour, they returned to the regiment, the work having been abandoned. At about 10 p. m. received an order to again fall in and return to this camp, which was accomplished, arriving at about 2 a. m. on the 16th. My loss during this time was 3 killed, 12 wounded, and 18 missing.

I take great pleasure in stating that my command behaved most gallantly during the whole time they were under the terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, not a man leaving the ranks.

I would also state that some cowardly members of a regiment, unknown, abandoned their colors, which were recovered by Captain Northup, of my regiment, and saved the disgrace of falling into the hands of the enemy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SUITER,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. J. H. PELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 86.

Report of Lieut. Col. James Huston, Eighty-second New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 291, this regiment reported promptly to General Sully, at his headquarters, at 6 o'clock on

the morning of the 11th instant, and marched with the division to within a short distance of the Rappahannock River, opposite Fredericksburg, where we remained in shelter of the rising ground until near sunset, when we passed over the pontoon bridge to that city, and took position with the brigade on the vacant ground near the river brink. Here we had 1 man slightly wounded by a rifle bullet, a current of which the enemy were pouring from the houses on the advancing regiments as they passed the bridge and marched into the streets.

At daybreak of Friday, the 12th instant, we were advanced and ordered by our general to take possession of the elevated ground on which stands the unfinished monument to the mother of Washington. Under the personal supervision and special directions of our general, we accomplished this without any casualties, and placed vedettes on a line as far forward as the monument, extending along the brow of the heights next the enemy, with a line of pickets and supports in their rear, and our reserve at the base of the height next the city. During the day the enemy's intrenched artillery kept throwing shot and shell over and into our lines of pickets and reserves without any effect on us, except killing 1 and wounding 2 of our reserves by a shell that exploded over our heads.

At about 12 m. General Patrick came to our reserve, and inquired if it were possible for us to get to a paper mill, situated in the hollow ground on the right of where we were placed, to turn off the water from the upper canal, by raising the mill sluice. The enemy's pickets were placed around this mill, but Capt. T. Cummings, with his company (H), drove them back and turned off the water. The coolness and promptitude with which this was done is, I think, very creditable to Captain Cummings and his command. At 8 p. m. we were relieved by the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, and retired to a street in the rear of this position.

On Saturday afternoon we received orders to march to the lower end of the city, in the rear of which active firing had been going on for some time previous. We halted in a yard, and two of our companies (K and G) were detached and sent to support a battery near the house of Mrs. Hemingham Harrison. We were then marched to the right of the field, where the action was going on, and took position without attracting the attention of the enemy's artillery, until a brigade came on the ground in our rear in a rather noisy manner, and making a good deal of display before they were in a position to do any service. This drew on us an enfilading fire from a battery of the enemy, intrenched, by which we lost 4 killed and 7 wounded.

At about 1 a. m. of Sunday, we were relieved by the Fourth Regiment U. S. Infantry, and returned to our former position, at the right of our line, opposite the monument. Shortly after 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, we were marched to the railway, on Princess Anne street, where we remained until Monday afternoon, when we were ordered to march toward the village under the enemy's works. Here we were posted under the personal supervision of General Sully, as follows: Our four right companies were placed in and around a house at the top of where the road descends to the village; our two left companies to support a battery on the next street toward our right, and the remaining two companies to take possession of and hold a house that had been deserted by those troops who had been ordered to occupy it previously. The enemy's pickets were in close proximity to the house, and were firing on every one who crossed any of the avenues leading to it, but Lieutenants Murphy and Huggins (who have never failed in the execution of an order), with

5 men from Company I, took possession of the house, and were soon joined by Company C, who held the house until they were relieved, at about 8 p. m. The occupying of this house was the most hazardous undertaking we had to perform. The lieutenant-colonel commanding the regiment feels grateful to Lieutenants Murphy and Huggins for the accomplishment of it.

At about 10 o'clock on Monday night we recrossed the Rappahannock with the brigade, and, in accordance with orders, encamped at this point.

Very respectfully,

JAMES HUSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighty-second New York Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN J. MCCALLUM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 87.

Report of Col. Joshua T. Owen, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, pursuant to orders from division headquarters, I moved my brigade, at 6.30 a. m. on the 11th instant, in the direction of General Sumner's headquarters.

After reaching a designated point, where my column would be covered from the enemy's fire, I halted until 3 p. m. By orders from General Howard, I moved my column in the rear of Colonel Hall's, and crossed the river at about 4 p. m., under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. Taking position upon the left of the bridge and prolonging my line of battle upon the banks of the river, I deployed skirmishers to the left and front, and moved forward to take possession of the town simultaneously with Colonel Hall, who had taken position on the right of the bridge.

The streets perpendicular to my line were enfiladed by squads of sharpshooters and the enemy's batteries located upon the hill. The houses and churches contiguous to my route were filled with sharpshooters, which rendered great caution necessary. Much time was therefore expended, and but little progress made, before darkness rendered further operations injudicious.

After dislodging most of the sharpshooters, and advancing as far as Caroline street, I established my pickets and directed the regiment to sleep on their arms.

Men and officers of the brigade deserve much credit for the gallantry with which they discharged their several duties, and I desire to especially mention Capt. Charles H. Banes, Company E, Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Robert Templeton, Company E, Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Michael Duffy, Company I, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Capt. Paul J. Hallowell, Company B, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who commanded the skirmishers, for the judicious and successful management of their men, and the rapidity with which they dislodged the enemy.

Twenty-one prisoners were captured, most of whom belonged to the

Twenty first Mississippi Regiment. A number belonging to this and other regiments in Barksdale's brigade were killed and wounded by our fire.

On the morning of the 12th, pursuant to orders from General Howard, I took a position on the extreme right of the town, my brigade constituting the second line of battle, and threw out the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers as skirmishers to the front. During the day the command was subjected to a heavy fire of shot and shell; but, by keeping the men well under cover, little execution was done.

On the morning of the 13th, I was ordered by General Howard to hold my command in readiness to lead the attack upon the enemy's left, and had assigned to me Captain Hazard's First Rhode Island Battery.

By 10 a. m. my men were in line, waiting for the signal to move forward, and Captain Hazard ready to take his position at a designated point on my right. At this juncture I received orders, through Lieut. Charles Howard, on the general's staff, to move rapidly by the left flank toward the Plank road, in order to proceed to the front and support General French's and Hancock's divisions, which were being hotly pressed by the enemy.

At 12.20 p. m. I began to move my column, and proceeded out Hanover street in the direction of the Plank road. No sooner had the head of my column reached ——— street than spherical case and shell were showered upon us from a battery which completely enfiladed the street. Kirby's battery at this moment galloped up the street to support my attack, and took position on the outer edge of the town, at a distance from the enemy's works of about 1,000 yards. The support of this battery highly elated the officers and men, and they moved forward with spirit and confidence, notwithstanding the terrible fire to which they were subjected.

At 1.10 I had deployed my column, and gave the word, "Forward, double-quick, march—guide center."

At this moment my horse was shot in the right shoulder, and had to be abandoned. As quickly as possible, after dismounting, I threw myself in front of the line, and called upon the brigade to come on, which they instantly did, when, from behind a stone wall at the base of the steep declivity; from rifle-pits on the face of the hill; from two batteries on either side of a large brick house at the top of a hill; from traverses on the right and left flanks of my line, and from a line of infantry drawn up on top of the hill, a most terrific fire was opened upon us. To my amazement, the two lines which I was told to support I found to have been almost entirely annihilated. I instantly ordered my men to halt and lie close to the ground. I dispatched Lieut. Eneas Dougherty, my aide-de-camp, to communicate to General Howard the immense strength of the works which I was ordered to take, and the impossibility of my being successful without more artillery and infantry. Just after the departure of my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Stinson, of General Howard's staff, brought me orders to hold the position I then had, and re-enforcements would speedily be sent forward. I immediately directed Lieut. Robert S. Seabury, on my staff, to deploy three companies as skirmishers in the houses to my right and front, which enfiladed the stone wall and some of the rifle-pits on the face of the hill, which he did in gallant style. This disposition of my men materially checked the enemy's fire, but gradually the fire of his artillery and infantry began to converge upon the position held by my brigade.

About 3 p. m. a heavy column was sent to advance upon the railroad to my left, and, having deployed, marched gallantly toward the enemy's

lines. I directed my men to rise and hold themselves in readiness to advance simultaneously with the line upon my left. But scarcely had we begun to move when this new line staggered, reeled, and fell back in confusion under the awful fire which was poured in upon it. Once it rallied, and moved again to the front, dismayed but not defeated. Again it gave way and fell back toward the town. I directed my men again to lie down, which they did, and my line remained unbroken.

At this juncture Captain Hazard's First Rhode Island Battery galloped to the front, came into battery about 150 yards in my rear, and opened an effective fire upon the enemy. Immediately after him came a column of infantry much stronger than the first, and advanced in line of battle, with its right considerably overlapping my left. Now the decisive hour had come; the enemy had relieved the regiments posted behind the stone wall and the men in the rifle-pits, and an additional battery had been brought to bear upon this position. His troops were being rapidly massed upon the top of the hill, and a more terrific fire than any before was opened upon our lines. Unfortunately that portion of the advancing line which overlapped my left began to fire confusedly over and at my men, still in a recumbent position. Under these circumstances it was impossible for me to get my men upon their feet as quickly as I desired, and before I was able to silence the fire in my rear, this line broke and fell back. Twice it was reformed by the personal exertions of two general officers, whom I afterward learned to be Generals Hooker and Humphreys. Each time it was reformed it advanced a little beyond where the other advance had been made, but each time the line was broken, and finally fell back to the town. Captain Hazard's battery, which had done good service in enabling me to hold my position, had suffered severely in men and horses, and retired also to the town.

I still maintained my position, and continued a fire upon the enemy until night closed in, and both sides rested on their arms. I threw out my pickets to the front on a line in advance of any point to which troops had approached during the day. I remained with my brigade upon the ground until relieved by a brigade of regulars, under command of Colonel Buchanan.

The Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Markoe commanding, did not take part in the engagement, having been detailed on most important picket duty, which, I have reason to believe, was performed with the ability which has always distinguished this regiment.

I regret to say that the One hundred and twenty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which had been temporarily attached to my brigade, fell back when the lines to my left were broken; and as Colonel Jennings, its commander, whom I understand was wounded, has made me no report, I can say nothing of their conduct, except that which came under my personal observation—that the officers and men acted well until the period of their retiring.

On Sunday, the 14th, I detailed the Seventy-first and One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers on picket duty, agreeably to orders.

On Monday, the 15th, pursuant to orders, I moved my brigade and took position on the right of Willcox's corps, to support it in the contemplated attack on the left. On that night, at about 8 o'clock, I was ordered to recross the river, which I did, and returned to our former camp ground.

I refer you to the reports of the regimental commanders for a list of

their officers who distinguished themselves, and will close my report by expressing my obligations to Colonels Baxter and Morehead and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Kane for their valuable assistance; to their field and staff officers and their line officers for the promptness with which all my orders were obeyed, and to my assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant Ferdinand M. Pleis, and to my two aides-de-camp, Lieut. Eneas Dougherty and Robert S. Seabury, for their intelligent and prompt conveyance to different points of such orders as were issued.

I desire also to speak of the conduct of this veteran brigade, which has borne a distinguished part in nine general engagements. It is entitled to, and I trust will receive, that consideration which its long service and uniform good conduct merits.

Permit me to speak in the highest terms of the First Rhode Island Battery, and to thank Captain Hazard, his officers, and men for their timely, bold, and efficient services in my support.

I desire to return my thanks to Lieutenants Stinson and Atwood, on the general's staff, for their intelligent conveyance to me of General Howard's orders under the most trying and perilous circumstances.

In conclusion, permit me to express thankfulness to God for the comparatively small loss of men and officers which I suffered.

The loss in the brigade was 27 killed, 209 wounded, and 29 missing. Total, 265.*

I remain, yours, respectfully,

JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 88.

Report of Col. Turner G. Morehead, One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA REGT.,
SECOND BRIGADE, SECOND DIVISION, SECOND CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

SIR: In pursuance to orders, I marched, on the morning of the 11th instant, to a point near Fredericksburg, Va. At about 5.30 p. m. I crossed over the Rappahannock under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. We immediately formed in line of battle on the left of the bridge. While forming the line we were considerably annoyed by sharpshooters on the left of us. Company B was detached to act as skirmishers, and clear the street to front and left. Shortly afterward Company G was detailed as a support to Company B. There was considerable firing for some time, but the companies detached, in connection with one company of the Seventy-second Regiment, finally succeeded in clearing the streets. About 20 prisoners were taken, and ten rebel mail bags, which I immediately forwarded to your headquarters. The regiment bivouacked for the night upon the ground of their line.

On the morning of the 12th instant, I marched my command to and formed in the second, or Caroline, street, where we remained under arms during the day.

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* But see revised statement, p. 130.

The morning of the 13th instant found us again under arms. About 12.30, in pursuance of orders, we marched to the front, where the battle was already raging. When within about 400 yards of the enemy's works, our line of battle was formed, under a very heavy fire of musketry and artillery, the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment being on our left and the Sixty-ninth on our right. We then moved forward in line, and took possession of a slight elevation within about 80 yards of the first line of battle of the rebels. Their first line was at the base of the hill behind a stone wall; their second line was immediately above the first, on the crest of a very steep hill; consequently, we were exposed to the fire of their two lines. The proximity of our line to the hill sheltered us from the fire of the rebel artillery, as they could not depress their pieces sufficiently to bring them to bear upon us. Their musketry fire soon told heavily upon us, and, unless wounded, not a man left his place in the line. We remained in this position until 11 o'clock in the night, when we were relieved by the Second Regiment U. S. Infantry. The command was then marched to the quarters they occupied the night previous.

At daybreak on the morning of the 14th instant, the regiment was again under arms, and remained so during the day.

On Monday, the 15th instant, the regiment remained under arms until about 6 p. m., when it was detailed for fatigue duty, with orders to report to division headquarters. While engaged in throwing up a redoubt, the order was countermanded, and the regiment was marched to its quarters. Shortly afterward, pursuant to orders, we recrossed the Rappahannock, and arrived at camp about 2 a. m.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon officers and men of my command for their unwavering courage and gallant conduct during the whole of this trying period. They did their duty well, and what more can be said?

I cannot but refer to the gallant conduct of my entire field and staff. My confidence in Lieutenant-Colonel Curry and Major Stover, by their cool and daring courage, and their unexceptionable deportment, is only increased, if possible. Asst. Surg. H. D. McLean, fully alive to the importance of his position, was always to be found alleviating the sufferings of the dying and wounded. I am also much indebted to acting adjutant, Lieut. J. C. Biggs, and Sergeant-Major Hagy for their invaluable services.

Below you will please find the number of the killed, wounded, and missing:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	5	9 60	4	9 69
Men				
Total	5	69	4	78

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. G. MOREHEAD,

Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Regiment.

Lieut. F. N. PLEIS,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 89.

Report of Col. Norman J. Hall, Seventh Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the brigade under my command during the late battle in and before Fredericksburg, Va.:

On the evening of the 10th instant, my command was designated to take the advance of the army, as soon as the bridges should be built, on the following morning. On arriving at the point where the head of the column was to rest, I received orders to report with the brigade to Brigadier-General Woodbury, commanding Engineer Brigade, at the Lacy house. The bridges were not being advanced on account of th deadly fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, posted behind buildings and in cellars and rifle-pits along the opposite bank. Two regiments were deployed (the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers) along the bank of the river to cover the bridge-builders by their fire as skirmishers, but afterward withdrew them, to enable the batteries to fire shell. After some hours of delay, Generals Hunt and Woodbury consulted with me upon the practicability of crossing troops in boats, and storming the strong points occupied by the enemy, so as to protect the heads of the pontoon bridges, of which but one had progressed to any extent. It was arranged that, under cover of a heavy artillery fire, the engineers should place boats at intervals along the bank, and provide men to row and steer them.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter, commanding Seventh Michigan Volunteers, was informed of the plan, and his regiment volunteered to be crossed and storm the town as proposed. Captain Weymouth, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts, also volunteered to support the Seventh Michigan, if required, crossing in the same way.

The first-named regiment was deployed, and took post along the bank, while the latter lined the river as sharpshooters, together with Captain Plumer's company of sharpshooters (independent), which was ordered to report to me for this object. At a signal, the batteries opened their fire, and continued with great rapidity for over half an hour, the engineer troops failing to perform their part, running away from the boats at the first fire from the enemy and seeking shelter.

No prospect appearing of better conduct, I stated to Colonel Baxter that I saw no hopes of effecting the crossing, unless he could man the oars, place the boats, and push across unassisted. I confess I felt apprehensions of disaster in this attempt, as, without experience in the management of boats, the shore might not be reached promptly, if at all, and the party lost. Colonel Baxter promptly accepted the new conditions, and proceeded immediately to arrange the boats, some of which had to be carried to the water. Lieut. C. B. Comstock, chief engineer, Army of the Potomac, directed the embarkation personally, I believe. Before the number of boats fixed upon had been loaded, the signal to cease the artillery firing was made, and I thought best to push those now ready across, rather than to wait till all were filled, and to allow the enemy to come out of his concealment from the cannonade.

The boats pushed gallantly across under a sharp fire. While in the boats, 1 man was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Baxter and several men were wounded. The party, which numbered from 60 to 70 men,

formed under the bank and rushed upon the first street, attacked the enemy, and, in the space of a few minutes, 31 prisoners were captured and a secure lodgment effected. Several men were here also wounded, and Lieutenant Emery and 1 man killed. The remainder of the regiment meanwhile crossed, and I directed the Nineteenth Massachusetts to follow and gain ground to the right, while the Seventh was ordered to push to the left. Seeing no preparations for advancing the bridge, which, according to the plan, was to have been under construction when the crossing was commenced, I went to the engineer battalion and asked the commanding officer to send down parties at once. He replied that General Woodbury was in command, and was away. I entreated that men should be instantly sent, nevertheless, but could obtain no satisfaction.

The firing in the street had now become general and quite rapid, and, as I had been informed that a brigade of the enemy had been seen moving toward the bridge head, I requested General Hunt to reopen fire upon the flanks and in advance of the party which had crossed. I afterward learned from prisoners taken that this brigade of the enemy was General Barksdale's, composed of the Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-first Mississippi Regiments. Several prisoners were taken belonging to the Eighth Florida Regiment, which was in the city.

All firing upon the bridge had been now silenced, and the bridge was rapidly completed. I reported to General Burnside directly the conduct of the engineer troops. An order for the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers to move across the bridge the instant it was down was incorrectly transmitted, so as to cause Acting Major Macy, its commanding officer, to throw it across in boats. This regiment was held in line along the bank to resist any attempts of the enemy to recover this point by an exposed movement, and the Seventh Michigan Volunteers and the Nineteenth Massachusetts Volunteers could hold against any advance through buildings.

The moment the bridge was ready, the Forty-second and Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers and the One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers moved across, and the Twentieth Massachusetts was formed in column in the street. The guide, a citizen, was killed at the head of the column. Upon attempting to cross the second street, it became evident that the enemy was in considerable force, and could only be dislodged by desperate fighting. It was fast growing dark, the troops were being crowded near the bridge head in a compact and unmanageable mass, and I was informed that the whole division was to cross to hold the city. It was impracticable, in my opinion, to attempt to relieve the press by throwing troops into the streets, where they could only be shot down, unable to return the fire. To give time to fight the enemy in his own way, I sent urgent requests to the rear to have the column halted on the other side of the river, but was ordered to push ahead. The Seventh and Nineteenth had been brought to a stand, and I ordered Acting Major Macy, commanding the Twentieth Massachusetts, to clear the street leading from the bridge at all hazards.

I cannot presume to express all that is due the officers and men of this regiment for the unflinching bravery and splendid discipline shown in the execution of the order. Platoon after platoon was swept away, but the head of the column did not falter. Ninety-seven officers and men were killed or wounded in the space of about 50 yards. When the edge of the town was reached, the Fifty-ninth New York was sent to

relieve the portion of the Twentieth engaged in the street leading to the left, and lost a number of officers and men. The Forty-second New York was ordered to advance by a street to the left, but, for fear of firing upon our own men, the order was countermanded. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania met some loss in crossing the bridge, but behaved in a very creditable manner.

The positions occupied when the firing was ordered to cease were held till late in the night, when it was found that the enemy had retired from the buildings throughout the town. The brigade was relieved at light in the morning by the troops of General Sully.

Nothing transpired necessary to state in this report till about midday on Saturday, the 13th, when I was directed to form a second line of battle behind Colonel Owen's brigade, to support General French's attack upon the enemy in his works before the town. The One hundred and twenty-seventh Pennsylvania was temporarily assigned to Colonel Owen's command.

On arriving at the outskirts of the city (on Hanover street, I believe), I halted to gain the distance ordered, and to clear room before me, so as to pass the hot fire on the road rapidly.

While here I met Generals Couch and Hancock. The latter ordered me to charge the rifle-pits of the enemy, in column, up the road. I formed as broad a column as the street would admit of, and advanced the command, then less than 800 men, to execute the order. But, happily, General Couch changed the order after I had gone a short distance, and a line of battle was formed on the right of the road, with directions to charge upon the rifle-pits and wall in front of the enemy from that position. One of the regiments had countermarched, on starting, without my knowledge, and, in forming line, created some confusion at that point. The remainder of the line advanced rapidly and with good order for some distance over the hill, in the face of a heavy and well-aimed fire of infantry in front, and a terrible one of artillery against the right flank.

A portion of the Seventh Michigan, Forty-second and Fifty-ninth New York fell back, as did the Nineteenth Massachusetts a moment later. The Twentieth Massachusetts stood firm and returned the fire of the enemy, till I had, with the assistance of my staff and other officers, reformed the line and commenced a second advance.

The firing having commenced in my line, it was impossible to restrain it, so that an effective charge was not expected. The advance was renewed in fine style by the whole line, but gave way from the left. The Nineteenth Massachusetts gained several houses near the enemy on the road and held them, losing 2 commanding officers—9 officers in all, and many men. The Twentieth Massachusetts showed the matchless courage and discipline evinced on the previous day. Further attempts to advance were hopeless. I reported that I could hold my position, and was ordered to do so.

The remainder of the day, till late at night, was spent under a fire of shell from our own guns as well as those of the enemy. Twenty or 30 men were wounded by shots from the former.

After midnight the brigade was relieved by General Sykes' division, and withdrew to the city. The Forty-second New York was detailed for picket duty next day. I know nothing of its operations while thus detached.

On the 15th, Col. William R. Lee, Twentieth Massachusetts, arrived and assumed command of the brigade.

Nothing is required to be said in praise of the conduct of the officers

and men of this brigade, while under my command, in the late battles. Lieutenant Stinson, aide-de-camp to General Howard, was sent to me for staff duty, and fearlessly carried my orders during the thickest of the fight. To him and to the officers of this brigade staff, Capt. William B. Leach, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. William F. Milton, aide-de camp; Lieut. C. P. Abbott, aide-de-camp, and Captain Crombargar, commissary of subsistence, I owe both my thanks and the most honorable mention for the zealous performance of all their duties.

I have the honor to inclose lists of killed, wounded, and missing, and a tabular statement.*

Very respectfully,

N. J. HALL,
Colonel Seventh Michigan, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. WHITTLESEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 90.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Northedge, Fifty-ninth New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: We left our camp, near Belle Plain, at 3 p. m. on December 10, and bivouacked east of the Telegraph road.

At dawn the following morning we resumed our march, and soon after joined the other regiments of the brigade. Taking place in line as fourth regiment, we continued our march toward the river, until we reached a point immediately in rear of the artillery opposite Fredericksburg. Here we remained, disposed in column by regiments, until 3 o'clock, when the pontoon bridge was completed. Just before nightfall we crossed the river and relieved the Twentieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, in the street running directly from the bridge to the enemy's works.

After a fight of an hour and three quarters, we obtained possession of the first two blocks of the city from the river, taking the latter by two bayonet charges. Having accomplished our object, we discontinued our fire upon the enemy, who soon after, in this particular, imitated our example.

Our loss in this engagement was 1 officer killed, 3 officers wounded; 3 enlisted men killed, and 19 enlisted men wounded.

In this position we remained until the next morning, December 12, when we were relieved by the Fifteenth Maine [Massachusetts?] Volunteers, and withdrawn to the bridge; but soon after we were again advanced to this position to make room for other troops, then arriving from the north side of the river.

At 10 o'clock that night we were ordered on reserve picket to the left of the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers.

The next morning, at 9 o'clock, we were withdrawn again to the bridge, where we remained until 12.30 p. m. Thence we marched with the brigade to the rear of the city, toward the enemy's works. Line of battle was formed on the right of the highway, under cover of the crest of a hill. The third regiment in line, we advanced with the brigade to attack the enemy behind his intrenchments, and charged upon him twice. At the second charge we reached a point less than 100 yards

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 130.

from his rifle-pits, but, for want of sufficient sustaining force, were unable to dislodge him or carry his works.

Our loss in these charges was 1 officer wounded, 1 enlisted man killed, and 16 wounded.

On falling back the second time, we resumed our position behind the crest of the hill. Toward nightfall we threw out pickets 120 yards toward the enemy. At midnight we were relieved, and with the brigade, fourth in line, marched back to the city, where we remained until morning on the ground we had occupied the night before as reserve picket. In the morning we were marched with the brigade to the third line of the division, our left resting on the railroad. In this position we remained until 7 p. m. on the 15th, when we were advanced one block. Here we remained until 10 p. m. same day, when we marched with the brigade, and crossed on the pontoon bridge to the north side of the Rappahannock. Subsequently, with the brigade, we marched back to the former camping ground of the brigade, near Falmouth, which we reached at about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 16th.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the officers and men under my command, without an exception, behaved throughout with coolness, courage, and great gallantry, shrinking from no duty and complaining of no exposure and suffering. They returned to camp conscious of having done all that was in their power to achieve the overthrow of the enemy.

Where all did so well, so nobly, indeed, it would be invidious to make distinctions.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM NORTHEDGE,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Capt. WILLIAM B. LEACH, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 91.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. French, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. FRENCH'S (THIRD) DIV., SECOND ARMY CORPS,
Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, right grand division, Army of the Potomac, from the 10th to the 15th instant.

On the morning of the 11th, my division left its camp, near Falmouth, and proceeded to the bridge opposite Fredericksburg, preparatory to crossing the Rappahannock that night. The Second Division having precedence, on account of the lateness of the hour, that command was the only one to cross, and mine returned to bivouac.

At sunrise on the next morning the division crossed the river by the upper bridge, and took position between the First and Second Divisions, in the town.

At 9.30 a. m. on the 13th instant, I received a circular order from the headquarters of the right grand division, through Second Army Corps headquarters, directing me to move with my division by the Telegraph and Plank roads; drive the enemy back, and carry the batteries on the heights. The divisions were ordered to attack in column by brigades, covered by a strong line of skirmishers. Having made the necessary preparations, at 11 a. m. I sent to the general commanding the corps to report that my division was in readiness.

At 12 m. I received orders to attack, and the movement at once commenced. The heights to be carried were about three-quarters of a mile outside of the town, crowned by batteries, with rifle-pits and walls beneath, forming a continuous line of defense. The skirmishers, under the command of Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Ohio, debouched from the town rapidly, the right wing deploying to the left and the left wing deploying to the right as soon as they crossed the bridges of the canal, at the railroad depot and beyond Hanover street.

A heavy infantry and artillery fire was opened upon the line, which, however, spread itself out over the plain. Kimball's brigade, moving by the left flank, followed immediately, crossing by the depot bridge, and, when that was cleared, it faced to the right, marching directly toward the center of the enemy's line, the left resting on the Telegraph road. The Third Brigade, under Col. J. W. Andrews, First Delaware, followed Kimball, and the Second Brigade, under Colonel Palmer, One hundred and eighth New York, followed that.

The column of attack was now complete, the head of which had not ceased steadily to advance, until the First Brigade arrived in front of the enemy's rifle-pits, at short musket range. The skirmishers, having driven the enemy to cover, were met with a terrible fire on the front and flanks, and compelled to lie down, slightly protected by the undulations of the plain. The brigades, shattered by the fire to which they were exposed, filled up the serried lines of the First Brigade, and poured their fire into every part where the enemy appeared. The length of time required to cross the bridges, and the extent of the plain to be crossed under the fixed batteries and covered ways of the enemy, permitted the columns of attack to be so reduced as to be unable to make a serious impression upon the works to be carried. Still, the heads of the columns rushed on up to the very walls, melting away before superior numbers, in strong positions. My troops now covered themselves to the right and left of the front of attack, opening a cross-fire upon it, with such execution as to slacken its fire.

Hancock's division, following mine in order, and contending against the same difficulties, steadily came up. At my request, he re-enforced the part of my line of skirmishers which was holding the houses to the right and farthest to the front. I had asked permission of the general commanding the corps, through Captain Morgan, his chief of artillery, to place a section of rifled guns in a commanding position at the head of Prince George street. These were furnished by Arnold's Rhode Island Battery, and handled with judgment and precision, strengthening my right of attack at a moment when the enemy were massing a column for a charge.

My division was on the field four hours, and retired only when relieved by fresh troops. It was most effectually supported by Hancock and Howard, commanding the First and Second Divisions. The major-general commanding the Second Corps, by his presence and direction, under a destructive fire, concentrated the efforts of these divisions to second my own.

Brigadier-General Kimball was wounded while gallantly leading his troops to charge on the first line. The loss of this distinguished officer was severely felt by myself and the division during the remainder of the day. His brigade consisted of the Seventh West Virginia, Fourteenth Indiana, and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey, the Fourth and Eighth Ohio being in the line of skirmishers.

His staff, Capt. E. D. Mason, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenants Swigart and Burrill, were conspicuous for coolness and courage

The line of skirmishers was composed of the Fourth and Eighth Ohio and First Delaware Regiments. Colonel Mason directed its operations with great judgment and bravery. After General Kimball was wounded, Colonel Mason conducted the First Brigade. The Third Brigade (Max Weber's), under command of Colonel Andrews, First Delaware, was composed of the Fourth and Tenth New York, with the One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania. The Second Brigade, under the command of Col. O. H. Palmer, consisted of the Fourteenth Connecticut, One hundred and eighth New York, and One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania. These brave commands were put into action under a terrible fire, and moved forward in the positions I had assigned to them. The battery of light 12-pounders, Company G, First New York Artillery, commanded by Capt. John D. Frank, and Battery G, First Rhode Island Artillery, commanded by Capt. Charles D. Owen, were more immediately under the command of corps chief of artillery, and performed most active and efficient service.

I call to the special notice of the general commanding the gallant conduct of Col. H. I. Zinn, One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. This officer, conspicuous for his valor at Antietam, was killed while carrying the colors of his regiment to the front, after the standard-bearer had fallen. Colonel Wisewell, Twenty-eighth New Jersey, was severely wounded, bravely leading his regiment; Colonel MacGregor, Fourth New York, distinguished in previous battles, was also wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins and Major Clark, Fourteenth Connecticut, were both wounded while leading their men, and Colonel Bendix, Tenth New York, and Colonel Snider, Seventh [West] Virginia, were struck down while exhibiting an example of intrepidity under a murderous fire.

The list of killed and wounded of my division is the evidence of where it was. Officers and men nobly did their duty under circumstances such as few battle-fields have ever presented.

My personal staff, First Lieut. Joseph W. Plume, New Jersey, and First Lieut. William H. French, jr., Rhode Island, aides-de-camp, communicated my orders intelligently and calmly. Lieutenant Russell, Tenth New York, aide-de-camp, appointed on the field, I have to thank for the manner he performed that duty.

Surgeon Grant organized his hospital with distinguished ability, and was indefatigable in the discharge of his onerous duties. Under no circumstances have I noticed the wounded more skillfully or rapidly relieved.

Captain Buntin, acting division quartermaster; Captain Queen, assistant commissary of subsistence, and Lieutenant Hale, Fourteenth Connecticut, ordnance officer, conducted their respective departments with energy and zeal.

In the absence of Brigadier-General Kimball and Colonel Andrews, First Delaware, commanders of brigades, their reports cannot be supplied. Colonel Palmer's report is inclosed, together with the reports of regimental commanders, to which I respectfully invite the attention of the general commanding. Lists of killed and wounded also accompany this report.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FRENCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Second Army Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 131.

No. 92.

Report of Capt. John D. Frank, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, during the action of the 13th instant, one section of my battery of six light 12-pounder guns, under command of First Lieut. Nelson Ames, was posted at the head of a street in rear of the division, firing a few rounds, without any marked effect, its position being much lower than the one occupied by the enemy's batteries, and within easy range of his rifled guns, consequently unnecessarily exposed, it was, by order of the general commanding the division, withdrawn, and placed under cover in the adjoining street, but held in readiness for any emergency. The center and left sections, under command of First Lieut. S. A. McClellan and Second Lieut. George F. McKnight, remained inactive until 4 p. m., when I received an order from General Hooker to report to him with my battery. Being unable to acquaint my commanding general with this order, and fearing that he might possibly require the services of one section, I advanced my center and left sections to a position about 400 yards west of Fredericksburg, on a slight elevation, where, under a heavy fire of infantry and artillery, my center section opened, with marked effect, on the enemy's batteries with solid shot and shell, while the left section, using spherical case, greatly disconcerted the fire of the enemy's line of infantry, about 600 yards in front of it. During this action my battery sustained a loss of 1 man killed and 5 wounded, one of the latter mortally. The loss in horses consists of 3 killed and 3 wounded.

I am under great obligations to my officers and men for their coolness displayed while working their pieces under a heavy and concentrated fire of musketry and artillery.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. FRANK,
Captain First New York Light Artillery, Comdg. Company G.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 93.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your orders, I moved my command, on the morning of the 11th instant, at daybreak, from the camp of the division to the front, opposite Fredericksburg, and halted at 8 o'clock in a ravine near the railroad, to the right of General Sumner's headquarters.

At 3 p. m. I moved to the bank of the river, near the Lacy house, expecting to cross, but at sundown, being then under fire from the enemy's batteries, I was ordered back, and bivouacked on the hill, about half a mile from the river, for the night.

At sunrise on the morning of the 12th, I was ordered forward again,

and, crossing the pontoon bridge, entered Fredericksburg and formed my brigade on Sophia street; my right at Hanover street, and my left on Princess Anne street.

At 11 o'clock, I moved forward and formed on Caroline street, opposite my first position, where I remained during the afternoon and night, the troops sleeping on their arms.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, I received the order to lead the advance in an attack on the enemy's works in rear of the city. The First Regiment Delaware Volunteers having been ordered to report to me, I placed them on the center, the Eighth Ohio on the right, and the Fourth Ohio on the left, the whole under the command of Col. John S. Mason, of the Fourth Ohio, and sent them forward as skirmishers. The Eighth Ohio passed out Hanover street until it crossed the canal in rear of the town, when it deployed to the left, until it connected with the Fourth Ohio and First Delaware, which passed out Princess Anne street; crossed the canal near the depot buildings, and deployed to the right. This movement commenced at 11.30 o'clock.

At a few minutes before 12 o'clock, I moved my brigade, which had already been formed on Caroline street, with the Seventh [West] Virginia on the right, the Fourteenth Indiana on the left, and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey in the center, by the right flank, out Princess Anne street; crossed the open space near the depot buildings and the canal bridge near there; filed to the right, and formed line of battle under cover of the low bluff, on which my skirmishers had deployed, my right resting on Hanover street, and my left on the so-called Telegraph road.

From the time my column came in sight at the depot buildings all these movements were executed under a most murderous fire from the enemy's artillery, several shells bursting in the ranks and destroying a company at a time. Yet all the regiments, without an exception, moved steadily forward without confusion, those in the rear quickly closing up the gaps left by their fallen comrades.

My skirmishers having already driven the enemy's pickets from the plain in front of their position, I moved rapidly forward in line of battle. As soon as my line came in sight on the top of the small hill, under cover of which it was formed, it was met by a deadly fire from the enemy's batteries in front and on each flank, but in the face of this it moved steadily forward with fixed bayonets, and without firing a gun, over rough and muddy ground, through fences and all other obstacles, until, reaching the enemy's rifle pits, it was met by his infantry, posted behind stone walls and earthworks, and in cover of a small ravine, in superior numbers, and by a fire so fierce as to compel it to halt and open fire upon him.

The right of my line then occupied a small village at the forks of the Hanover road, and my left rested at the Telegraph road. A fourth of my command had fallen while crossing the plain, and those left with me were exhausted by the fatigue of clearing away fences and marching so far at double-quick over rough and muddy ground; and they were exposed to a most murderous fire of grape and musketry. The support had not then come up from under cover of the bluff. My command held its ground, but could advance no farther.

At this moment I was severely wounded in the thigh, and was soon after carried from the field, after sending orders to Colonel Mason to take command of the brigade. I respectfully refer you to the report of this officer for the subsequent action of my brigade, and for lists of killed and wounded.

My command, both officers and men, behaved with the most determined bravery and coolness.

I cannot speak too highly of the skill and gallantry with which Colonel Mason, of the Fourth Ohio, commanding the skirmishers; Colonel Snider, of the Seventh West Virginia; Colonel Wisewell, of the Twenty-eighth, and Colonel Robertson, of the Twenty fourth New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonels Godman, of the Fourth Ohio, Sawyer, of the Eighth Ohio, and Lockwood, of the Seventh West Virginia, and Majors Cavins, commanding the Fourteenth Indiana, and Smyth, the First Delaware, managed their several commands. Colonels Snider and Wisewell, and Lieutenant-Colonel Godman, were dangerously wounded while leading their regiments.

My staff, Capt. E. D. Mason, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. J. R. Swigart and John G. Burrill, aides-de-camp, by my orders reported to Colonel Mason on the field when he took command, and remained with him until after the evacuation of Fredericksburg. I am deeply indebted to them for the prompt and fearless manner in which they performed their perilous duties. Lieutenant Swigart was wounded while carrying dispatches to you.

I desire to call your special attention to the conduct of Private M. A. Wixon, of Company B, Twenty-third New York Volunteers, whom you sent as guide, and who performed his duties with intelligence and skill, faithfully bearing important information on the field, and bearing himself in a manner deserving distinguished notice.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Aide-de-Camp and Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 94.

Report of Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Saturday morning, December 13, the Eighth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Sawyer; the First Delaware Volunteers, Major Smyth, and the Fourth Ohio Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Godman, numbering about 700, were placed under my command, to form the line of skirmishers in the attack on the enemy's works in front of the city of Fredericksburg.

My orders were to throw out a cloud of skirmishers, to be well supported, and to drive the enemy's skirmishers before us, and enter their breastworks simultaneously with them; to take advantage of the ground; to cover our men, and to keep about 200 yards in front of the first line.

My command rested on Princess Anne street, the right near Hanover street, and moved at about 12 o'clock. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer to move his regiment, by the left flank, up Hanover street, cross the canal, and deploy as skirmishers to the left, joining his left with the right of the First Delaware. I took the First Delaware and

Fourth Ohio to the left, moving, right in front, to the railroad depot, where I ordered them to deploy to the right as skirmishers. Captain Grubb, Fourth Ohio, was detailed to go with the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer, and Captain Jones, Fourth Ohio, with the First Delaware, as these officers had previously made a reconnaissance of the ground. The movement was ordered as above, as there was a deep canal, about 15 feet wide, and from 4 to 6 feet in depth, on our front, which could only be crossed by bridges at the heads of different streets. As soon as our column debouched from the streets, the enemy opened a very heavy cross-fire of artillery on our troops, doing very great execution. At the same time their line of skirmishers opened with a well-directed fire of small-arms.

At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Godman, Captain Wallace, and 16 men of the Fourth Ohio and several of the First Delaware were wounded. The deployment was made under the most terrific fire, and the connection made with the Eighth Ohio, when the line advanced, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them until we reached a ridge, which partially sheltered our men, about 400 yards to the front, the intervening ground being very muddy and obstructed in places by fences. Then they were ordered to lie down and hold the line. The ground beyond was a slope toward the front; at its foot a ravine, lined with rebel infantry, posted under cover. To their rear the hill rose abruptly; on its crest the enemy's batteries were in full play, commanding the ground in front, and also the whole rear to the town, except the small slope under which our men were sheltered. The right of the line moved forward at the same time and took up their position, partially sheltered by some houses, in addition to the natural configuration of the ground. I attach the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer, marked A.*

General Kimball's brigade formed in good order, under a heavy enfilading fire, and moved briskly forward to our support. This re-enforcement enabled the line to be maintained, but did not warrant an advance or a charge. I regret to say that General Kimball was severely wounded in the right leg while gallantly leading his brigade forward.

Upon the arrival of these troops, having to move at a double-quick for nearly a quarter of a mile under a fire of both artillery and infantry, and after having been formed in line under a heavy fire, they were so completely exhausted as to be unable to make a farther advance without resting, and useless without full support. This brigade remained on this line for some time unsupported, when a second, third, and fourth line advanced, but were unable to gain ground beyond our line.

On moving to our right, I learned that General Kimball had been wounded. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer to take charge of the skirmishers, when I was joined by Lieutenant Swigart, Eighth Ohio, aide-de-camp to General Kimball, who informed me that I was to take command of the brigade, but not to advance until the order for a charge was given, and to look out for the right. The Seventh [West] Virginia had arrived and was supporting the Eighth Ohio. Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer was directed to watch the right with these two parts of regiments, and resist a charge at the point of the bayonet. As Kimball's brigade was the first to gain the line, its front was necessarily very much extended to cover it; and, as fresh troops arrived, they at once took position with those already on the line, lying down on the ground. As a consequence, it was almost impossible to keep up regimental organization. I then moved to the right, and having found Captain Mason, adjutant-

*See No. 99, p. 298.

general of the brigade, I directed him to go to General French, and report to him that, as new troops had come up and my brigade was out of ammunition, I would endeavor to reform it on the right under cover and await ammunition, and at the same time order bayonets fixed to resist a flank movement of the enemy. Later in the day I dispatched Lieutenant Swigart, aide-de-camp, with a report to General French. I regret to say that he received a painful, although not a severe, wound while executing this duty.

Another brigade having taken a position on the right, such portions of our shattered regiments as had been collected were withdrawn to the suburbs of the town at about 4.30 p. m., having remained on the field without ammunition for more than two hours. I then learned that the brigade had been ordered to reform near the hospital on the street, at which point the brigade bivouacked for the night.

The whole command behaved nobly. Colonel Wisewell, Twenty-eighth New Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonels Sawyer, Eighth Ohio, Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia, and Godman, Fourth Ohio; Major Winslow, Eighth Ohio, and Captains Grubb and Jones, Fourth Ohio, came under my immediate notice, doing all that men could do in the discharge of their respective duties. To Captain Mason, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Swigart, aide-de-camp to General Kimball, and Lieutenant Lester, Fourth Ohio, acting adjutant, I am indebted for their valuable assistance on the field. Lieutenant Lester was particularly conspicuous for his coolness and daring. Major Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana; Lieut. John Burrill, aide-de-camp to General Kimball; Captain Stewart, Fourth Ohio, and Lieutenant Bailey, adjutant Fourteenth Indiana, did efficient service on the left of our line.

A list of the killed and wounded has already been forwarded.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. MASON,

Colonel Fourth Ohio Vols., Comdg. First Brig., French's Div.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,

Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 95.

Report of Maj. Elijah H. C. Cavins, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the engagement with the enemy at Fredericksburg, Va., from the 10th to the 15th instant:

Pursuant to orders of General Nathan Kimball, on the 10th instant, I had the regiment under my command put in proper fighting trim and ready to move at a moment's warning. I formed the regiment in line at 6 a. m. on the 11th instant, and at 6.30 a. m. took my place on the left of the brigade and marched toward Fredericksburg. The command was halted under cover of the hill northeast of Fredericksburg, and remained there until 3.30 p. m., at which time we marched over the hill toward the upper pontoon bridge, across the Rappahannock. At 4.30

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 131

p. m. I marched the regiment with the brigade back of the hill, near the point where we had rested during the day, and bivouacked during the night.

On the 12th instant, at 8 a. m., we took up our line of march by the left flank, marched over the said pontoon bridge, down the first street of the city of Fredericksburg, and at 11 a. m. of said day I formed my command in line of battle on the second street of said city, where we remained during the day and following night.

On the 13th instant, at 10 a. m., I had the regiment under arms. At 12 o'clock I was ordered to form my regiment on the left of the brigade, and at that hour I marched the regiment by the right flank out on the road by the depot, crossed the canal on the bridge near the depot, and filed to the right. I formed the regiment in line of battle on the left of the brigade, my left resting on what is called the Telegraph road, while under a severe and enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery.

The regiment marched in line of battle, under a heavy and destructive artillery fire, until we arrived on the crest of the hill, beyond the point where said Telegraph road emerges from a deep cut into an open valley; at which point we met the fire of the enemy's infantry in force, intrenched behind walls and hedges and in rifle-pits. The enemy were in my front and on my left flank. I therefore formed a short front on my left flank, to resist their approach from that direction. In this position we remained until all our ammunition was exhausted. Before any support came to my part of the line, our ammunition was exhausted, and we were using ammunition taken from the dead and wounded. I think the cause of this was that the second line did not cover the whole line of battle.

The first support that reached us, on the immediate right of my regiment, gave away before they had been on our line five minutes. After our ammunition was entirely exhausted, and I could get no more of suitable caliber, I formed the remnant of my command a few paces in rear of our line of battle, to await and assist in repelling an expected charge of the enemy. After learning that the First Brigade had been ordered off the field at 4.30 p. m., I took my command off the field, and formed it in line on the first street of the city, where we bivouacked during the following night.

On the 14th instant, by order of Colonel Mason, commanding First Brigade, I formed the regiment in line under the bank of the river, in the rear of the place on which we formed on the evening before, and remained there until the evening of the 15th instant; at which time, pursuant to order of Colonel Mason, I marched the regiment over the said pontoon bridge and back to the old camp near Falmouth.

In the engagement I captured 2 prisoners. I took into the engagement 19 officers and 236 enlisted men; and lost, in killed, wounded, and missing, 10 officers and 69 enlisted men, a list of whom has heretofore been furnished.

The officers and men under my command acted gallantly, and with honor to themselves and their country. Each officer is eminently worthy of commendation. My adjutant, T. C. Bailey, was with me during the entire action, and, at a time when our support on our immediate right gave way, and after my color-bearer and all my color guards had fallen, seized our colors, and planted them in front of our line of battle. Lieut. J. G. Burrill, aide-de camp to General Kimball, was with me during the entire engagement, and rendered signal service in directing its movements.

My chaplain, Rev. E. H. Sabin, is entitled to great credit for his earnest, energetic, and valuable services in superintending, by the direction of our brigade surgeon, one of the principal hospitals of the city and in removing the wounded over the river.

Respectfully,

E. H. C. CAVINS,
Major, Commanding Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 96.

Report of Col. William B. Robertson, Twenty-fourth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP KNIGHT, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with circular of this date from headquarters, I have the honor to report:

That on Wednesday, the 10th instant, I received orders to have 60 rounds of cartridges and three days' cooked rations issued to all the men and officers of my command, excepting the sick and hospital attendants, and to have the command awakened at 4 o'clock the next morning, and to be ready to march at 6.30 o'clock.

On Thursday, the 11th, being all ready at the time appointed, we marched to a point opposite Fredericksburg, where, under the shelter of the hill, we remained until evening, when we were marched to a wood near by, where we bivouacked for the night.

On Friday, the 12th, we were marched across the pontoon bridge into Fredericksburg and remained under arms in Caroline street until dusk, when we were ordered to quarter in the vacant buildings in the vicinity, with orders to be ready to march at daybreak the following morning. On this evening four companies of the regiment were detailed for picket duty.

On Saturday, the 13th, we were formed on Caroline street and remained under arms until 11.40 a. m., when we were marched, following the Seventh [West] Virginia Regiment out of town to the base of a hill just back of the town, and there halted, and the men ordered by Brigadier-General Kimball to disencumber themselves of their blankets and shelter tents, and to place a guard over them. This being done, we were marched to the top of the hill in line of battle, where a fence intervening and interrupting our farther progress, the men were ordered to lie down and shelter themselves from the galling fire of the enemy, and where they continued firing until all their ammunition was expended. A large portion remained there until dusk, when I gathered together what I could find of the regiment and marched them back into the city.

On Sunday, the 14th, we remained under arms on the banks of the river.

On Monday, the 15th, we were still on the banks of the river under arms, and received orders, at about 7.30 p. m., to recross the river, when we returned to our old encampment, which we reached during the night.

I regret to report the death, in the early part of the engagement, of First Lieut. John O. Crowell, of Company I, a gallant young officer, who

fell whilst rallying his men, and also the severely wounding of Capts. Aaron Ward, Company D, and William C. Shinn, Company I. Capt. Samuel Harris, Company F, Second Lieut. William B. Pepper, Company F, First Lieut. James J. Reeves, Company H, and Second Lieut. James P. Butler, Company K, were also wounded. It is also with great regret that I report that First Lieut. Alexander L. Robeson, commanding Company H, is still missing, and it is presumed that he fell whilst gallantly leading his men.

A large number of the men of the regiment have been injured (a report of which you have already received). Many of them are sick from exposure, having lost their blankets and shelter-tents in the field.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. B. ROBERTSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. JOHN S. MASON,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 97.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. A. L. Roberts, Twenty-eighth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers in its movements from the morning of the 11th of December to the 15th day of December:

Whole number of commissioned officers	22
Whole number of non-commissioned officers and privates	643
Total	665
Number of commissioned officers wounded	7
Number of non-commissioned officers and privates killed	16
Number of non-commissioned officers and privates wounded	136
Number of non-commissioned officers and privates missing	31
Total	*190

The above is a true statement of the condition of the Twenty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers before and after the engagement of December 13, 1862.

MOVEMENTS.

We were formed in regimental line of battle on the morning of December 11, 1862, at 5 a. m., and marched to the front of Fredericksburg. We lay upon our arms during the day and night. At daylight of the morning of December 12, we crossed into the city of Fredericksburg, where we rested during the day and night.

The next morning, December 13, at 9.30 o'clock, we were formed in brigade line of battle, and at 10.30 o'clock we moved upon the enemy's works. We went into action under a most galling and deadly fire of

* But see revised statement, p. 131.

shot and shell, and continued in action until near dark. Officers and men conducted themselves well.

After the fight we gathered our regiment together near the river, where we lay Sunday and Monday, December 14 and 15, and on Monday night, at 9 o'clock, we recrossed the river and marched to our present encampment.

E. A. L. ROBERTS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-eighth Regt. New Jersey Vols.

Col. JOHN S. MASON,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 98.

Report of Capt. Gordon A. Stewart, Fourth Ohio Infantry.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with circular from corps headquarters, this day received, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the 10th instant to the 15th:

On the morning of the 11th of December, the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Col. John S. Mason, marched from its camp with the brigade toward the river, where it remained all day under arms.

On the morning of the 12th, it crossed the river into Fredericksburg, Va., and was stationed on the outskirts of the city as the picket from General Kimball's brigade.

About 12 o'clock on the 13th, the regiment, numbering 113 officers and men, under command of Lieut. Col. James H. Godman, was ordered to form the left of the line of skirmishers that brought on the engagement in the late battle of Fredericksburg, Va. Lieutenant-Colonel Godman being severely wounded in the early part of the action, when the order was given to deploy, Captain Carpenter took command of the right wing of the regiment and I of the left. We moved forward and took the position that formed the line of battle during the day, where we remained until ordered off the field about sundown. We then marched to the bank of the river, and bivouacked for the night.

The casualties in this regiment were 1 officer killed and 4 wounded; 6 enlisted men killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 39.*

We remained in the same place under arms from the night of the 13th to the evening of the 15th, when we were ordered with the brigade to recross the river, and return to the camp we had left on the morning of the 11th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. STEWART,
Captain Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. J. R. SWIGART,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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* But see revised statement, p. 131.

No. 99.

Report of Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer, Eighth Ohio Infantry.

IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Eighth Ohio Volunteers in the battle near Fredericksburg on the 13th instant:

Pursuant to orders from General Kimball, I reported to Col. John S. Mason, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, at 10.30 a. m., and was ordered by him to move up Hanover street by the left flank, until I should cross a deep ditch by a bridge on that street, when my regiment was to be deployed as skirmishers on the right of the line, the left forming a junction with the First Delaware, which, with the Fourth Ohio, were to pass to the front, farther to the left, on a street parallel with Hanover street. Captain Grubb, Fourth Ohio, was sent with me as a guide, but we had hardly moved a square when the enemy's sharpshooters in considerable force opened a murderous fire upon our front, killing and wounding several. We moved forward at a double-quick, crossed the bridge, and formed the line of skirmishers under cover of the bank, and then, moving briskly forward, drove the enemy out of a clump of houses, shops, &c., in our front, and formed a line under the cover of some fences and buildings, in easy range of the enemy's rifle-pits, and under an enfilading fire of small-arms and artillery from the right. This position we maintained, without any support whatever, for near an hour and a half, when Lieutenant-Colonel Lockwood, with the Seventh [West] Virginia, came to our relief. At this time, General Kimball having been wounded, Colonel Mason assumed command of the brigade, and ordered me to strengthen the right of my line, which was threatened by a heavy column of the enemy. This I did, driving the enemy from his position at the foot of the hill. We maintained this position until after 4 p. m., when, being wholly out of ammunition, by Colonel Mason's order I withdrew my lines.

During the entire day we were subjected to a most murderous fire of both artillery and small-arms, which swept our position, and the whole interval from our line to the town of Fredericksburg. Our line was too weak to advance farther upon the enemy's works, and our position was not passed by any troops up to the time of our withdrawal.

My loss was 6 killed, 28 wounded, and 2 missing.* Among the wounded I regret to mention Captain Allen, severely wounded, and Captain Pierce and Adjutant Lewis. Among the killed was Sergt. Maj. E. E. Henthorn, a most gallant and brave soldier. Full statement of our loss has been previously forwarded.

My officers and men behaved with the utmost courage and bravery, and deserve the highest reward and esteem at the hands of their country.

I have the honor, sir, to be your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN SAWYER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
***Acting** Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.*

* But see revised statement, p. 131.

No. 100.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jonathan H. Lockwood, Seventh West Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh West Virginia Volunteers in the battle near Fredericksburg on the 13th instant:

Near noon on the 13th, pursuant to orders from General Kimball, the Seventh Regiment was ordered to form on the right of the brigade (the Fourth and Eighth Ohio having been sent to the front as skirmishers), and to be in readiness to move forward to their support. The line thus formed consisted of the Seventh West Virginia, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth New Jersey, and Fourteenth Indiana.

About 12 o'clock the entire line was put in motion, moving by the right flank through the town. By order of Colonel Snider, of the Seventh West Virginia, I took command of the right wing, General Kimball having furnished me a guide to direct me at the head of the column on the route contemplated, and as soon as we had crossed the canal I filed the head of the line to the right, carrying it sufficiently in that direction to cover the right of the skirmishers under Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer, of the Eighth Ohio.

Our line of battle being formed, we moved up briskly over a distance of some 80 rods, under a most galling fire from the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries in front, and a most terrible enfilading fire from his batteries to the right. Colonel Snider having been wounded before the line of battle was formed, I assumed command, and brought my regiment in good order on the line of the skirmishers, when, being in easy range of heavy forces of the enemy, concealed under good cover, my men suffered severely, but returned the enemy's fire promptly and with effect.

A flank movement being attempted on our right, by order of Colonel Mason, Lieutenant-Colonel Sawyer and I moved our men in that direction, with orders to hold the ground at all hazards, which we did for a long time, when, our cartridges being exhausted, we stood for some time with fixed bayonets to dispute any charge or assault upon our position. We were also to hold ourselves in readiness to charge the enemy with bayonets so soon as a charge along the line commenced, or orders to that effect were received.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock we were withdrawn, by order of Colonel Mason, reporting to him in the margin of Fredericksburg.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing was 51,* a full report of which has previously been forwarded.

Among the wounded, I regret to mention Colonel Snider, Captain Watson, Lieutenant Detrick, and Lieutenant Pritchett. My officers and men behaved with admirable coolness and bravery, and deserve well of their country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. H. LOCKWOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kimball's Brigade.

* But see revised statement, p. 131.

No. 101.

Report of Col. Oliver H. Palmer, One hundred and eighth New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to order, my command was put under arms at 7 o'clock on the morning of December 11, instant, and proceeded to a point on the railroad opposite the city of Fredericksburg, for the purpose of crossing the Rappahannock into Fredericksburg upon the completion of the pontoon bridges, then being laid for that object. By reason of the delay in the completion of the bridges the command did not cross that day, but bivouacked, as directed, near the place of crossing.

On the morning of December 12, the command was again under arms at about 7 o'clock, and, pursuant to order, crossed the river at about 8 o'clock in the morning into Fredericksburg. During the day the command remained under arms in the streets of the city, and were cantoned in the vacant houses and buildings during the night of the 12th.

On the morning of the next day, the 13th, the command was again put under arms, and at about 10 o'clock moved forward as directed, following the Third Brigade to the front, leaving the town by way of the railroad depot, and formed in line of battle in front of the enemy's intrenchments, 150 yards in rear of the Third Brigade.

After leaving the city, and upon filing to the right, to pass through the depot, the fire of the enemy was very severe. Their guns appeared to have the exact range of this passage, and the promptness and firmness of the troops in making this passage, and forming in order under such a fire in front, and also a severe cross-fire from the enemy's guns on the right, was highly creditable to their firmness and bravery.

After forming in line of battle, the command remained in position about twenty minutes, and was then ordered to advance in line of battle upon the enemy's works, and the advance was made in order at double-quick in the face of a terrific fire; but it was found impossible to dislodge the enemy from their position. In fact, the fire of our troops could not be made effective, but that of the enemy was terribly effective.

After sustaining this fire until their ammunition was exhausted, and until other troops were ordered forward to their relief, they were ordered to fall back. Part of the command, however, remained on the field till nearly dark.

The conduct of the officers and men was highly commendable. It pains me, however, to report that Col. Henry I. Zinn, of the One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a brave and gallant officer and a noble man, was killed early in the engagement by a musket-ball while fearlessly cheering on his men.

I regret also to report that Lieut. Col. Sanford H. Perkins, in command of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a brave and fearless officer, was severely wounded in the neck by a musket-ball while nobly discharging his duty at the head of his regiment, and had to be carried from the field.

Maj. Cyrus C. Clark, of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers, a brave officer, was also wounded in the side by a shell while making the passage to the field, but it is believed not seriously.

In addition to the foregoing, 3 commissioned officers were killed and 13 wounded. Privates: Killed, 16; wounded, 192; missing, not known whether killed or wounded, 64.

On the night of the 13th, my command was again cantoned in the city, and, on the morning of December 14, was marched to the rear of the town, on the west side of the river, and remained there under arms and in bivouac until 8 o'clock on the evening of the 15th, at which time it was marched, as ordered, to its present camp, near Falmouth.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

O. H. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, French's (Third) Division.

No. 102.

Report of Capt. Samuel H. Davis, Fourteenth Connecticut Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor, in accordance with orders to day received, to submit the following report of the participation of the Fourteenth Regiment in the events from the 10th to the 15th of the present month:

We received marching orders on the night of the 10th, and the next morning at 6 o'clock marched to a position in front of Fredericksburg. Remained there under arms during the day; bivouacked at night, and, on the morning of the 12th, crossed the river and lay under the fire of the enemy that day in one of the streets of the city.

At about 10 a. m. on the 13th, the regiment was placed under arms, and, after some delays, moved at a double-quick out to the front as soon as practicable. We formed in line of battle, and lay down to wait for orders. We were exposed here to a very severe cross-fire of artillery, which proved very destructive. After two or three efforts, we finally succeeded in gaining the front of the fight—the men, cheered on by their officers, moving up in splendid style, and with the steadiness of veterans. We remained under a terribly hot fire of infantry and artillery until our division was relieved, when we marched off the field, bringing off most of our dead and wounded.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon our gallant lieutenant-colonel, who led us, standing in the very front of the fight till he fell severely wounded, and inspiring all with new courage and steadiness. The entire regiment, both officers and men, are worthy of all praise for their bearing in battle, and to single out special instances for encomium would be injustice to all. The report of the casualties in the command I have already forwarded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. DAVIS,
Captain, Commanding Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Col. O. H. PALMER,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 103.

Report of Capt. William M. Porter, One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with your orders of this date, in reference to the operations of this regiment from the 10th to the 15th instant, I

have the honor to report that on the night of the 10th instant the regiment, then under the command of the late Col. Henry I. Zinn, received orders to march.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the men were under arms, and the regiment moved shortly after daylight in the direction of Fredericksburg. Having reached within about a mile of the Rappahannock, this regiment, with the rest of the brigade, was halted, and remained inactive during the bombardment of the town by our batteries. About sundown the regiment [moved] forward to the Lacy house, where the men were encamped and parties detailed during the night for fatigue duty on the pontoon bridge.

On the morning of the 12th, the regiment crossed the bridge and entered the town, where the troops bivouacked in the streets.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment was ordered under arms, and at about 1 p. m. reached the south side of the town, where it was placed in position in front of the rebel batteries, having reached this point under a terrific fire of shot and shell, in which the regiment suffered several casualties, the exact details of which will be found on referring to the list of killed and wounded.

During the action Colonel Zinn fell, mortally wounded, and Major Lee having retired from the field in consequence of the stunning effects of a shell which had exploded near him, I assumed the command as senior officer present, and remained with the regiment until, finding that we had got within range of one of our batteries, I gave orders for the men to retire, which they did, bringing off the colors of the regiment with them.

On Sunday, the 14th, I got a portion of the regiment together, and they were stationed on the bank of the river, in the lower part of the town, where they remained until the evening of the 15th, when, at about 7 p. m., we were ordered to march. We recrossed the pontoon bridge, and about 11 o'clock reached our present camp, which we had left five days previously.

Very respectfully,

WM. M. PORTER,
Captain, Comdg. One hundred and thirtieth Pennsylvania Vols.

Col. O. H. PALMER,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 104.

Report of Col. John W. Andrews, First Delaware Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

WILMINGTON, DEL., *December* 27, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Third Brigade, under my command, in the attack on the enemy's works near Fredericksburg:

On the morning of the 12th of December, at 7.30 o'clock, the command, following General Kimball's brigade, and advancing by the left flank, crossed the pontoon bridge, and formed line of battle in the main street of Fredericksburg, the men keeping near their arms and the roll being called every hour. This evening the Fourth New York Volunteers performed picket duty.

On the morning of the 13th, I received marching orders from division headquarters, and formed the brigade in the rear of Kimball's, in the following order, in a street running parallel with Main street: Tenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Bendix; One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Albright; Fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel MacGregor. The First Delaware Regiment being now detailed as skirmishers, in advance of Kimball's brigade, and the column formed right in front, I reported to Brigadier-General French as ready to move, and received my final instructions. The men seemed full of enthusiasm, and eager to meet the enemy. At this time Colonel Bendix received a shell wound, and Capt. Salmon Winchester assumed command of the Tenth New York Volunteers. At 12 m. the command "forward" was given. My instructions were to move by flank to a position indicated, face to the front, thus forming the brigade in line of battle, and keeping 150 paces in the rear of Kimball, to support him. We accordingly advanced briskly under a heavy artillery fire until we reached the position indicated, then, facing to the front, marched steadily up the slope and took a position in Kimball's rear. We remained here a short time, until, finding that his ranks had become reduced, and that although he held his ground nobly, he was unable to improve his position, I ordered my men forward to support him.

The commanders of regiments led on their men in a manner worthy of all praise, and remained engaged until relieved in turn by the next advancing brigade; they then retired and were reformed in the second street from the river, under their regimental commanders.

Having myself become disabled during the action, I did not leave the field until after 4 o'clock, and finding myself, on my return, unable to perform duty, I turned over the command to Lieutenant Colonel Marshall, Tenth New York Volunteers, who had been detailed on special duty on the other side of the river with the pioneers, and was not present in the action.

In conclusion, I beg leave to state that the officers behaved with exemplary coolness and devotion, and the men with the steadiness and courage of veterans.

I wish also particularly to mention the efficient services of Col. John D. MacGregor, Fourth New York Volunteers, wounded in the arm; Lieut. Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. William Jameson, Fourth New York Volunteers; Maj. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers; Maj. Charles W. Kruger, Fourth New York Volunteers, and Capt. Salmon Winchester, an accomplished gentleman and a true soldier, who fell, mortally wounded, while commanding and leading on his regiment, the Tenth New York Volunteers. Also to the valuable aid afforded me by the gentlemen of my staff—Lieut. W. P. Seville, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Theodore [H.] Rogers, aide-de-camp, severely wounded by my side while the command was under a heavy fire of musketry, and Lieut. W. C. Inhoff, aide-de-camp. Having already testified to the good conduct of those under my immediate command, it becomes my duty also to state that the First Delaware Regiment, detached as skirmishers, were reported to me as having behaved with great courage and endurance; that, after driving in the enemy's skirmishers, they sustained alone their fire for a considerable time before the supporting column arrived, and that, after expending all their ammunition, they retired in good order. Maj. T. A. Smyth, in command, is represented as having displayed much coolness and ability.

The list of casualties will be reported by Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, now in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. ANDREWS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Lieut. J. W. PLUME,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 105.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Marshall, Tenth New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements and operations of my command from December 10 to 15, inclusive:

On the evening of the 10th, an order was received to prepare to march at 6.30 a. m. on the 11th. In accordance with instructions from Brigadier-General French, commanding the division, the brigade commenced moving from camp, following Colonel Palmer's brigade—the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers in front; the Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers second, and the First Regiment Delaware Volunteers in the rear, according to the rank of commanding officers.

The march continued until 10 o'clock, when the column was halted on the Aquia Creek road, where the command remained until 4 p. m. The line of march was then resumed, and, in obedience to an order from General French, my brigade followed immediately after General Kimball's. Having arrived on the heights near the Lacy house, an order was received to move my brigade to the rear and bivouac under cover of a hill, about three-quarters of a mile to the right and rear of the position then occupied, where it arrived at dark, having moved to its position under a fire from the enemy's batteries.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, the command moved in the direction of the pontoon bridges, in the rear of General Kimball's brigade; passed down a ravine on the right of the Lacy house; crossed the bridge at 7.03 a. m., and took position in the main street of Fredericksburg, where it was ordered to remain in readiness to fall in under arms at a moment's warning. This evening the Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers was detailed for picket duty. Orders were received from General French, through Capt. Joseph W. Plume, acting assistant adjutant-general, to prepare to march immediately. The command was instantly under arms, and moved up to the next street after General Kimball's brigade, the men appearing in good spirits and marching in excellent order. During a short halt at this point, the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Albright, joined the brigade, and took its position on the left of the Tenth New York Volunteers. Col. John E. Bendix, Tenth New York Volunteers, was at this time wounded by the explosion of a shell, and the command devolved on Capt. Salmon Winchester. The First Regiment Delaware Volunteers was here ordered to report to Brigadier-General Kimball as skirmishers. The Fourth Regiment New York Volunteers reported at this place and joined the command.

Having been instructed by the general commanding to act in support of General Kimball, moving forward in line of battle, at 150 paces in the rear of his brigade, at 12 m. the command filed to the right through a street running at right angles with the one on which the troops were formed, and moved forward to the attack under a galling fire from the enemy's works. Passing by the railroad depot in double quick time, the brigade again filed to the right at the foot of the height, on the crest of which were the works of the enemy; all of which ground was swept by a very severe, steady, and continued fire of shot and shell. Having formed in order of battle, the command moved rapidly forward with great vigor in support of General Kimball's brigade, to a point near the line of our skirmishers, where, after delivering a steady and well-directed fire, and being thrown into some temporary confusion, several of the more prominent officers having been wounded, the command was forced to withdraw, which it did in very good order beneath a severe fire.

The brigade was reformed in the second street from the river, under command of Lieut. Col. William Jameson (Col. John W. Andrews having been disabled in the action and obliged to surrender the command), and was subsequently moved to the street next to the river, by order of General French, where I assumed command of the brigade.

At 4 p. m. our whole brigade having withdrawn from the assault, I dispatched patrols to scour the city, for the purpose of collecting the scattered men, and when evening approached had my command in readiness for any emergency, with the exception of being deficient in ammunition. During the night the ammunition train came up and supplied us.

The brigade was kept by the stack of arms throughout the day of the 14th, parties having been sent to bring in the wounded.

On the morning of the 15th, the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers was detailed to move the wounded from the hospitals across the river.

At 8 p. m. an order was received to move across the river in silence, and proceed to our former camp. The brigade arrived upon the ground at 12 midnight, and bivouacked till daylight, when it was moved, by order of General French, to a position farther to the right, where it is now encamped.

In concluding my report, I cannot refrain from mentioning the coolness and steadiness of the men of my command, who, under an incessant and most destructive fire from an extended line of batteries, directed upon the enemy a terrible musketry fire, and obeyed every command in good order.

I also beg leave to testify to the general good behavior of the officers of my command, all of whom behaved with great gallantry. Col. John D. MacGregor, Fourth New York Volunteers, who was severely wounded early in the assault; Lieut. Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieut. Col. William Jameson, Fourth New York Volunteers; Maj. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Volunteers; Maj. C. W. Kruger, Fourth New York Volunteers, and Capt. Salmon Winchester, who commanded the Tenth New York Volunteers, and fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his men, behaved with distinguished bravery.

I desire, moreover, to call your attention to the gentlemen of my staff: Lieut. William P. Seville, acting assistant adjutant general; Lieut. Theodore H. Rogers, who was badly wounded; Lieut. William C. Inhoff, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Harvey Y. Russell, aide-de-camp, who reported for duty from leave of absence, and was subsequently placed upon the

staff of the brigadier general commanding the division. All these gentlemen are deserving of great credit, having carried my orders with promptness, and assisted me with remarkable zeal.

The several regiments of my brigade stood up to their work nobly. The First Regiment Delaware Volunteers deserves particular mention for the manner in which, as skirmishers, it opened the engagement, and remained on the field until every cartridge was expended.

The casualties in my command are as follows: One hundred and thirty second Pennsylvania Volunteers, 7 killed, 50 wounded, and 20 missing; Fourth New York Volunteers, 1 killed, 63 wounded, and 28 missing; Tenth New York Volunteers, 9 killed, 54 wounded, and 11 missing; First Delaware Volunteers, 10 killed, 74 wounded, and 9 missing.*

For more complete details I would respectfully refer to the list of casualties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. J. W. PLUME,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, French's Division.

No. 106.

Report of Maj. Thomas A. Smyth, First Delaware Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the First Regiment of Delaware Volunteers, from the 10th to the 15th instant:

Pursuant to general orders from corps headquarters, on the morning of the 11th, the regiment advanced with the division to General Sumner's headquarters, where we bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 12th, the regiment crossed the river and formed in line of battle with the brigade in the town of Fredericksburg, awaiting orders, in which position it remained till the next morning at 11.30 o'clock, when I was ordered by Col. John W. Andrews, commanding the brigade, to report to Brigadier-General Kimball, commanding the First Brigade. He (General Kimball) ordered the regiment to the front as skirmishers, and informed me that Colonel Mason, who was general officer of the day, commanding the picket, would direct me to my position.

At 12 m. the regiment marched out the railroad, crossing the canal bridge under a severe fire, deploying to the right and forwarding, forcing back the enemy's pickets to their rifle-pits, still under a heavy fire of shell, and took its position under the brow of the hill, this side of the stone wall, where we lay for one hour without being re-enforced, and which position our men held until 4 p. m., during which time they expended all of their ammunition, receiving fresh supplies from the troops coming up. The arms becoming completely useless, the regiment fell back, and was ordered by Captain Plume, aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant general, to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Marshall, of

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* But see revised statement, p. 1[illegible]

the Tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, commanding the brigade, which was then formed in the lower part of the town; in which position we remained till the night of the 15th, when we were ordered to recross the river, which we did, arriving at our old camp that night.

THOS. A. SMYTH,
Major, Commanding First Regiment Delaware Volunteers.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 107.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Jameson, Fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have to report that on the evening of the 10th of December orders were received to hold the regiment in readiness to move on the enemy the following morning, and, accordingly, at 7.30 a. m. on the 11th, the regiment marched with the brigade from the camp-ground near Falmouth to a point on the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, where it remained during the day, and bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 12th, the regiment crossed the river and entered the city of Fredericksburg, where it remained during the day. In the evening the regiment was detailed for picket duty, which was performed in the suburb of the city.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment was relieved, and ordered to join the brigade in the attack on the enemy's batteries. The regiment went into action between 12 m. and 1 p. m., and remained engaged until late in the afternoon. They gained a point within 200 yards of the enemy's works, under a heavy fire of artillery. At this point the infantry of the enemy opened a severe fire of musketry from their rifle-pits and protected positions. Their fire was returned with spirit and effect until the ammunition of the regiment was expended, when it was withdrawn from the field in good order.

In the engagement the regiment lost 4 killed, 62 wounded, and 8 missing.* Among the wounded was Col. John D. MacGregor, who commanded the regiment until its withdrawal from the field. Several officers were slightly wounded; none seriously.

The men who come under the head of missing are supposed to be killed, as no tidings have been heard from them, and some of them were seen on the field badly wounded.

The regiment remained in the city, near the river bank, until the evening of the 15th, when orders were received to recross the river, and it proceeded with the brigade to the old camp-ground near Falmouth, where it encamped for the night.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. JAMESON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth New York Vols., Comdg. Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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* But see revised statement, p. 131.

No. 108.

Report of Capt. George F. Hopper, Tenth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, at 6.30 a. m. on Thursday, December 11, 1862, in accordance with orders from division headquarters, the regiment took its line of march, under command of Col. John E. Bendix, and fell in its place in the column before 7 a. m. Thursday night we bivouacked almost opposite to Fredericksburg, in a woods, about 1½ miles from Falmouth, after making an attempt to cross the river, which was discontinued upon the rebel batteries commencing to shell the troops.

Before sunrise on the following day (Friday, December 12), we crossed the river, and took up position in line of battle in Caroline street, Fredericksburg, where we remained all that day and bivouacked that night.

At 10 a. m. on Saturday, December 13, we got under arms, and, marching on the right of the brigade, passed through Princess Anne street, immediately after Kimball's brigade, which we were ordered to follow at a distance of 150 paces, and support as soon as it became weakened. While passing through Princess Anne street, Colonel Bendix was wounded in the face by the explosion of a shell, and the command devolved on Captain Winchester. We filed into the open country at 11.30 a. m., and were immediately greeted by shells from several rebel batteries. Advancing to the front, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, we lost a number of men, wounded by the enemy's incessant shelling. We took our position at a knoll, a short distance behind the front line, and sustained a heavy fire of shell and solid shot from all the rebel batteries. Captain Winchester was here mortally wounded, and the command devolved on me. A short time after, I was ordered to the front with the rest of the brigade, to support Kimball, where the regiment remained until relieved and ordered back. We were upward of two hours under fire, and suffered severely. Out of 214 men taken into action, our losses amount to, killed, 9; wounded, 54; missing, 4; total, 67.

Captain Winchester and Lieutenant Yardley were mortally wounded. Captains Newburgh and Chamberlain, Lieutenants Tait, Cunningham, Rogers, and Morrell were all wounded.

We bivouacked the night of December 13 in front of the division hospital; remained there through December 14, and, on the morning of December 15, we were detailed to carry over the wounded of this division, by command of General French.

On the night of December 15, all of the regiment who were then in Fredericksburg were ordered to cross to this side of the river and return to this camp.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. F. HOPPER,
Captain Tenth New York Volunteers, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 109.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles Albright, One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part my regiment took in the late battle of Fredericksburg:

At the time of leaving my camp near Falmouth, the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was attached to Colonel Morris' brigade, commanded at the time by Colonel Palmer, of the One hundred and eighth New York Volunteers. On our march to Fredericksburg nothing occurred worthy of special notice. The spirit of the men was fine and enthusiastic. I left camp with about 340 men, whom I considered in any fair fight equal to three times their number of rebels.

On the morning of the 13th, I was ordered to report to Colonel Andrews, commanding Third Brigade, and I was glad, for my boys preferred fighting with and alongside of veterans. The command was meager in officers; neither the colonel nor major was present, and just as the regiment was moving off to the bloody struggle, Adjt. F. L. Hitchcock, who had been absent on sick leave, came to my aid and assisted me greatly. He conducted himself with great gallantry and bravery; was wounded in two places, but is on duty now. His example, off and on the battle field, is worthy of imitation. Some of the companies were commanded by non-commissioned officers, while others had but a single line officer with them; but in spite of this lack of officers, the men, with a few ignoble exceptions, went into the fight most nobly and heroically. They passed, doubtless, through the most bloody and trying battle of the war, but they followed in good style, and I have nothing but praise to bestow on the men of the regiment. I have the proud satisfaction of knowing, too, that our conduct was observed by the rebels, and called forth their admiration. In sending a flag of truce for a dead officer, my detail was asked to what regiment they belonged, and when told the One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania, they were told that the regiment came up in fine style and fought most bravely. The proportion of killed and wounded to the number that went into the engagement is quite heavy. All our color-bearers were killed or wounded. Five men and 2 commissioned officers were shot down while bearing off the colors. The two officers were Lieutenants McDougall, of Company C, and Hoagland, of Company H. The latter was mortally wounded whilst proudly bearing aloft the glorious stars and stripes. I cannot avoid mentioning an incident of valor. Private John Kistler, of Company F, had his arm blown off at the elbow by a cannon ball as we entered the field, and when we fell back I met him still on the field, with his arm tied up, eating a cracker. He came up to me, and said, "Colonel, I hope we shall whip them yet." Although my command suffered severely, yet the boys are in good spirits, and would not object to meet the rebels upon a more equal field. I left the field in good order about 5 o'clock, and the morning after the battle I had 200 men together and in good condition. Below I append a list* of my killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. ALBRIGHT,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM P. SEVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 131.

[Addenda.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. HEADQUARTERS SECOND CORPS, *February* 5, 1863.

As there seems to be some injustice done the One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment as to the loss of its flag after the battle of Fredericksburg, occasion is taken to publish, for the information of all concerned, the facts in the case.

The One hundred and thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, part of General Kimball's brigade in the battle of Antietam, entered that fight with 700 men; behaved nobly and lost heavily.

The regiment entered the battle of Fredericksburg with 250 men, and lost a little less than one-half their number, including 5 color-bearers. The last color-bearer, badly wounded, left his regiment after dark, and in the town entered a church used as a hospital, taking his colors with him. He was carried away from this place, and the colors left behind. The very fidelity of the color-bearer, holding to his colors as long as he was conscious, was the reason of their loss to the regiment.

Not only no fault should be ascribed to this regiment, but it should receive unqualified commendation.

By command of Major-General Howard:

[CHAS. H. HOWARD,]
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 110.

Report of Brig. Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. Army, commanding Ninth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., January 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to forward the reports of division, brigade, regimental, and battery commanders of the Ninth *Corps d'Armée* on the recent Fredericksburg operations.

It will be seen that the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, of General George W. Getty's division, furnished volunteers to the Engineer Brigade, constructing the bridges near the Lacy house, on December 11, 1862; but, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, their efforts were of so little avail that Major Spaulding, of that brigade, withdrew them. The Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. H. S. Fairchild, of the same division, was more fortunate. This regiment covered the ineffectual work on the central pontoon, near the old steamboat landing, from 2 a. m. until 4 p. m., when Colonel Fairchild was ordered by General Burnside to send 100 men with 4 officers across in boats, and dislodge the enemy opposite. They crossed in four boats, an officer and 25 men in each, and performed their duty in the most dashing and successful style, capturing 4 officers and 60 soldiers of the rebels and dispersing the remainder. Colonel Fairchild crossed the rest of the regiment in like manner, and the bridge was then completed.

The Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerhardt, of General William W. Burns' division, was the first to cross the bridge. Hawkins' brigade, of Getty's division, also crossed the

same evening, and, with Howard's division, of the Second *Corps d'Armée*, occupied the town that night. The remainder of my corps, under orders from right grand division headquarters, crossed the next day (the 12th), immediately after the Second Corps.

On the next morning (the 13th), I was ordered by Major-General Sumner to extend my left over Hazel Run to Deep Run, and to form the corps in three lines, with batteries in suitable positions, connecting on the right with the Second Corps (General Couch) and on the left with General Franklin.

It will be thus seen that the troops of this command occupied the center, which I understood it my duty to hold, and at the same time to afford support to the attacks which Generals Franklin and Couch were to make. Accordingly, Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis' division was placed nearest to Couch's corps, Burns' division nearest to Franklin's, and between Deep and Hazel Runs, and Getty's division between Sturgis' and Burns'. Each division was in two lines. No good positions were found for the light batteries by Captain Edwards, chief of artillery, but several were brought into action afterward by other officers, and did some service.

About noon of the 13th, I directed the Second Division to support General Couch's attack, then about to begin. General Sturgis promptly got his troops in readiness, and selected a point near a brick-kiln for Dickenson's horse artillery. A portion of Hooker's grand division had now crossed the river, and was in the rear of Couch's troops. As soon as Couch's left began to break, General Sturgis advanced four regiments of Ferrero's brigade, under cover of Dickenson's battery, now in position. General Ferrero succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy on the left of the Second Corps, and drove him back to his cover of stone wall and rifle-pits. But the gallant Dickenson fell gloriously at his post, and his battery suffered considerably in men and horses, under a concentrated fire of artillery and some musketry. Maj. Sidney Willard, commanding Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, also fell, fighting firmly with his regiment. Ferrero's brigade now encountered the full weight of the enemy's metal, and Nagle's brigade was ordered to its support. These devoted troops moved up with prompt alacrity, and finally the Fifty first Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. R. B. Potter, which had been supporting Dickenson, was thrown forward.

All these troops behaved well, and marched under a heavy fire across the broken plain, pressed up to the field at the foot of the enemy's sloping crest, and maintained every inch of their ground with great obstinacy until after nightfall, but the position could not be carried. Lieut. Col. W. B. Sayles, Seventh Rhode Island, was killed, and Major Babbitt, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded, in the gallant effort. They fell at the head of their troops.

Meantime General Whipple sent me Carroll's brigade, consisting of the Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Bowman: One hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther, and One hundred and sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Byrne, which, together with some brigades of General Griffin's division, also sent to co-operate, all gallantly pushed up to the support of General Sturgis' left, under a heavy fire, gaining also a certain point, but beyond this nothing could live. The attack was also supported by Phillips' battery, belonging to Hooker's grand division, for which Capt. S. H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, found a position. This battery was ably served, though with considerable exposure and loss, and much praise is due to its commander, as well as Captain Weed,

who belonged to another corps, but, with the professional zeal of a true soldier, was ready to serve in any part of the field. Capt. W. W. Buckley's Rhode Island battery was also brought into action toward evening, and kept up the fire with coolness and judgment, covering the withdrawal of Sturgis' division, which was finally relieved at 7.20 p. m. by troops belonging to General Griffin.

General Burns crossed Deep Run, in support of General Franklin's command, at 3 p. m. General Getty's division was held, both as a reserve and as a corps of observation, to watch the communications of the center and guard the left of the town. But at 4 o'clock (the contest still raging) I determined to advance this division, also hoping to draw off some portion of the enemy's troops from our right, and, possibly, to find a weak point in his lines, and effect a lodgment.

It must be borne in mind that all the troops formed under fire. It was impossible to clear the shelter of the town otherwise than by marching each regiment, by a flank, to the open ground, and even this could not be done without confusion. Thus forming in two brigade lines, Getty's division marched gallantly over the broken field, crossed the railroad cutting, then an old canal ditch and some marshy ground, under an artillery fire which increased every moment, until he nearly reached the enemy's works in his front, when a line of musketry opened, and his first brigade was forced back under a severe front and enfilading storm.

The second line (Harland's brigade) likewise advanced, under a fire of shell and shrapnel, to the ridge bordering the railroad, and maintained their ground with their pickets. Here Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, fell, cheering and leading on his men. The service lost in Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis a skillful and intrepid officer.

In pursuance of orders from General Burnside, Burns' division recrossed Hazel Run next morning, and this corps was then selected to make the main attack. It was formed accordingly. Captain Weed had also selected positions for six batteries to support the movement, and placed several in position, when the order was suspended, and finally countermanded.

On the 15th, the enemy's pickets between Hazel and Deep Runs advanced in line of skirmishers, probably with a view of gaining the crest of the bank on Hazel Run, from which, by a sudden dash, they might obtain an enfilading fire upon our troops, as well as upon the horses of the two batteries, sheltered by the upper bank of the stream near the Bowling Green road. This movement was anticipated by General Getty, and prevented by the troops of Generals Getty and Burns, together with 200 of Berdan's Sharpshooters.

During the night of the 15th, the corps recrossed the Rappahannock, the whole body numbering about 16,000 officers and men, with five batteries, except the pickets, which were withdrawn later—were crossed over noiselessly in less than two hours. The most perfect order prevailed; no confusion in the ranks; no signs of alarm or demoralization, notwithstanding many hours of passive exposure to the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery. The ease with which this remarkable withdrawal was effected was due partly to the arrangements made by Major Crosby (Twenty-first Connecticut Volunteers), provost-marshal, who, with a pioneer party at the bridge, and a cavalry patrol from the bridge toward the camp, paved the way smoothly and rapidly for the movements, and partly to the superior organization of the different depart-

ments—quartermaster's and commissary departments, medical and ambulance corps—all of which performed their work so perfectly that supplies of every kind had been received, and the wounded removed so promptly that when the order came there was not a wagon of any description in the way. The heads of these departments deserve great credit.

Concerning the batteries which took part in the preliminary operations, as they were detached under the chief of artillery, Army of the Potomac, Brigadier-General Hunt, their reports belong more properly to him. I must beg leave here, however, to call attention to the necessity of an artillery officer of higher rank in this and every other army corps. An officer who ranks as lieutenant, or at most as captain, whose time and attention are absorbed in the duties of his own battery, cannot select the positions and direct the operations of all the batteries of a corps. Such a command is equal to that of a colonel, and the importance and responsibilities of the position render it indispensable, in my humble judgment, that this corps should have for chief of artillery an officer of commensurate rank and experience.

I respectfully commend for good conduct Brig. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, commanding Second Division; Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, commanding Third Division, and Brig. Gen. W. W. Burns, commanding First Division. It is sufficient to say for these officers that by their promptness, coolness, and good judgment the long line between General Couch, on our right, and General Franklin, on our left, was preserved intact; that every support that could be rendered was afforded, and that not the least sign of demoralization appeared in the ranks of the Ninth Corps. But the troops themselves deserve no less credit; greater devotion and bravery could not be shown. They only wait a fairer field to prove themselves equal to victory. I must express my thanks to Generals Griffin and Carroll and Captain Phillips for timely assistance.

The reports of the different commanders, including that of General Carroll, mention many names for gallantry and meritorious services, to which I respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding.

The old troops all behaved well, and among the new regiments the Seventh Rhode Island, Colonel Bliss, and the Eleventh New Hampshire, Colonel Harriman, greatly distinguished themselves.

To Surgeon O'Connell, medical director, the whole army is indebted for his timely preparations, which sheltered the wounded of all corps.

Captain Marsh, chief of ambulance corps, proved the thoroughness of his excellent arrangements by the removal of some 1,300 wounded across the river. He also mentions Lieutenant Harris for his untiring devotion to the wounded.

To Major Crosby, provost-marshal; Capt. R. A. Hutchins, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. O. M. Dearborn, chief of ordnance; Captain Shurtleff, acting inspector-general, and Lieuts. Levi C. Brackett and Charles A. McKnight, aides-de-camp, I am under obligations for active assistance in distributing orders.

To the officers and men of Companies B and C, of the Sixth New York Cavalry, serving on escort and orderly duties, which were faithfully discharged, my thanks are also due.

Accompanied herewith is a list* of the officers and men of the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers who crossed the river in boats, before referred to.

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* Not found.

The casualties are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Commissioned officers	8	42	.....	50
Enlisted men	93	988	197	1,278
Total*	101	1,030	197	1,328

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. B. WILLCOX,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Right Grand Division.

No. 111.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Burns, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS BURNS' DIVISION,

Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862.

I have the honor to report the operations of my division on December 12, 13, 14, and 15.

On the evening of the 11th, the Forty-sixth New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Gerhardt, crossed Bridge No. 3 as fast as the planks were laid down, and remained on picket duty in Fredericksburg during the night. I crossed the same bridge with the division about 9 o'clock on the 12th.

On the morning of the 13th, I was directed to move my division across Hazel Run, and connect my left with General Franklin's right, at Deep Run, and hold myself subject to the orders of General Franklin if called upon.

About 3 o'clock, I received an order from General Franklin to cross Deep Run and cover his bridges. I reported to General Franklin by authority of General Willcox, and remained during the night.

I received an order from General Franklin, on the morning of the 14th, to recross Deep Run and report to General Willcox, who directed me to form my division on the left bank of Hazel Run, preparatory to moving on the enemy at 10 o'clock.

I recrossed the Rappahannock on the 15th.

I inclose herewith a list of killed and wounded.†

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. W. BURNS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* But see revised statement, p. 133.

† Embodied in revised statement, pp. 131, 132.

No. 112.

Report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Gerhardt, Forty-sixth New York Infantry, Second Brigade.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, to be forwarded for the information of the brigadier-general commanding division, the part taken by my regiment in the action of the 11th instant, at Fredericksburg, Va.

The Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers marched at 2 a. m. of the 11th instant to the river opposite Fredericksburg, near the old railroad bridge, in order to protect the engineers in the building of a bridge on this spot. The enemy began at daybreak to fire from houses near the river bank, and prevented the finishing of the bridge, which by this time had been laid to about three-fourths of its required length. The Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers and the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, who had taken position to our left, kept up for a while a musketry fire with the enemy without sustaining any material loss. The batteries on the hills behind us now tried to get range upon every house from which the rebels were firing. Thus the day passed, when, at 4 p. m., a part of the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers crossed in boats, and, under the protection of our artillery, succeeded in landing and in capturing of the rebel force about 70 men. After this, the bridge was soon finished, and the Forty-sixth New York Volunteers was the first to cross over the bridge and to occupy the city. Having posted pickets along the railroad and Main street, I kept my command ready for any emergency, when, about 11 o'clock at night, other troops marched into the town, extending the picket line. On the morning of the 12th instant, about 9 o'clock, the regiment was withdrawn under arms, by command of Brigadier-General Burns, to whom I delivered a prisoner taken in the streets soon after arrival in town.

The casualties during the day were 4 men slightly wounded, who are under treatment in camp.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH GERHARDT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Col. B. C. CHRIST,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 113.

Report of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 24, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the late operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg:

In accordance with orders from your headquarters, my troops were massed near the headquarters of Major-General Sumner at 8 a. m. on the 12th instant, preparatory to crossing over to Fredericksburg in rear

of the Second Army Corps. The crossing was effected on the upper bridge by 11 a. m., and the division took position on the street next the river and parallel with it, where the troops remained throughout the day, and bivouacked for the night, the right resting near the bridge, and the left extending toward the right of General Getty.

About noon on the 13th, I received orders from your headquarters to support General Couch, who had been ordered to assault the enemy's works facing Fredericksburg. I moved my division at once to the upper portion of the city, toward the front, sheltering the troops as much as possible from the fire of the enemy under cover of the fences, houses, &c. Lieutenant Dickenson's battery (E), Fourth U. S. Artillery, was held in readiness to take up a position on a bluff to the left and front of the brick-kiln, with a view to driving the enemy from behind a stone fence, used by his sharpshooters as a breastwork. Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, was held in reserve. General Couch now commenced the attack, but the fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry was so severe that his (Couch's) left was soon broken and rolled back in irregular masses toward the city.

Observing this disaster, I ordered General Ferrero (12.30 p. m.) to advance with four regiments of his brigade, leaving the fifth (Colonel Potter's Fifty-first New York) to support Dickenson's battery, which was placed in position on the bluff before mentioned. Under cover of the battery, General Ferrero now moved forward very handsomely, completely checking the advancing foe and forcing him back with heavy loss. As soon as Lieutenant Dickenson's battery opened, the enemy concentrated a very heavy artillery fire upon it, and I was forced in less than a quarter of an hour to withdraw it, Lieutenant Dickenson and some 4 men and a number of horses having been killed and many others wounded.

The fire of artillery and musketry which the enemy now concentrated upon the Second Brigade was terrific but they stood manfully up to their work. To relieve them in some degree, however, I sent forward the First Brigade, under General Nagle, with orders to take his position on the left of Ferrero, and throw forward his own left a little, so as to open a cross-fire in front of the Second Brigade. This General Nagle failed to execute, owing to the existence of deep and impassable ravines in his front. I then directed him to move by a flank to the direct support of Ferrero, which was executed at a double-quick, and with alacrity and rapidity. The Fifty-first New York (Colonel Potter) was now also ordered forward, and moved up with that impetuosity which has characterized this gallant regiment on so many hard fought fields. My entire division was now engaged, and every human effort was made that could be made to carry the rifle-pits and stone fence of the enemy, but without success. Every man fought as if the fate of the day depended upon his own individual exertion. They fought, indeed, until every cartridge was expended, and even remaining upon the field long after their last cartridge was fired, and until regularly relieved at 7.20 p. m. by the division of General Griffin.

I then withdrew my division from the field, under cover of Captain Buckley's battery (D), First Rhode Island Artillery, which was placed in position for that purpose on the bluff formerly occupied by Dickenson's battery, this latter having been ordered to another part of the field by Major-General Hooker.

It would give me great pleasure to call your attention to a few of the many acts of individual courage and daring accomplished during this sanguinary action, but my space will not permit, and I can only ask your careful attention to the reports of brigade, regimental, and

battery commanders, herewith inclosed. How these troops fought will be rendered evident by the simple mention of the fact that a little over one-fifth of the total strength was now reported among the killed and wounded.

It may not be improper to mention here the names of the regiments and their commanders composing my division. They are as follows:

First Brigade, General James Nagle: Seventh Rhode Island, Col. Z. R. Bliss; Twelfth Rhode Island, Col. G. H. Browne; Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. K. Sigfried; Sixth New Hampshire, Col. S. G. Griffin; Ninth New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. J. W. Babbitt, and Second Maryland, Col. T. B. Allard. Second Brigade, General E. Ferrero: Fifty-first New York Volunteers, Col. R. B. Potter; Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, Col. W. Harriman; Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. F. Hartranft; Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Col. W. S. Clark, and Thirty-fifth Massachusetts, Capt. S. H. Andrews. Light Battery D, First Rhode Island Artillery, Capt. W. W. Buckley, and Light Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Second Lieut. John Egan, after Lieutenant Dickenson was killed.

The Seventh and Twelfth Regiments Rhode Island Volunteers, and the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire, being all new regiments, and never having been in battle before, are deserving of great praise for their steadfast gallantry throughout the whole conflict. Battery L, Second New York Artillery, Capt. J. Roemer, and Second Independent Battery Pennsylvania Artillery, Captain Durell, were temporarily detached from my division, and acted under the orders of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery.

To the members of my staff I return my sincere thanks for the zeal and energy with which my orders were conveyed. For the valuable services rendered by Capt. W. C. Rawolle, aide-de-camp, he is deserving of special commendation.

Surg. A. T. Watson, medical staff, was untiring in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded. I would also avail myself of this occasion to thank Mr. W. W. Hawley, volunteer aide-de-camp, for valuable assistance. Capt. C. H. Hale, aide-de-camp, was slightly wounded.

An accurate list of the killed and wounded has already been furnished your headquarters, adding up as follows, viz: Killed, 88; wounded, 807; missing, 133; total, 1,028.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. STURGIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters Ninth Army Corps.

No. 114.

Report of Capt. William W. Buckley, Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report:

Thursday, December 11, the battery was in readiness to move at 8 a. m.

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* But see revised statement, p. 132.

December 12, left camp at 8 a. m. and crossed upper pontoon bridge in rear of Second Division, Ninth Army Corps; remained standing in Caroline street until dark; then went into field and parked.

Saturday, December 13, at 8 a. m., moved, in rear of First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, down Water street, about one-quarter of a mile. At 3 p. m. moved on to Princess Anne street. At 5.15 p. m. moved and went into action at farther end of street which crosses Princess Anne street, and in front of enemy's earthworks, at a distance of 900 yards from enemy's guns; remained in action until 8.30 p. m., firing at intervals. At 8.30 p. m. withdrew, and went into park on Water street.

Sunday, December 14, and Monday, December 15, remained in park.

At 11 p. m., December 15, recrossed the river on upper pontoon bridge and returned to old camp.

All these movements were made in compliance with orders received from Brigadier-General Sturgis, commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, or from Captain Rawolle, assistant adjutant-general to General Sturgis.

First Sergt. R. H. Lee was wounded in hand; Private William Havens wounded in side. Three horses were killed; one set harness and one set horse equipments were rendered unfit for service and abandoned.

The following ammunition was expended: Thirty-six rounds case shot, 26 rounds shell, 11 rounds solid shot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. BUCKLEY,
Captain, Comdg. Company D, Rhode Island Light Artillery.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 115.

Report of Second Lieut. John Egan, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery E, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action taken by Light Company E, Fourth U. S. Artillery, during the battle of Fredericksburg:

About 12 o'clock on the 13th, in obedience to your orders, Lieut. George Dickenson brought the battery into position on the crest of a hill near the left of General Couch's line of battle, and within about 1,200 yards of the earthworks of the enemy. Before the first piece was in position, the enemy opened from his earthworks, and sharpshooters from concealed places singled out the men of the battery. For the first ten minutes, seeing no infantry, we replied to their fire from the earthworks, but with no effect. After seeing a few skirmishers, we directed our fire upon them while the battery was in position. In the mean time the enemy changed his projectiles from solid to shell and case shot, which burst just at the point to make them most destructive, and continually their fragments and bullets hailed upon the battery. In less than twenty minutes the commanding officer and 12 of the cannoneers were killed or wounded. Twice all the cannoneers were driven from the pieces. Seeing by remaining longer all my men would

be destroyed, and that I was producing but little effect upon the enemy, and certainly not enough to justify such destruction of life, after thirty minutes I retired the battery and reported the fact to you. According to orders, I drew into the street. Just as I had my ammunition rearranged, I received orders from General Hooker to go into position on the left of his line, and remained there until 12 o'clock Monday night, when I withdrew, by your order. I expended about 30 rounds of ammunition to each piece.

During the whole time my men behaved admirably. Though they were twice driven from their pieces, they rallied to their posts before I could command them to do so. To mention one without all would be injustice, but I cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of the division general First Sergeant Moran. At the first fire he received a severe wound in his cheek, but remained at his post, and after Lieutenant Dickenson was killed he performed the duties of an officer, and afforded me the greatest assistance.

The following is the list of casualties, as shown by report dated January 2, 1863—Killed: officers, 1; enlisted men, 2. Wounded—enlisted men, 10. One horse killed and 4 wounded.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN EGAN,
Second Lieut. First Artillery, Comdg. Co. E, Fourth Artillery.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 116.

Report of Brig. Gen. James Nagle, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent operations against the enemy:

On Friday morning, the 12th instant, in obedience to your order, I crossed the Rappahannock in the vicinity of the Lacy house with my brigade, and took position under shelter on the opposite side of the river. I remained in this position until 4 p. m., when I moved my troops a short distance down the first street running parallel with the river, where they bivouacked for the night.

On the morning of the 13th, I moved farther down said street, left in front, until I came up with the right of General Getty's troops. Here I remained until 12.30 p. m., when I, by your order, advanced to the support of General Ferrero, who was already engaged. I moved, by the right of regiments, to the front to pass obstacles, until I got to the rear of the town, where the regiments formed in line of battle. The Sixth New Hampshire, Colonel Griffin, and the Seventh Rhode Island, Colonel Bliss, advanced to the front, on the right of the railroad, in good order, under a murderous fire from the enemy's artillery. The Second Maryland, Colonel Allard, Twelfth Rhode Island, Colonel Browne, and Ninth New Hampshire, Lieutenant-Colonel Babbitt commanding, being on the left of the railroad, were moved in order, under shelter as much as possible, to the railroad cut, and from there advanced

to the front. The Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, Colonel Sigfried, was for a time held in reserve.

At 2.30 p. m. the Forty-eighth Regiment was ordered to the front. The men marched under a most galling fire like true veterans. The whole of my brigade remained in the front, and did good service until after 60 rounds of ammunition had been expended, and until they were relieved at dusk by other troops, when, by your order, my command was withdrawn in good order to the position occupied on the previous night. The men were here supplied with ammunition, and then bivouacked for the night. My brigade remained in the same position until Monday evening, when I was again, by your order, moved to the front, with instructions to hold the city at all hazards. I placed my troops in position on the left of the railroad, and commenced to strengthen and fortify my position by throwing up intrenchments and digging rifle-pits, &c.

At 11.30 p. m., by your order, I withdrew my command across the river to our former camp.

Too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men of my command, especially to the Sixth New Hampshire, Seventh Rhode Island, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Ninth New Hampshire Regiments. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the Sixth New Hampshire and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania; they, as upon all other occasions, never flinched. The Seventh Rhode Island had never been under fire before, and much credit is due to Colonel Bliss for the able manner in which he maneuvered his men, he having lost the assistance of his lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant during the engagement. The Twelfth Rhode Island being an entire new regiment, some little difficulty was had in getting them into position, but they behaved well, and did more service than was expected from raw troops. Colonel Browne, who was the only field officer (Major Dyer having been disabled before going into action), is entitled to much praise for his personal conduct.

In justice to my staff officers, I am pleased to say that they behaved well, and rendered me all the aid and assistance required.

My brigade went into action with nearly 2,700 men, and my total loss amounts to 522.

I herewith inclose a list* of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES NAGLE,
Brigadier-General.

General STURGIS,
Commanding Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 117.

Report of Col. Thomas B. Allard, Second Maryland Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the engagement of December 13:

The regiment followed the brigade as far as the deep ravine on the side of the railroad, where we received a cross-fire from the enemy's

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 132

guns. The regiment in part, with those that were lying there, were not able to find the other portion of the regiment.*

* * * * * * *

T. B. ALLARD,
Colonel Second Maryland Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 118.

Report of Col. Simon G. Griffin, Sixth New Hampshire Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Sixth New Hampshire Regiment, under my command, went into the action yesterday at this place, on the right of the brigade to which it belongs, with 12 officers and 252 enlisted men.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing is as follows:*

* * * * * * *

Both officers and men behaved nobly, and fought with the utmost coolness and bravery.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

S. G. GRIFFIN,
Colonel, Comdg. Sixth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 119.

Report of Lieut. Col. John W. Babbitt, Ninth New Hampshire Infantry.

SOPHIA STREET, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the loss of this regiment in the engagement of Saturday last near this city, which is as correct as can be made at this time. Some of those reported as missing are expected soon to join the regiment, while it is feared that others of that number will prove to have been killed.

The regiment was ordered to advance about 2 o'clock from the bank of the river, each company moving in column through the streets, until arriving outside the city, near the scene of action, where it formed line of battle and awaited orders. It was then ordered to move by the right flank, forming line upon the railroad track, and was thus ordered to advance. After passing the railroad, while in a deep cut, the regiment received a galling enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery, which was continued with great effect after passing beyond. Notwithstanding this repulse, the men, though in some considerable confusion, pushed forward and took a good position, where they remained until

* Nominal list of casualties, here omitted, embodied in revised statement, p. 132.

dark, most of the companies having then exhausted their ammunition, and withdrew in good order, following the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The conduct of officers and men, considering the difficulty and extreme danger of the first advance, was most commendable.

I regret to report the instant death of First Lieut. John G. Lewis, of Company H, an efficient and gallant officer, who was killed soon after passing the cut near the railroad.

Sergeant Dinsmoor, of Company F, bearer of the national colors, fell early in the action, mortally wounded, and the colors were brought safely through by Second Lieutenant Copp, of Company C.

Capt. John B. Cooper, of Company K, having been absent for months past, on account of wounds received at the battle of Antietam, joined his command only an hour before the order to advance, and did good service.

Other officers were slightly wounded, most of whom will soon be able to resume their commands.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. BABBITT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninth New Hampshire Regiment.

General JAMES NAGLE,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 120.

Report of Col. Joshua K. Sigfried, Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 14, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with Circular Orders, Brigade Headquarters, December 14, 1862, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the regiment in the action of yesterday:

We had bivouacked in the street on the right of the city the preceding night, and toward noon, yesterday, were ordered to the left, to support the Second Brigade. At 1 p. m. we were ordered to the open fields in the rear of the city, where my regiment remained in reserve until 2.30 o'clock, when I was ordered up to the front by General Sturgis, to assist in repelling a charge the enemy was making on our line. The regiment advanced in line in good order at double-quick under a very galling fire from the enemy's batteries. When we arrived at the hill, I was requested by Colonel Clark, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, to relieve his regiment, as their ammunition was expended. I did so, and my regiment remained on the crest of the hill until they had fired their 60 rounds per man, when we were relieved by Colonel Browne, Twelfth Rhode Island Volunteers. At dusk the hill became crowded, and, seeing others still coming up, Colonel Clark, Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and myself concluded it was best to return to the city for ammunition, and to make room for the fresh regiments to get under the shelter of the hill. I accordingly marched the regiment in, in good order, and without incurring any loss while returning.

Too much praise cannot be given to the men and, with but one exception, officers for their gallantry and steadiness during the entire action. Their line was unbroken while advancing under the murderous shell

ing of the enemy, and their fire was deliberate, well aimed, and I have every reason to believe effective.

Five or six of the best marksmen of each company were ordered to aim exclusively at the cannoneers. After the order had been given, we could observe the wounded being carried away from the guns.

Our loss during the day was 5 killed, 45 wounded, and 1 missing.*

We took into the action 311 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. SIGFRIED,
Colonel, Comdg. Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 121.

Report of Col. Zenas R. Bliss, Seventh Rhode Island Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 14, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to instructions this day received, dated Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, December 14, 1862, I have the honor to report that the Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers went into action near this city at about 12 m. yesterday, and remained under a heavy fire until withdrawn, at 7.30 p. m.

Both officers and men behaved splendidly, and to my entire satisfaction. Our loss was very heavy, owing to the ground over which we were obliged to pass being exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and small-arms.

Lieut. Col. Welcome B. Sayles was struck by a shell and instantly killed soon after we left the city, and before we had advanced to the extreme front. He was at the head of the column, and behaved with great coolness and bravery.

The following officers were wounded while on the crest in front of the enemy's work: Major Babbitt, mortally; since died. Adjutant Page, in the forehead and lost left eye. Captain Remington, severely; under jaw broken. Captain Rodman, severely, by shell, in right breast. Captain Leavens, slightly, by shell, in thigh. Lieutenant Kenyon, severely, by shell, in knee. Lieutenant Wilber, severely, rifle-ball through thigh. Sergeant-Major Manchester lost right arm, and slight wound in right thigh.

Too much praise cannot be given the officers for their gallantry and soldierly conduct while exposed to a murderous fire, and within short range of the enemy's sharpshooters.

The facts that the battle of Fredericksburg was the first general engagement this regiment had been in, the long time they remained under a very heavy fire without flinching, and the long list of killed and wounded,† herewith inclosed, are stronger proofs than any words of mine that the regiment has done its duty.

Respectfully submitted.

Z. R. BLISS,
Colonel Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN D. BERTOLETTE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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* But see revised statement, p. 132. † Embodied in revised statement, p. 132.

No. 122.

Report of Col. George H. Browne, Twelfth Rhode Island Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
December 14, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that your order of yesterday, to move my regiment through the city and against the enemy in line of battle, found it resting on Sophia street, near the lower pontoon bridge, from whence it moved by the front to the railroad track in good order. But there the left wing came up with the Second Maryland, and, your order directing us to follow them, it was waiting their movement when you personally ordered us forward. At this point my major (having no lieutenant-colonel), being in charge of right wing, was disabled; but it moved forward in tolerably good order and reached the front early. The Second Maryland not being moved, the left wing had to march by the flank, and on reaching the exposed plain above was thrown into considerable disorder. Company E, however, and various portions of the other companies formed on the colors and bore them to the front, where they were joined by the companies already on the ground, and continued to deliver their fire till all their ammunition was expended. After that they remained some hours and till after dark; but, receiving no orders, under the advice of the senior colonel, and following his example, I withdrew my command in good order to the position it occupied the evening previous.

The casualties in my command cannot be fully stated at present, but 1 officer and 4 men are positively known to have been killed; 77 are positively known to have been wounded, and 38 of those who marched out in the morning are missing, but whether killed, wounded, or straggling is not positively known. Probably there are some of them in each of these classes.*

Of the companies entitled to commendation, A, F, E, and D are to be named. Of the officers, Captains Cheney and Hubbard; Lieutenants Briggs, Lawton, Hopkins, Abbot, Tabor, Alexander, Roberts, Bucklin, and Pendelton, Sergeants Cole, Bacon, Pollard, Ballou, and Burgess, and Corporal Devolve. Lieutenant Tabor, Lieutenant Abbot, and Sergeant-Major Potter merit especial notice for their cool gallantry under the terrible fire that raked the plain across which the battalion moved.

A list of the names of the killed, wounded, and missing is hereto appended.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

G. H. BROWNE,
Colonel.

Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE, *Commanding First Brigade.*

No. 123.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the part taken by my brigade in the action at Fredericksburg.

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* But see revised statement, p. 132.

Pursuant to orders, on the morning of the 11th instant, I left camp with my command, of 1,930 rank and file, at 7 o'clock, following General Nagle's brigade, and marched to the plateau in rear of General Sumner's headquarters; there halted, waiting for the completion of the pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock.

At about 3.30 p. m. I went to the river to see the progress made toward completing the bridge. While there, four companies of the Seventh Michigan Volunteers offered themselves to cross the river in boats, in order to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed on the opposite bank, who had killed and wounded many of the engineers engaged on the bridge. The detachment crossed, drove the enemy from their position, and captured a number of prisoners. I immediately returned to report the fact, and met the commanding general riding toward the bridge, to whom I communicated the intelligence of the successful crossing. I then accompanied the general to the river, and there received orders to remain and see that the bridge was finished. Finding the work progressing rapidly, and thinking the troops on the opposite bank needed some one to direct them, I crossed, and made such dispositions as I deemed proper to secure the advantage already gained, remaining in command until Colonel Hall arrived with his brigade and took possession of the city, when I returned to my command, receiving orders to march with it to the old camp for the night.

On the morning of the 12th, at 8 o'clock, I again formed column, and crossed the river over the pontoon bridge, following the First Brigade. On arriving in Fredericksburg, I arranged my brigade in line of battle on the right and left of the road leading through the city, remaining there throughout the day and night.

On the morning of the 13th, I formed line and marched my command, by the left flank, through the second street running parallel with the river, the First Brigade occupying the river street. On arriving opposite General Willcox's headquarters, I halted the command, and there received orders to send a regiment to support the pickets on the front, then being driven in by the enemy. The Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers was detailed for this duty, and sent to the front to support General Getty's pickets. I also received orders to send a regiment to protect Lieutenant Dickenson's battery (E), Fourth Artillery, then going into position on the left of the railroad, near the brick-kilns. The Fifty-first New York Volunteers were placed in rear of this battery. The remainder of my command was ordered to the outskirts of the city, to be ready to support General Hancock's division in case of need. I accordingly marched my command, with the exception of the Fifty-first New York Volunteers (supporting the battery), to a point near the railroad depot.

At 11.45 a. m. the left of Couch's command fell back, and I received orders to form and advance against the approaching enemy. I accordingly formed my brigade in two lines of battle, the left resting on the road parallel to the railroad, and advanced under a terrific fire of shell and musketry, never halting until we arrived in short range of the enemy, then pouring heavy volleys into their ranks, and driving them from their advanced position. Finding that the works could not be carried by my brigade, after remaining with them some time, I reported to General Sturgis that it was necessary to have re-enforcements, having previously sent forward the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, relieved from the support of the battery by its withdrawal. This regiment, although totally unsupported, advanced in gallant style, led by Colonel

Potter, over the plateau, swept in every direction by the fire from batteries and rifle-pits, and joined the brigade, losing terribly while marching alone over this deadly plain. The First Brigade was also ordered forward to my assistance.

My brigade remained on the field until 6.30 p. m., having been under fire six and a half hours, and having expended all their ammunition, when they were relieved by troops of General Griffin, and were marched back to the position of the night before, and bivouacked.

On the morning of the 14th, at 8 p. m., I was ordered to the front with my whole brigade to relieve the pickets of General Griffin, then occupying the line on which we had been engaged the day before. During the night my pickets were not fired on, but at daylight a brisk fire was opened on them from the rifle-pits and batteries, only a short distance in front. The troops were protected from the fire by a slight ridge, only covering them while lying at full length on the ground, and during the whole day my command lay here, unable to move without drawing fire from the enemy, yet not firing a shot in reply. The men this day displayed the greatest patience and endurance under such a trying ordeal. Only 1 man was wounded during the whole day.

My command remained in position till nearly 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th, when I was relieved by Colonel Zook's brigade, and, in accordance with orders, marched my command across the Rappahannock to our old camp, arriving there at 2 a. m. of the 16th.

The command throughout the engagement of the 13th behaved with the greatest bravery. The advance in line of battle in the face of the terrific fire from the enemy's batteries and rifle-pits was magnificent; although the ranks were being thinned by bullets and torn with shells, every opening was closed as fast as made, and the line advanced with unflinching courage until close up with the enemy, and there remained for over six hours in position, until ordered to retire at dark.

No comparisons can be drawn where every one behaved so nobly; but I must praise particularly the conduct of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Col. Walter Harriman—a regiment but a month in the service, and never before under fire—that marched up as bravely and fought as valiantly as the veterans of the brigade. The Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Hartranft; the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Clark, and the Fifty-first New York Volunteers, Colonel Potter, acted with the steadiness and courage that they have always shown on the battle-field, and that has won them their high reputation. The Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers also behaved splendidly, and, although losing their commanding officer, Maj. Sidney Willard, early in the fight, still fought with unflinching firmness.

The highest praise is due to Colonel Hartranft, the senior colonel of the brigade, for his gallant conduct and valuable services, as well as to Colonel Potter and Colonel Clark.

Dr. Calvin Cutter, brigade surgeon, although injured on the 13th by a blow from a horse, was unremitting in his attentions to the wounded, and was of invaluable service.

Capt. G. H. McKibbin, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenant Tryon, aide-de-camp, and Lieutenant Walcott, aide-de-camp, of my staff, acted with great gallantry, and deserve high praise for their conduct during the day.

Private Frank Shafile, orderly, was conspicuous for his bravery in carrying dispatches under the severest fire.

For minute details of the action you are respectfully referred to the inclosed reports of regimental commanders.

Casualties: Killed, 59; wounded, 394; missing, 36. Total loss, 489.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

EDW. FERRERO,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. C. RAWOLLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 124.

Report of Col. William S. Clark, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers crossed the Rappahannock, on the upper pontoon bridge, on Friday, the 12th instant, numbering 284 officers and enlisted men. We remained with the brigade near the bridge until the next morning about 10 o'clock, when I was ordered to support the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, who were thrown out as skirmishers in rear of the city. Our forces soon advanced on the right toward the formidable earthworks of the rebels on the heights overlooking the town, and were met by a terrible storm of shot and shell. Nothing daunted, they pressed forward until within range of the enemy's infantry, posted behind stone walls, earthworks, and natural ridges. Seeing that to advance farther was, apparently, impossible, and that their fire had little effect upon their opponents, while they, being entirely unprotected, were being rapidly cut to pieces, they began to fall back, some of them in considerable disorder.

The Second Brigade was now ordered to the front, and, forming in double line of battle, most gallantly and steadily moved across the plain, swept by the destructive fire of the enemy. When about 60 rods from the city, Color-Sergeant Collins, of Company A, was shot, and fell to the ground. Sergeant Plunkett, of Company E, instantly seized the colors, and carried them proudly forward to the farthest point reached by our troops during the battle. When the regiment had commenced the delivery of its fire, about 40 rods from the position of the rebel infantry, a shell was thrown, with fatal accuracy, at the colors, which again brought them to the ground wet with the life-blood of the brave Plunkett, both of whose arms were carried away. Color-Corporal Olney, of Company H, immediately raised the glorious flag, and defiantly bore it through the remainder of the day. Color-Corporal Barr, of Company C, who carried the State colors, was also shot, and his post of honor and danger quickly taken by Color-Corporal Wheeler, of Company I. Color-Corporal Miller was also wounded.

The whole number of casualties is 69, viz, 8 killed, 56 wounded, and 5 missing, a list of which has been furnished.

After expending our ammunition, the Twenty-first fell back into the line of supports, and remained until dark, when we returned to our position near the bridge, where the brigade passed the night and the next day.

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* But see revised statement, p. 132.

About 8 o'clock Sunday evening, the brigade was ordered out to the position gained on the previous day, and instructed to hold it at all hazards. This was a task of no little difficulty and danger, as the nearest supports were half a mile away, and the rebel sharpshooters from the roofs of the neighboring houses and the tops of trees fired at every one who ventured to expose himself in the least to view. By selecting a good position behind a low ridge, and by throwing up a small breastwork, we were enabled to hold our position with the loss of but 1 man.

During the night the rebels were digging rifle-pits so near that we could hear their conversation, and once they charged upon us, as if to prevent us from shoveling, but a sharp fire soon convinced them that they would do better to let us work. At daylight every one was compelled to lie flat upon the ground, and remain in that position until dark. The rebels tried every means in their power to learn our strength, but in vain, as we were ordered to remain perfectly quiet, regardless of their conduct, unless they charged upon us. They exposed themselves to our view in large numbers, and tried to provoke us to fire by throwing bullets and shell at us very freely. At dark they began to approach us, and their skirmishers advanced on their hands and knees to within a few yards of our guards, but a volley from the rifles of two regiments satisfied them that they were going too far, and they retired. About 10 p. m. the brigade was relieved from their most wearisome and perilous duty, and ordered to return to camp across the river, where we arrived about 2 o'clock the next morning.

This being the eighth general engagement in which the Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers has acted an important part during the past year, it is superfluous to state that both officers and men behaved like veterans, and it is but just to add that the reputation won by the Second Brigade, under the gallant and lamented Reno, was worthily sustained at the battle of Fredericksburg.

I have the honor, captain, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. CLARK,
Colonel Twenty-first Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. G. H. McKIBBIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 125.

Report of Capt. Stephen H. Andrews, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor of reporting the action of the Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry Regiment during the battle of the 13th, at Fredericksburg, which is most respectfully submitted.

At about 1 p. m. formed a line of battle, under command of Maj. Sidney Willard, and marched to the front at double-quick, facing heavy firing from the enemy's batteries and infantry.

Taking our position on the right of the Eleventh New Hampshire Regiment, we engaged the foe until our ammunition was exhausted; at which time gave way for re-enforcements to occupy our position, taking shelter under the brow of an elevation of the ground, where we remained until about 7 o'clock, when, on inquiry, we found the rest of our brigade

had retired. I then withdrew the regiment from the field, and quartered for the night in vacant houses, near the upper pontoon bridges.

Our loss was 7 killed, including 1 regimental and 1 company commander, 50 wounded, and 6 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. ANDREWS,
Captain, Commanding Thirty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment.

Capt. G. H. MCKIBBIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 126.

Report of Col. Walter Harriman, Eleventh New Hampshire Infantry.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 15, 1862.

GENERAL: The following is the report of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Eleventh Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers in the battle near Fredericksburg yesterday, as well as of the conduct and movements of the regiment during that engagement:

The number of killed was 19; number of wounded, 151, and the number of missing, 25.

In accordance with orders, the regiment formed a line of battle at 8 o'clock in the morning, marched to the lower part of the town, and rested on their arms till 11.30, when we were ordered to move back upon a street running at right angles with the river; and, on taking position on that street, we rested on our arms till 12.30, under a moderate fire from the enemy, and then we were ordered to file right across the railroad and then move forward in line of battle to a position directly in front of the enemy's center. This movement the regiment executed, under a most desperate fire from the enemy's strong fortifications, with heroic bravery and unflinching firmness. Arriving at this position in front, the regiment poured an unceasing fire into the enemy's works, firing from 60 to 200 cartridges to a man. They fired with great deliberation and coolness, and stood at their posts in an unbroken line till ordered to retire, after dark, and then retiring in good order, and carrying off their wounded men from the field.

Both officers and men, without distinction, behaved with unrivaled gallantry and courage, showing no disposition for a moment, although under for that long period the most terrific shower of iron hail, to swerve a single hair.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient,

WALTER HARRIMAN,
Colonel Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 127.

Report of Col. Robert B. Potter, Fifty-first New York Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations

of this regiment from the time of its departure from this camp, on the 11th instant, until its return this morning:

On forming line, we marched to the plateau overlooking Fredericksburg, where we rested until about 4 p. m., when I received an order, through Major Cutting, from General Burnside, to take my regiment to a point on the river to be indicated, to aid in the construction of a bridge. I got ready immediately; but, meanwhile, the river having been crossed and the bridge completed, the order was countermanded.

On the 12th, I crossed the river with the brigade and bivouacked in Fredericksburg.

On the 13th, at about 11.30 a. m., I was detached in support of a battery of the regular service, commanded by Lieutenant Dickenson. The battery got into position on the left of the railroad, in front of the brick-kilns, and opened fire about 1 p. m., but was compelled to abandon its position in about half an hour, its commanding officer and many of the men having been killed or wounded by the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, concealed in a ravine in front. My loss was trifling. We held the position until ordered to support the rest of the brigade engaged in front of the enemy's works in the plain to the right, in rear of the town. I moved across the railroad, by the right flank, to near the center of the plain, when I flanked to the left, and advanced in line under a terrific fire. On coming up with the brigade, I placed my men in front of the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers, my left covering a portion of the right of the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, these regiments being out of ammunition. About 4.30, re-enforcements began to arrive, and, as my ammunition was giving out, I received permission to withdraw, but deemed it advisable to wait until dark, when I withdrew with the rest of the brigade.

At 8.30 p. m. on the 14th, we returned to the field with the brigade, holding the advance on the right of the railroad, where we remained until 1 a. m. this morning, when relieved.

The conduct of the officers and men during all this period deserves the highest commendation. The regiment suffered none in its previous well-earned reputation for gallantry. Capts. S. H. Sims and D. F. Wright distinguished themselves for their coolness and bravery. Capt. John Stuart was conspicuous for his activity and daring, although suffering from a painful wound received early in the action. First Lieutenants Buckley and Whitman and Second Lieutenants Butler, Schoonmaker, and Keen were all wounded, and deserve mention for their excellent conduct. I am particularly indebted to Maj. R. C. Mitchell and Capt. John G. Wright, my field officers, for their zealous and cheerful assistance, as well as for their skill and bravery.

I took into action 16 officers and 280 enlisted men; 6 officers were wounded, 10 privates were killed, and 53 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded; 5 are missing, most of whom I fear should be reported among the list of casualties, as some of them were seen to fall. I subjoin a list.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. POTTER,
Colonel Fifty-first New York Volunteers.

Capt. G. H. MCKIBBIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* See revised statement, p. 132.

No. 128.

Report of Brig. Gen. George W. Getty, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 28, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of this division, in the engagements with the enemy, from Thursday morning, the 11th instant, till Tuesday morning, the 16th instant:

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, the Eighty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. H. S. Fairchild commanding, was placed in position on the river bank, opposite the old steamboat landing, to cover the laying of the central pontoon bridge. The engineers met with no opposition at first, and had succeeded in laying two-thirds of the bridge when they were driven from the work by the enemy's sharpshooters, who had occupied the buildings on the other side of the river bearing on the bridge. Four several attempts were made, but in each case the workmen were repulsed with loss.

At length Colonel Fairchild received orders from General Burnside to detail 4 officers and 100 men to cross the river in pontoon boats and take possession of the houses, driving out the sharpshooters. This order was most gallantly carried into effect. Captains Hazley, S. L. Judd, F. Burt, and Lieut. W. M. Lewis, each in command of a detachment of 25 men, occupying each a boat, covered by the fire of the batteries and of regiments drawn up in line along the river bank, pushed hastily across, jumped out, and the next instant were in possession of the disputed buildings. Sixty-four prisoners, among them 4 officers, fell into their hands. The remainder of the sharpshooters beat a hasty retreat.

Colonel Fairchild immediately crossed over with the remainder of his gallant regiment in boats, and occupied the city in the vicinity of the bridge. This was accomplished by 4 p. m., December 11, and the bridge was now soon completed.

Equal or greater difficulty had been experienced in laying the bridge at the Lacy house. Nearly 100 men of the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, under the command of Captain Marsh and Lieutenants Ford and Morgan, volunteered to assist the engineers, at the call of General Woodbury, and succeeded in laying one bay of the bridge, when, having two of their number wounded, they were ordered to retire by Major Spaulding, of the engineers.

Hawkins' brigade crossed at the central bridge at 8 p. m., December 11, and occupied the lower part of Fredericksburg, connecting on the right with Howard's division, Second Corps. One company from each regiment was thrown forward as a picket for the night. The next morning the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers was placed on picket. The right rested on the railroad, where it connected with the pickets of the Second Corps, and the line extended a short distance along the railroad to the first cut, and thence to the left, along the ridge immediately in rear of the railroad at Hazel Creek.

At 5 p. m., December 12, Harland's brigade crossed at the central bridge, and was formed in line in Caroline street, the right resting on the railroad. Here arms were stacked, and during the night the troops occupied the houses and inclosures on the river side of the street, or

east side. Hawkins' brigade stacked arms in line immediately in front of the Second Brigade in the same street, and occupied the houses on the opposite side. The Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers and the Fourth Regiment Rhode Island Volunteers were thrown forward as pickets, and relieved the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers.

Early on the morning of December 13, the division was moved to the extreme lower end of Fredericksburg, near Hazel Creek, where it was massed under cover of the river bank, and remained until late in the afternoon.

While in that position the troops suffered considerably by the premature bursting of shells from one of our own batteries on the other side of the river—Diederichs' battery, First New York Artillery Battalion.

The Tenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers, afterward strengthened by the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, was placed on picket, and relieved the regiments which went on the night before.

When the action began on the right, the enemy's line of pickets was observed falling back, whereupon Colonel Donohoe, of the Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, advanced his line and occupied the railroad as far as across Hazel Creek, and also a small block-house on the other side of the creek, near the railroad. This line was held henceforth until the evacuation of the town.

At 5 p. m. orders were received from General Willcox, commanding Ninth Army Corps, to advance by brigade front and charge the enemy. The orders were immediately communicated to the brigade commanders. Colonel Hawkins, First Brigade, was to advance by the right of companies, halt, and reform behind the railroad, and then advance in line to the attack. Colonel Harland, Second Brigade, was to follow in similar formations and support Colonel Hawkins.

Just previous to the advance of the First Brigade, Captain Stevens, of my staff, was sent to communicate with the commander of a large body of men on the right front, who, under cover of a ravine, were holding this position close up to the enemy's line, in order to inform him of this advance and to request his support. No general officer could be found. The men seemed to be broken detachments from many regiments; but finally Major Burns, or Byrnes, was found, who undertook to advance with the First Brigade. He failed to do this, however. Some disorder was necessarily occasioned by the irregularities of the ground; nevertheless, the First Brigade reached the railroad without any accident, and, forming behind it, advanced to the attack in tolerable order. But it was now dark, and after advancing well up to the enemy's line the First Brigade received a severe front and enfilade fire, was thrown into partial confusion, and was obliged to fall back under the cover afforded by a depression of ground and the bed of an old canal. From this position they were withdrawn and reformed behind the railroad, and finally stationed for the night in a position in front of the slaughter-house, parallel to Caroline street. The Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers did not participate at all in this attack, being directed by Colonel Hawkins, under some misconception of orders, to support a battery near the brick-kilns. The Second Brigade advanced in good order to a position immediately in rear of the line of pickets, and protected by the ridge bordering the railroad. In their advance they were exposed to a heavy fire of shell and shrapnel. Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, while gallantly leading forward and encouraging his men, was killed. Colonel Harland maintained his position

until morning, when he was withdrawn to his original position in Caroline street. The picket line was held by the One hundred and third New York Volunteers.

On December 14, at 7 p. m., the Sixteenth Connecticut assumed the duty of picketing, and relieved the One hundred and third New York.

On December 15, the line was strengthened by the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and by 200 Berdan Sharpshooters, who were sent across Hazel Creek to secure our flank. Soon after dark on the 15th, Harland's brigade was moved up in position a little in front of Caroline street, in the lower part of the town, and the position to be occupied by the line of battle, in case of an attack on the part of the enemy, indicated. Preparations were made for throwing up intrenchments and loop-holing the houses for musketry. Soon after, the Second Brigade was moved across the river into their old camp, the Eighth and Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers being relieved by the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

The First Brigade followed immediately in rear of the Second, and by 4 a. m. every regiment of the Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, occupied its former camp. During these operations, Benjamin's battery (E), Second U. S. Artillery, was placed in battery on the spurs of the heights above Falmouth, where he had a good enfilade fire on the city and works immediately in rear of it.

On the 11th, he received orders to fire on the city, which he did. Benjamin, from his position, succeeded in silencing the enemy's guns on the right whenever they opened fire, but was unable to damage their works in the center, the distance being too great.

On the 16th instant, he was directed by Colonel Hays to shell the stone wall, which was the enemy's line of defense. After many of the shots, squads of men could be seen running out from behind it. One of his guns burst at the second discharge. The ammunition projectiles furnished were of a miserable quality.

Lieutenant Gilliss' battery (A), Fifth Artillery, was stationed on the morning of the 11th on the bank of the river to the right of the Lacy house, and, in compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery, shelled the houses occupied by sharpshooters during the day.

The next day he crossed the river and parked in the lower part of Fredericksburg. His battery was not again brought into action, and he recrossed the river and returned to camp on the night of the 15th.

The total loss of the division amounted to 1 officer killed (Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, at the head of his regiment), while advancing, by the bursting of a case-shot from one of the enemy's batteries; 7 commissioned officers wounded; 12 enlisted men killed; 200 enlisted men wounded; 64 enlisted men missing. Total, 284.*

Ample preparations for receiving and caring for the wounded were made under the direction of Surg. M. Storrs, medical director of the division, and his assistants.

Capts. Hazard Stevens and Charles T. Gardner, both of my staff, deserve especial mention for the prompt and cheerful manner in which, under fire, they communicated my orders to the different commanders.

Inclosed herewith will be found the reports of brigade, regimental, and battery commanders. Also a list of the non-commissioned officers and

* But see revised statement, p. 133.

privates of the Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers, who gallantly crossed the river in the first boats and drove the enemy from the lower part of the city.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. GETTY,

Brigadier-General, Comdg. Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Capt. ROBERT A. HUTCHINS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 129.

Report of Second Lieut. James Gilliss, Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the participation of Battery A, Fifth Artillery, in the recent engagement near Fredericksburg:

Pursuant to orders from Brig. Gen. G. W. Getty, I placed my battery in position on the 11th instant, at 10 a. m., on the bank of the river to the right of the Lacy house, to cover the engineer troops building the bridge at that point.

About 11 a. m., by order from Brigadier General Hunt, chief of artillery, I opened fire on the houses of the town occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, and ceased firing about an hour before sunset.

Total number of rounds fired: Shell, 100; solid shot, 96; spherical case, 196.

During the latter part of the day the fire of my battery was directed diagonally across the city in the direction in which the enemy were supposed to be approaching.

After I had ceased firing for the day, the enemy opened fire from several batteries on their line of works in front of me, and continued firing until dark, but, owing to the distance, the majority of their shell burst short. At 7.30 p. m. I left my position and returned to camp. December 12, remained in harness, waiting orders to cross the river. December 13, crossed the river at daylight by orders of Brigadier-General Getty, and parked in Fredericksburg, Va., at lower end of town. December 14, in same position, awaiting orders. December 15, in same position, awaiting orders. December 16, recrossed at 11 p. m., and returned to division camp.

My men were much exposed during the action of the 13th instant, in consequence of the shells fired by Captain Diederichs' battery (First New York Artillery Battalion), stationed on the opposite side of the river, bursting short. My only casualties were the wounding of 3 horses slightly, although the infantry near me lost pretty severely from the cause mentioned above.

During the firing of the 11th instant, three elevating screw boxes (brass) were broken. I think that it was caused by the straps placed from the cascabel to the elevating screw to prevent the latter from turning too much at each discharge.

None of my officers or men were killed or wounded.

I have pleasure in remarking that the officers and men of my command behaved creditably, and in a manner highly satisfactory to me.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GILLISS,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Commanding Battery A.

Capt. CHARLES T. GARDNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 130.

Report of Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, on the evening of the 10th instant, I received orders to send a regiment to support the engineers, who were to commence laying the bridges across the river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, early the next morning.

The Eighty-ninth New York Volunteers was ordered for that duty. The regiment took up its position about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, where it remained, receiving and returning the fire of the enemy from the opposite side of the river, until about 4 o'clock that afternoon. At that time General Burnside gave orders for a detail of 100 men from the regiment to cross the river in bateaux, for the purpose of dislodging the enemy on the opposite side, who were in rifle-pits and houses. The detail was made and placed under the charge of Capts. J. Hazley, S. L. Judd, and F. Burt, and Lieut. W. M. Lewis. The whole party immediately embarked in four bateaux, and, under a heavy fire of musketry, pushed across and landed upon the opposite shore, where they captured 64 prisoners, including 4 commissioned officers. A short time after, the balance of the regiment was sent across in the bateaux, when the two detachments were joined together, and proceeded to the main street of the city, threw out pickets, and bivouacked for the night.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the officers and men who so gallantly crossed the river. It was owing to this daring and boldness that our engineers were enabled to complete the bridge, which they had been at work upon since 3 a. m., and I trust that favorable mention will be made of this occurrence, so it may be known for all time to come who it was that performed one of the most daring exploits of the war.

The brigade, after waiting all the day of the 11th instant under arms, expecting to cross the river, received the order about 5 p. m. to return to camp. We obeyed this order, and had been in camp about fifteen minutes when we received another order to cross the river. We accordingly got under arms, and about 9 p. m. had arrived in the city of Fredericksburg, taking possession of the lower part of the town, and then proceeded to throw out pickets, which connected with General Howard's line on the right.

Nothing of importance occurred, and no duty was performed other than that of picketing in front of our lines and doing guard and patrol duty in town, until about 5 p. m. of the 13th, when the whole brigade was ordered into action. My brigade was ordered to attack the right

center of the enemy's line of works. Joining on the left of General Couch's line, the brigade commenced to move toward the point of attack, and, when about a third of the way, a halt was made at the railroad cut, where the brigade was formed, and a new start taken.

By this time it had become quite dark; in fact, so much so that we could not see 100 yards before us. But still the order was given to move forward, when the whole brigade moved on, passing a deep, wide mud slough and a deep canal cut. When the brigade arrived at this cut it received an enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry; but, notwithstanding, the plateau on the other side was gained, the left of the line advancing till within about 10 yards of a stone wall, behind which a heavy infantry force of the enemy was concealed, which opened an increased artillery and infantry fire, and, in addition to this, the brigade received the fire of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers and Twentieth Maine Volunteers, who were on the left of General Couch's line, which our right had overlapped. This firing from all parties and from all directions, I should think, lasted about seven minutes, when I succeeded in stopping it, and then discovered that the greatest confusion existed. Everybody, from the smallest drummer boy up, seemed to be shouting to the full extent of his capacity. After considerable exertion, comparative quiet and order were restored, and the command reformed along the bank of the canal cut.

I then reported to you for further orders, and you ordered the command withdrawn and placed in its former position in the town, which was done. Owing to my misapprehension of your orders, the Ninth New York Volunteers was ordered to the support of a battery, and did not participate in the advance made by the brigade.

The brigade remained at Fredericksburg until the night of the 15th instant, when it returned to the former camps on this side of the river.

Before closing my report, I think it my duty to say that the brigade did as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Even with experienced troops and well-concerted measures, there will be more or less confusion incident to an advance in the dark, and when the nature of the ground is taken into consideration, and likewise that two-thirds of the men had never been under fire, they are certainly deserving of commendation for having behaved as well as they did.

Our loss in the brigade amounted to 12 killed, 177 wounded, and 54 missing. A complete list* is herewith inclosed.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Colonel Ninth New York Volunteers, Comdg. First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY,
Commanding Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

No. 131.

Report of Col. Michael T. Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the action of the 13th instant by this regiment:

On Saturday morning, 13th, I was ordered to take my regiment to the

* But see revised statement, p. 133.

front and relieve the Ninth New York Volunteers, who were then on picket on the left of our line, and directly opposite the burnt railroad bridge. This was done very quietly, and without the knowledge of the enemy, it being very foggy. I received orders about 9 o'clock to return with the regiment to our place in the brigade, being relieved by the Second Delaware. Just as we were ready to march, another order arrived, which obliged me to place the regiment on picket again. During this time we had not fired a shot, though the enemy's pickets kept up a constant fire, and 2 of our men were wounded. Colonel Stedman, Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers, reported to me with 500 men, and we strengthened our line of pickets. At about 10.15 o'clock, firing was heard on our right, and soon I discovered the enemy's pickets retiring. I ordered our line to follow, which they did, and occupied the block-house on the crest of the opposite hill on our left, and the railroad on our right. In this position the regiment remained till nearly dark, when orders were received from you to prepare for a charge. The regiment did not move forward at the moment the balance of the brigade did on the left, owing to my waiting to have the Ninth New York take its place on the right. I soon moved, however, without the Ninth New York, and proceeded to the railroad grade, where a regiment was lying down. Some delay was caused by this; but as soon as they were crossed, the men moved on very well, though somewhat crowded from the left. Upon arriving at a little creek or ditch, the enemy's fire was severe, and checked our progress and created confusion. After some minutes, I succeeded in forming a portion of the line again, and crossed a fence, and found a number of the Thirteenth New Hampshire and Twenty-fifth New Jersey there. I proposed to the commanders that "we should move on," but a fire from troops in our rear caused me to change my mind, and, facing the regiment about, I marched back to where we started from, having had 29 men and 3 officers wounded and probably 6 men killed.*

I cannot close this report without making a remark relative to the general conduct of the regiment. Under the circumstances, I feel that they did well, having never been under fire before, and being witness to many ineffectual attempts of both new and old troops to break the enemy's lines, and seeing the immense destruction of men, which would naturally disconcert new troops. The officers, with a solitary exception, did very well.

Hoping sincerely that the next time the Tenth is called upon they will profit by this their first experience, and, in common with the rest of our army, succeed in driving and routing the enemy, I subscribe myself your very obedient servant,

MICHAEL T. DONOHOE,
Colonel Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS, *Commanding First Brigade.*

No. 132.

Reports of Col. Aaron F. Stevens, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the regiment under my command crossed the river, with the brigade, on the evening of Thursday,

* But see revised statement, p. 133.

11th instant, and rested on its arms during the night in ——— street, Company B, Captain Dodge, and Company G, Lieutenant Forbush, being detailed for and acting as picket.

Friday we remained inactive.

Saturday morning we moved down to the bank of the river, to the left of the city, where we remained with the brigade until about sunset, when we moved, under orders, to attack the batteries on the heights back of the city. My regiment followed the Twenty-fifth New Jersey across the railroad; but, in advancing along a morass, through which the left of the line was required to pass, the left wing of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey was by some means broken, and my left wing took the advance at that point, thus leaving my left in advance and my right in rear. In this manner the regiment moved to the attack, and proceeded (it being now quite dark) across an old ditch or rifle-pit. Just as we reached the plateau beyond the ditch, a severe fire of musketry, shot, and shell was opened from the enemy, at a distance of from 10 to 20 yards. The fire forced the troops in advance back upon those in the rear, and my line was forced back into the ditch, from which a fire was kept up upon the enemy until we retired and reformed our line in rear of the hill in excellent order.

The rapidity of the advance from the city, the distance, darkness, the nature of the ground, and the crossing of the line of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey by my left wing produced some confusion, and necessarily cut my line; yet the men and officers advanced firmly and steadily to the charge, and retired only in the face of a fire which, during the whole day, had successfully repulsed the desperate bravery of veteran troops.

Monday, the 15th, at dark, my regiment proceeded, under orders, to relieve the Eighth and Sixteenth Connecticut Regiments, doing picket duty along the line of the railroad, and to the left of the block-house. We remained there until relieved the next morning about 2.30 o'clock, when we formed and recrossed the river, reaching our former encampment about 4 a. m.

I have had the honor to furnish you heretofore a list of casualties.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. F. STEVENS,
Colonel, Comdg. Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Vols.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps.

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OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the operations of the regiment under my command since their departure from Camp Casey, near Fairfax Seminary, Va., including the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th instant.

My regiment moved from Camp Casey, on the 1st instant, with the First Brigade of Casey's division, consisting of the Fifteenth Connecticut, Thirteenth New Hampshire, Twelfth Rhode Island, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh New Jersey Volunteers, under command of the senior colonel, Dexter R. Wright, of the Fifteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

The first day we reached Uniontown, some 2 miles southerly from Washington City. We encamped the second day near Piscataway, and

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

the third day, about 6 miles northerly from Port Tobacco. We passed Port Tobacco about noon of the fourth day, and encamped for the night some 6 miles west of that place. The fifth day, in the midst of a cold and violent snow-storm, we encamped about 1½ miles from Liverpool Point, or Bluebank, as it is sometimes called, a point on the Potomac nearly opposite Aquia Creek. On the morning of the sixth day we broke camp and marched to Bluebank, where we were detained some eight hours, awaiting transportation; the soldiers during that time being exposed to a keen, cold, and piercing wind, which swept down the river and across the plateau where they were halted.

My regiment was ferried across the Potomac about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The weather was extremely cold, and the men suffered much from its severity. From Aquia Creek, where we landed, we marched about 2 miles, and encamped in a ravine well sheltered from the northerly winds, but filled with snow. The baggage of the field and staff officers, including their blankets, mess-chests, eatables, &c., was, through the inefficiency and neglect of the transportation officials, left on the Maryland side of the river, and, notwithstanding the faithful exertions of brigade and regimental quartermasters, was detained from us nearly two days. Consequently we were without blankets or shelter for two nights of intense cold weather. The result in my own case was an attack of illness, from which I have not yet recovered, though I have had the good fortune thus far to be able to be on duty. I was, however, only a sufferer in common with others. In this encampment we remained until the next Tuesday afternoon, when we moved to this point, reaching here Wednesday afternoon. Our brigade was then broken up, and my regiment was assigned to the First Brigade (Colonel Hawkins), Third Division (Brigadier General Getty), Ninth Army Corps (Brigadier-General Willcox), in Major-General Sumner's right grand division.

This brigade is composed of the Ninth (Hawkins' Zouaves), Eighty-ninth and One hundred and third New York, Tenth and Thirteenth New Hampshire, and Twenty-fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

On Wednesday evening, we received orders to be ready to move the next morning. Thursday, we were in line all day, ready and waiting orders to move, and listening silently to the heavy cannonading and sharp musketry, principally on our right, or watching the smoke rising from the burning buildings of Fredericksburg, directly in our front. Just after dark we moved to the river, and crossed without opposition the pontoon bridge near the lower end of the city. My regiment took up its position for the night in Caroline street, one of the principal streets of the city, and threw out two companies, Company B, Captain Dodge, and Company E, Captain Julian, as pickets, toward the enemy. This position we occupied until Saturday morning, the two companies on picket duty being relieved by Company C, Captain Bradley, and Company G, Lieutenant Forbush, commanding.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, the eventful and disastrous day of the battle, we took up our position with the brigade, under the hill, on the bank of the river, just below the bridge, which we crossed on Thursday night. Here we remained under arms the entire day, our position being about a mile distant from the line of the enemy's batteries. Occasionally during the day fragments of shell from his guns reached us or passed over us, falling in the river and beyond, and doing but little damage. One of our own guns, however, on the opposite bank of the river, which threw shells over us toward the enemy, was so unfortunately handled as to kill 2 men and wound several others in our brigade.

After what Your Excellency has read and heard concerning the battle of Fredericksburg, I need not say to you that the fierceness of the fight during that long, bloody, and disastrous day exceeds any description of which my pen is capable.

As yet all the accounts which I have seen or read from Union or rebel sources approach not in delineation the truthful and terrible panorama of that bloody day. Twice during the day I rode up Caroline street to the center of the city, toward the point where our brave legions were struggling against the terrible combinations of the enemy's artillery and infantry, whose unremitting fire shook the earth and filled the plain in rear of the city with the deadly missiles of war. I saw the struggling hosts of freedom stretched along the plain, their ranks plowed by the merciless fire of the foe; I saw the dead and wounded, among them some of New Hampshire's gallant sons, borne back on the shoulders of their comrades in battle and laid tenderly down in the hospitals prepared for their reception in the houses on either side of the street, as far as human habitations extended; I listened to the roar of battle and groans of the wounded and dying; I saw in the crowded hospitals the desolation of war; but I heard from our brave soldiers no note of triumph, no word of encouragement, no syllable of hope that for us a field was to be won. In the stubborn, unyielding resistance of the enemy, I could see no point of pressure likely to yield to the repeated assaults of our brave soldiers, and so I returned to my command to wait patiently for the hour when we might be called to share in the duty and danger of our brave brethren engaged in the contest.

By stepping forward to the brow of the hill which covered us, a distance of 10 yards, we were in full view of the rebel stronghold—the batteries along the crest of the ridge called Stansbury Hill, and skirting Hazel Run. For three-quarters of an hour before we were ordered into action, I stood in front of my regiment, on the brow of the hill, and watched the fire of the rebel batteries, as they poured shot and shell from sixteen different points upon our devoted men on the plains below. It was a sight magnificently terrible. Every discharge of the enemy's artillery and every explosion of his shells were visible in the dusky twilight of that smoke-crowned hill. There his direct and enfilading batteries, with the vividness, intensity, and almost the rapidity of lightning, hurled the messengers of death in the midst of our brave ranks, vainly struggling through the murderous fire to gain the hills and the guns of the enemy. Nor was it any straggling or ill-directed fire. The arrangement of the enemy's guns was such that they could pour their concentrated and incessant fire upon any point occupied by our assailing troops, and all of them were plied with the greatest skill and animation. During all this time the rattle of musketry was incessant.

About sunset there was a pause in the cannonading and musketry, and orders came for our brigade to fall in. Silently, but unflinchingly, the men moved out from under their cover, and when they reached the ground quickened their pace to a run. As the head of the column came in sight of the enemy, at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile from their batteries, when close to the slaughter-house, it was saluted with a shower of shell from the enemy's guns on the crest of the hill. It moved on by the flank, down the hill into the plain beyond, crossing a small stream which passes through the city and empties into Hazel Run, then over another hill to the line of railroad. We moved at so rapid a pace that many of the men relieved themselves of their blankets and haversacks, and, in some instances, their greatcoats, which, in most cases, were lost. By countermarch we extended our line along the rail-

road, the right resting toward the city and the left near Hazel Run. In the formation of the column, the Twenty-fifth New Jersey had preceded my regiment, and at this point their line covered my front. As we passed the brow of the hill, and moved down onto the line of the railroad, the enemy opened fire upon us from his batteries with renewed vigor. At the same time our batteries, in the rear, were answering his, and the heavens were illuminated with exploding shells from front and rear. Having extended our lines along the line of the railroad, the Twenty-fifth New Jersey took the shelter afforded by the right embankment of the railroad, and my men the partial cover afforded by the left embankment. It was for a moment only. The words, "Forward, charge," ran along the lines; the men sprang forward, and moved at a run; crossed the railroad, into a low muddy swamp on the left, which reaches down to Hazel Run, the right moving over higher and less muddy ground, all the time the batteries of the enemy concentrating their terrible fire, and pouring it upon the advancing lines. Suddenly the cannonading and musketry of the enemy ceased; the shouts of our men also were hushed, and nothing was heard along the line save the command, "Forward, men, steady, close up." In this manner we continued to advance in the direction of the enemy's batteries. I moved on the right of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers in the center, and Major Storer on the left. From some cause the left wing of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey separated from the right, and the left of my line passed forward and took the advance, the right of the Twenty-fifth still having the advance of my right.

In this way we moved forward until within about 20 yards of the celebrated "stone wall" at the foot of the hill, on the crest of which, according to rebel accounts, was placed the well-known Washington batteries. I do not speak at random of our position; I verified it by subsequent observation, and by the report of a brave and intelligent soldier sent by myself on the Thursday following the battle with our burial party, and who assisted in performing the last rite upon some of our dead who lay there.

I am proud to say that the regiment which I had the honor to command, in connection with the right wing of the Twenty-fifth New Jersey, gained a point much nearer the stone wall and the rebel guns than any of our forces during that unfortunate day, and that the officers and men advanced firmly, though rapidly, to the attack, and were withdrawn only in the face of a fire which, during the whole day, had successfully repulsed the desperate bravery of chosen and veteran troops. Before we reached the point of which I have been speaking, we came to an irregular ravine or gully, into which, in the darkness of the night, the lines plunged, but immediately gained the opposite side, and were advancing along the level ground toward the stone wall. Behind that wall, and in rifle-pits on its flanks, were posted the enemy's infantry, according to their statements four ranks deep, and on the hill, a few yards above, lay, in ominous silence, their death-dealing artillery. It was while we were moving steadily forward that, with one startling crash —with one simultaneous sheet of fire and flame—they hurled on our advancing lines the whole terrible force of their infantry and artillery. The powder from their musketry burned in our very faces, and the breath of their artillery was hot upon our cheeks. The leaden rain and iron hail in an instant forced back the advancing lines upon those who were close to them in the rear, and, before the men could be rallied to renew the charge, the lines had been hurled back by the irresistible fire of the enemy to the cover of the ravine or gully which they had just

passed. The enemy swept the ground with his guns, killing and wounding many, our men in the mean time keeping up a spirited fire upon the unseen foe.

The firing at last gradually slackened, and, as no further orders came to us, I withdrew my regiment, with others, and reformed it deliberately some few rods in the rear, taking with us such of our wounded as we could find on the field. We remained some half hour, until we received orders to fall back to the town, which was quietly accomplished without further loss.

On our return, we halted at the railroad, and found that our wounded, under the care of Assistant Surgeon Sullivan, assisted by Chaplain Jones and the members of the band, had been removed, and placed under the shelter of the hill, in rear of the railroad. They were, as soon as possible, removed to the hospitals in the city and properly cared for.

In looking back and reviewing the scenes of that memorable day, I am happy to assure Your Excellency that I have no reason to feel otherwise than proud of the conduct of the officers and soldiers of my command. I know of no officer present on the field who did not come up manfully and bravely to the duty with which he was charged. The men, with one or two exceptions, behaved admirably, not one leaving the field, though stricken with a fire so terrible and sudden.

I desire to refer particularly to Lieutenant-Colonel Bowers and Major Storer in terms of commendation for their intrepidity and coolness in the advance and attack. With particular pride and pleasure I call your attention to the services of Assistant Surgeon Richardson, who, in those dreadful days, proved himself an honor to his profession and an invaluable aid to the army in its hour of suffering. While I look with shame and horror on the conduct of men calling themselves surgeons, attached to regiments of other States, I am proud to say that I know, from personal observation, that, for two days and nights after the battle, and at times when the shells of the enemy were falling around him, Dr. Richardson pursued his arduous duties in the hospital and out of it unremittingly, and with a fidelity and ability that has endeared him to me personally, and gained him an enviable distinction among his professional brethren in the army. Dr. Sullivan, though suffering from illness, was assiduous in his attention to the suffering of our regiment and the wounded on the field of battle. Surgeon Twitchell was not present, being detained in Washington, and arriving here on Tuesday after the battle. I sincerely regret his absence at a time when his distinguished abilities and experience would have rendered him so useful to the poor and suffering victims of the day's carnage.

Sunday and Monday following the battle we occupied our old position in Caroline street. I received orders on Sunday to be ready to move again to the attack, and the positions of the battalion lines were assigned, but the plan of renewing the attack was abandoned during the day. Monday night my regiment was thrown out as pickets on the line of the railroad, and to the south of it, along Hazel Run, which position, aided by a detachment of two companies of Berdan's Sharpshooters, was held until 2.30 o'clock Tuesday morning, our pickets continually exchanging shots with those of the enemy. We were then withdrawn, and returned to our old encampment on this side of the river.

I have the honor to furnish Your Excellency herewith a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing; also a list of officers absent at the time

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

of the action. I will add that many of my men were injured and bruised by being thrown down and trampled upon by the lines in front, but are not included in the list of casualties.

I am happy to say that, in most instances, the officers and men of my regiment, though they have suffered severely from exposure to cold and in diet, are recovering their health, strength, and courage for the great work still before the army of the republic—the suppression of the rebellion.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. F. STEVENS,
Colonel Thirteenth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers.

His Excellency NATHANIEL S. BERRY,
Governor of New Hampshire.

No. 133.

Report of Col. Andrew Derrom, Twenty-fifth New Jersey Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with orders of the brigade commander, the Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers left camp near Falmouth on the evening of December 11, about 6 p. m., and arrived in Fredericksburg about 10 p. m. Bivouacked in the streets that night.

Friday and Saturday were under arms in the city, awaiting orders, until about 4.30 p. m. Saturday, when the order to advance upon the enemy was received.

My regiment, together with the One hundred and third New York Regiment, were ordered to the first line, to be supported by the Thirteenth New Hampshire and other regiments of the brigade. Reached the railroad, where, by order, we halted and got under cover. Advanced again into the field in front of railroad; halted, by orders, a few minutes, and again advanced until we reached the slope of a hill, about 60 yards in front of a stone wall, near the Culpeper road, occupied by the enemy, where we were brought to a halt by a heavy fire in front, an enfilading fire on the left flank of artillery and musketry of the enemy, and a fire in rear from our own regiments. The men got down, and kept up a desultory fire for about fifteen minutes, at the same time being under a heavy fire of shot, shell, and musketry from the enemy. I gave the order to cease firing; whereupon our own and the enemy's fire simultaneously ceased, and no further firing, except from a few pickets, was heard during our stay. After the order to cease firing was given, a cry was made by a soldier in Company G, of this regiment, that we should all be made prisoners. This created some confusion on the left of the regiment. I endeavored to keep them in position, but finding a number falling to the rear, and seeing neither supports nor the One hundred and third New York Regiment, I rallied the broken companies on the rear of the Eighty-third New York, about 100 yards to the right and rear of the line occupied by the regiment. Seven companies filed off the ground in good order and formed a battalion line, together with the other three broken companies, within ten minutes thereafter.

About 7 p. m. we fell back, by order, to railroad, and subsequently, by

further orders, to the original line, in streets of Fredericksburg, arriving there about 11 p. m. The regiment behaved well under fire, keeping their ground until after the enemy ceased firing, and until the above mentioned alarm, created by an excited soldier; and, if properly supported, good results might have been attained.

Our loss was 8 killed, or died of wounds; 59 wounded, and 18 missing. Total, 85.

During the advance, and while under fire, all officers and men who came under my notice did well. After the confusion some few of the officers seemed to be wanting in promptness, and I found, after the regiment was assembled, Lieutenant Richards, of Company A, missing, who rejoined the regiment before marching off the field; also Lieutenant Parmley, of Company C, who subsequently was found wounded.

On the evening of Monday the regiment was ordered to the front to support pickets.

I found a very few of the officers and men unaccounted for, whom I will report. The regiment performed their duty promptly. About 7 p. m. was ordered to return to the city, where orders were given to return to the camp near Falmouth, and arrived there about 11 p. m. without loss and in good order.

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW DERROM,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. ROBERT MCKECHNIE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 134.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edgar A. Kimball, Ninth New York Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

COLONEL: I herewith have the honor to report that, in compliance with your orders, I left this camp on the evening of the 11th instant, crossed the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, and bivouacked, occupying the main street for about one block and a half north of the railroad, throwing Company D forward to the enemy's front as picket. Immediately upon taking position, I established a strong guard upon the sidewalks and both flanks of my command, with instructions to allow no one to enter a house or destroy or take away a single article from that portion of the street in which we were stationed, which order, I am happy to say, was literally obeyed during our entire occupancy of that position.

At 7 o'clock of the evening of the 12th, the entire regiment was ordered to the front on picket duty, and did not again return to that portion of the town.

At daylight on the morning of the 13th, I was relieved from picket, and returned to town near the lower pontoon bridge, where I remained until about 5 p. m., when, in obedience to your orders, I advanced my command, under a heavy fire of artillery, to the brow of the hill in front of the enemy, to the support of the Fifth Massachusetts Battery. I here received your orders to halt, which I did, and remained in support of the above battery, as directed, till it was disabled and retired past us from the field. At this point the fire of shell and shrapnel was tre-

mendous, totally disabling the battery, and killing 1 and wounding 8 men of my command. I then received your orders to return to the lower part of the city and bivouac, which I did, remaining in that position during the night.

The next day, 14th, we were ordered into quarters, where we remained till the evening of the 15th, when we were ordered to recross the river and return to our old camp at this place, where we arrived about 11 o'clock at night.

I would beg leave to call attention to the following officers, which list embraces all of those engaged with the regiment during the action of the 13th: Captain Barnett, acting major; Adjutant Bartholomew, Captains Le Baire, Graham, Rodriquez, and Klingsoehr; Lieutenants Harrison, Webster, Fleming, Powell, Donaldson, Jacobsohn, Vogt, and Jackson.

I can say no more than that all behaved in the most admirable manner, and are entitled to great credit for gallantry and coolness under fire. The men obeyed every order with alacrity and promptness, and are entitled to the commendation of their officers and the thanks of their countrymen for their courage and coolness on this as well as other occasions.

Below is a list of killed, wounded, and missing.*

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. KIMBALL,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Ninth New York Volunteers.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 135.

Report of Col. Harrison S. Fairchild, Eighty-ninth New York Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that at 10.30 o'clock on the night of the 10th instant, I received orders from General Getty, commanding Third Division, to take position with my regiment that night; also for me to report at once to Major Spaulding, of the engineer corps, at the Lacy house, without waiting for my regiment.

I immediately reported, and was directed by Major Spaulding to take position in the ravine opposite the steamboat landing, below the railroad bridge, on the north bank of the Rappahannock, to support the engineer corps in laying a pontoon bridge to the south shore.

I marched to that point, arriving at 2 a. m. on the morning of the 11th instant; took position; formed the right wing in line of battle on the right of the road and the left wing on the left. The pontoon train arrived at about 3 o'clock. The engineer corps, under the command of Captain McDonald, commenced laying the bridge, and succeeded in laying about two-thirds of the way to the opposite shore before daylight without interruption or interference from the enemy. At daylight the enemy's sharpshooters took possession of the buildings, cellars, and stone wall opposite the bridge, and opened fire, driving the engineer

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

corps from their work, with considerable loss. Four attempts were made during the day to resume the work without success. The workmen would leave as soon as the enemy opened fire, although I returned the fire from my regiment, in connection with the batteries in our rear, each time silencing their fire. At the last fire, about 11 a. m., Captain McDonald was wounded and taken to the rear, which caused delay, as a new detail had to be made.

At 3.15 p. m. I received an order from General Burnside, directing me to detail from my regiment 4 officers and 100 men, to be sent over in pontoon boats to the south shore, to take possession of the houses on either side of the landing, and hold them until the bridge was completed.

I immediately detailed four detachments, of 25 men each, under command of Capts. J. Hazley, S. L. Judd, F. Burt, and Lieut. W. M. Lewis, each detachment occupying a boat, with instructions to each to land, charge, and take a given point, which order was promptly obeyed and most gallantly executed, covered by the fire of the right wing and batteries. Each detachment took possession of the places designated, capturing in their charge 65 prisoners, including 4 commissioned officers, and holding these positions until the bridge was completed. In the mean time I launched another boat and sent over the balance of the regiment before the bridge was completed, occupying the city opposite the bridge shortly after 4 o'clock of that day. After establishing pickets in the streets, the regiment bivouacked for the night. Great praise is due to both officers and men for their coolness and bravery displayed during the day. In this action our loss was 1 killed and 9 wounded.

The regiment remained in this position until Saturday morning, December 13, when we were ordered by you to form line of battle on the left of the brigade along the river bank, in rear of the gas-works. We remained in line until about 5 p. m., when orders were received to march to the front.

We formed line of battle in rear of the railroad, when another advance was ordered, and to charge a stone wall in front held by the enemy. Owing to the nature of the ground, this regiment was compelled to advance in rear of the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. We advanced in good order, amidst great confusion of the regiment in front, until we crossed the second embankment, when the enemy and some of our own troops opened fire, causing an immediate panic and stampede, my right wing being broken and our men trampled down by our own troops.

We retired to the second embankment, crossed and formed in line of battle, sent skirmishers to the left, and remained until orders were received to return to the railroad and form line, which was executed in good order.

I immediately sent a detachment of 1 sergeant and 20 men to look after and bring in our wounded, but they did not succeed, as the enemy had advanced their pickets, who fired on the detachment and forced them to return.

In this action we had 1 killed and 19 wounded.

I inclose herewith a list* of killed, wounded, and missing in both actions, and remain, general, yours, respectfully,

H. S. FAIRCHILD,
Colonel.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS,
Commanding First Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

No. 136.

Report of Maj. Benjamin Ringold, One hundred and third New York Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: The One hundred and third took up the line of march toward dusk on the 11th of December, crossing the pontoon bridge near the railroad at about 8 o'clock the same evening. The regiment took up a position along Main street, the right resting on the railroad; threw out pickets and remained under arms until about noon on the 12th, when it was ordered to take the first line of skirmishers, the left, resting on the left side of the railroad, being engaged by the skirmishers of the enemy during the greater part of the afternoon and evening, and finally succeeding in driving the enemy's pickets back to their former position.

The casualties during this time were 1 killed and 2 wounded.

The One hundred and third was relieved at about 10 o'clock the same evening by the Ninth New York and Sixteenth Connecticut, and fell back to its original position in Main street, where it rested until about 9 o'clock on the 13th.

At this time the regiment was ordered to move down to the bank of the Rappahannock, under cover. At 3 p. m. the order came to advance in line of battle, to connect with Couch's corps, on the left. This movement was executed with perfect coolness by this regiment, advancing and taking a position on the other side of the canal embankment. All this while the regiment was under a heavy artillery and musketry fire. Notwithstanding this, our loss was very small, consisting in only 2 killed and 5 wounded. After holding this position for a while, the One hundred and third was ordered (night having set in) to move to the rear and take a position along the road running by the poor-house. Pickets were thrown out to the front to guard the left of our lines, the rebel skirmishers being on the left of the ravine. Occasional shots were exchanged during the night, as also on the forenoon of the 14th, resulting in the loss on our side of 3 wounded.

At about 7 p. m. on the 14th, the One hundred and third was relieved by the Fourth Rhode Island, and fell back to the city, stacking arms, as before, in Main street. We remained here all night, up to about 9 p. m. on the 15th, when we took up our line of march across the river in the best order, arriving in camp opposite Fredericksburg at about 12 p. m.

The officers and men behaved during all this time with the greatest coolness and gallantry.

B. RINGOLD,
Major, Commanding.

Col. R. C. HAWKINS, *Commanding First Brigade.*

No. 137.

Report of Col. Edward Harland, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to herewith submit a report of the operations of this brigade in the engagement with the enemy near Freder-

icksburg from Friday morning, the 12th instant, until Monday night, the 15th instant.

At 8 o'clock Friday morning, the brigade left camp and marched to the pontoon bridge below the railroad bridge, where I received directions from General Getty to remain until further orders.

At about 5 p. m. I received from Captain Stevens, acting aide-de-camp on General Getty's staff, an order to cross the bridge with my brigade and form line on Caroline street, running parallel to the river, with my right resting on the railroad; also to order the Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis commanding, to report for picket duty to Colonel Hawkins, commanding First Brigade. I did so, and the brigade remained in that position until morning.

In the morning, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, reported back, and, by the order of General Getty, I placed the brigade on the bank of the river below the bridge, where the troops were concealed from the enemy and sheltered from their fire.

The brigade remained in this position, with the exception of the Eleventh Connecticut, Colonel Stedman commanding, which reported to Colonel Hawkins for picket duty, until about 5 p. m., when I was ordered by General Getty to move forward to the support of the First Brigade. I advanced the brigade in two columns, the Twenty-first Connecticut and the Fourth Rhode Island constituting the column on the right, and the Eighth, Sixteenth, and Fifteenth Connecticut that on the left. On the street in front of the slaughter-house I reformed the line, and advanced until the right of my line was nearly up with the Ninth New York and the left had arrived at the foot of a steep hill, about 10 rods in rear of the railroad, where the Eleventh Connecticut had been stationed during the day as a reserve for the pickets of the First Brigade.

At this point I halted the brigade, by the command of General Getty, communicated to me by yourself, and awaited orders. Subsequently I received orders from General Getty to remain in the position I then occupied until morning, and to picket the same ground that was picketed by the First Brigade during the day. I did so, and in the morning, by order of General Getty, I removed the brigade, with the exception of the pickets, to the position occupied on Friday night. Being ordered to detail a regiment to relieve the One hundred and third New York, in support of a battery, I sent the Sixteenth Connecticut, Captain Upham commanding. I directed Captain Upham to picket the railroad and the ground to the creek, and to occupy the block-house near the railroad.

On the following morning, Monday, the 15th, by direction of General Getty, I ordered Captain Hoyt, commanding the Eighth Connecticut, to report, with his regiment, to Captain Upham, for the purpose of extending the line of pickets along the brow of the hill on the south side of Hazel Creek.

After dark I moved the brigade, with the exception of the Eighth and Sixteenth Connecticut, to a position about 100 yards in rear of the line of battle indicated by General Getty, in case we were attacked by the enemy. The right of this line was about 200 yards in rear of the house occupied as headquarters by Brigadier-General Willcox. The general direction of the line was nearly parallel to Caroline street, running along the brow of the hill and in front of the slaughter-house.

Preparations were made for throwing up a slight breastwork and for piercing the walls of some brick buildings near the line with loop-holes for musketry, and sentinels were placed on the line. Shortly after these preparations were completed, I received orders from General Getty to move my command back to their former camp, opposite Fredericksburg.

The Eighth and Sixteenth Connecticut were relieved from picket by the First Brigade, and I moved the brigade, with the exception of two companies of the Fifteenth Connecticut, which I ordered to report to Major Crosby, at the bridge, for fatigue duty, back to camp.

Appended will be found the list of casualties; * also the official reports of the regimental commanders.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD HARLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. CHARLES T. GARDNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 138.

Report of Capt. Henry M. Hoyt, Eighth Connecticut Infantry.

FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers during the recent operations before Fredericksburg:

On the morning of December 11, our regiment was encamped near the Lacy house, and at daylight was under arms awaiting orders. About 10 a. m. General Getty came to our camp and called for volunteers to assist the engineers, under General Woodbury, in completing the pontoon bridge which was being thrown across the river near the center of the city. About 90 men immediately offered their services, and, under command of Captain Marsh and Lieutenants Ford and Morgan, proceeded to the river bank and commenced their work; but, after laying one length of the bridge, they were ordered to retire by Major Spaulding, of the engineers, having suffered a loss of 2 men wounded.

On the forenoon of the 12th, we formed our line and marched to join the brigade, near the middle bridge, the brigade being about to cross the river. We remained near the bridge until sunset, when we crossed and took our position in Caroline street, where we stacked arms and remained until the morning of the 13th. Early on that morning we were again moved down beside the river, near the bridge we had crossed, and, while remaining there, were exposed to a severe raking fire from our own batteries, stationed on the other side of the river.

At sundown on the 13th, we were ordered forward, and marched through the city and forward in line of battle in a street in the rear of the city facing the enemy's position, and from there moved on to the support of our troops, who were fighting fiercely in front. After we had advanced about 500 yards, we received the order to halt, and remained there lying on our arms until daylight, when we returned to Caroline street, in the city.

On the morning of the 15th, Major Ward was compelled to retire from the field on account of illness, and the command of the regiment devolved upon myself. About 11 a. m. of the 15th, in accordance with your orders, I moved the regiment to the front, in order to strengthen the advanced line of vedettes, under command of Captain Upham, of

*Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

the Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers. We were relieved from this post in the evening by the Thirteenth New Hampshire Regiment, and rejoined the brigade in the rear of the city. With them we recrossed the bridge, and filed off to our former camp, near the Lacy house.

The following is the list of casualties:*

* * * * * * *

Yours, very respectfully,

H. M. HOYT,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieutenant GATES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 139.

Report of Col. Griffin A. Stedman, jr., Eleventh Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers crossed the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg on the evening of the 12th instant, and bivouacked in the streets of that city, occupying a position on the extreme left of Colonel Harland's brigade.

On the morning of the 13th, I reported the regiment to Colonel Donohoe, Tenth New Hampshire Volunteers, for picket duty, according to orders from Colonel Harland. The regiment was then stationed to strengthen the pickets of Getty's division, where it remained during the day of the 13th, and until early on the morning of the 14th, when, with the exception of two companies left on picket, the regiment accompanied the brigade, which had come up the night before to the city, where it again bivouacked in the streets.

The regiment occupied that position during Sunday, the 14th, and Monday, the 15th, until evening, when it recrossed the river and reached their present camp before midnight. The two companies left on picket were relieved by the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers on the night of the 14th.

Casualties: 1 wounded and 2 missing.

Respectfully,

GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN, JR.,
Colonel Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieutenant GATES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 140.

Report of Lieut. Col. Samuel Tolles, Fifteenth Connecticut Infantry.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit an account of the operations of my command during the battle of Fredericksburg, together with

* See revised statement, p. 133.

the names of those killed, wounded, and missing during the engagement:

In obedience to General Orders, No. 34, dated December 10, my command formed on their camping-ground at 8 a. m. December 11, and remained under arms during the day and succeeding night.

On the following day, at 8 a. m., took up the line of march, left in front, and proceeded to the pontoon bridge on the Rappahannock, where they remained during the day; toward night they marched over the bridge into the city of Fredericksburg, and remained under arms during the night.

On the following morning they marched, left in front, to the flat on the south shore of the river, where they formed in battalion mass and remained under arms during the day. At about 4.30 p. m. they took up the line of march, and formed in line of battle under the brow of the hill in rear of the slaughter-house, a little to the right, where they lay upon their arms until next morning, when they marched back to the city, and remained under arms during that day and night and succeeding day. At night they again formed in line of battle on the plain to the right of the slaughter-house, and, after remaining under arms some two hours, were, at about 10 o'clock, ordered back to camp. Two companies, A and F, were detached on the night of the 13th to support the Eleventh Connecticut Volunteers on picket duty. Two companies, D and I, were also detailed on the night of the 15th instant for fatigue duty at the pontoon bridge. The casualties during the engagement were as follows, viz:*

* * * * * * *

In closing my report, I deem it justice to Colonel Wright to say, that though not able to take command of his battalion, on account of severe injuries received, yet he was present whenever the state of his health would admit, in aiding me, and in cheering and encouraging the men.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL TOLLES,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifteenth Regt. Connecticut Vols.

J. D. WILLIAMS,

Adjutant-General, State of Connecticut.

No. 141.

Report of Capt. Charles L. Upham, Sixteenth Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular from brigade headquarters, I have the honor to submit the following:

On the morning of the 12th, the regiment was under arms at 7 o'clock, and, taking place in brigade line, marched to the river, which it crossed late in the afternoon, and bivouacked for the night in the city.

On the morning of the 13th, proceeded to the bank of the river, where we remained till dusk, when the brigade advanced beyond the city to the support of the First Brigade, then engaged with the enemy. Lying on our arms during the night, the next morning (the 14th) returned to the city. At 4.30 o'clock I received orders to relieve the One hundred

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

and third New York, supporting batteries; also to picket the railroad as far as the creek, which, as soon as sufficiently dark, I proceeded to do, occupying the block-house on the south side of the creek.

The next morning, observing that we were exposed to the fire of skirmishers or sharpshooters, advancing on our left, I reported the fact, and the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers was immediately sent to extend and strengthen the line. At 8 p. m. I was relieved by the Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, and soon after recrossed the river with the brigade, arriving in camp about 11 p. m.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHAS. L. UPHAM,
Captain, Commanding Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Lieut. H. P. GATES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 142.

Report of Col. Arthur H. Dutton, Twenty-first Connecticut Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: The following is a report of the operations of this regiment during the late series of actions with the enemy:

On Friday, the 12th instant, the regiment marched with the brigade from its present camp to the lower bridge, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, where it halted during a greater part of the day, awaiting orders. Late in the afternoon, anticipating loss, from the fact that the enemy was shelling our position, I commenced withdrawing the regiment to a place of safety. At sunset the entire brigade entered the city, where my regiment bivouacked in a principal street, facing the enemy, our extreme right resting on the railroad.

I will here state that this regiment took the right of the brigade constantly throughout the various movements here described.

Saturday morning, the 13th instant, our division being drawn up in reserve, the Twenty-first Connecticut was in position, covering the bridge by which we crossed. This position was retained a number of hours, during which random shot and shell from the enemy fell among us, wounding one or two. We were also exposed to danger from imperfectly constructed projectiles fired from our own batteries across the river, whereby 1 man was mortally wounded.

At about 4.30 p. m. I was ordered to move my regiment to the front instantly. Disconnected from the brigade, we marched by the right flank through the city, and formed line of battle in an outer street. Thence, after a brief halt, we moved to the front, over irregular ground, obstructed by fences, out-buildings, and hedges, forming once more directly in front of the enemy's central works.

We were here placed for nearly an hour in that most galling of all positions—exposed to a destructive fire without opportunity of retaliating. Nevertheless the men, and especially the officers, behaved throughout with most commendable coolness, bravery, and enthusiasm. Firing having ceased along the lines, we slept on the ground without changing position.

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* Casualties, omitted, show 1 enlisted man wounded and 1 missing.

Early on the morning of the 14th, we withdrew to our former post on the railroad, where we remained without further action of consequence until the evening of December 15.

The night of the evacuation my regiment was posted along the street flanking the slaughter-house, so called, and so disposed as to repel any attempt of the enemy to interrupt the contemplated movement.

At about 8 p. m. the brigade marched silently out of the city, crossed the river, and reoccupied its former camp without molestation.

It gives me great pleasure to testify to the admirable behavior of the regiment throughout, and to the skill and energy with which the officers co-operated in all the movements. It is believed that the unbroken front with which they moved over the obstructed ground above alluded to, under a warm fire of the enemy, could not be surpassed by any older regiment, or equaled by any new one.

I forward herewith a list of casualties up to date.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. DUTTON,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. P. GATES,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 143

Report of Maj. Martin P. Buffum, Fourth Rhode Island Infantry.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

COLONEL: In obedience to circular order of this date, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Rhode Island in the recent operations:

On the afternoon of the 12th instant, the regiment crossed the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg. Immediately upon its arrival in that city, Lieutenant-Colonel Curtis, commanding, received orders to report with his regiment to Colonel Hawkins, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, for picket duty. In obedience to orders, the regiment was marched to the rear of the city, and the men posted near the line of the railroad, relieving the One hundred and third Regiment New York Volunteers, which had been picketed there. The Ninth New York had followed the Fourth Rhode Island from the city, and occupied a position near the brick-kilns in our rear, acting as a reserve.

It was about 7 p. m. when the Fourth Rhode Island relieved the One hundred and third New York. At about 3 a. m. on the 13th instant, the pickets of the Fourth Rhode Island were relieved by the Ninth New York, the Fourth Rhode Island taking its position as a reserve at the place vacated by the Ninth New York. About 8 a. m. the regiment was relieved by the Tenth New Hampshire, and immediately rejoined its brigade.

During the day, until about sunset, the Fourth Rhode Island lay, with its brigade, near the pontoon bridge, changing its position once a few paces, to secure a partial protection from the enemy's fire under the hillside. While there, several of the men were wounded by shells fired from one of our own batteries across the river, very many of which exploded in our immediate vicinity.

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 1 officer and 5 enlisted men wounded, and 1 enlisted man missing.

The regiment having been formed in line of battle near the headquarters of Brigadier-General Willcox, was ordered to advance with its brigade to the support of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps. The advance was made to where the Ninth New York lay on the ground, in the rear of and supporting a battery. At this moment, and before the regiment (which had been unavoidably somewhat broken by the obstacles around and over which it had been compelled to pass) had entirely reformed, the lieutenant-colonel commanding was shot dead by a fragment from a shell.

Maj. M. P. Buffum immediately assumed command; and the Fourth Rhode Island lay on its arms during the night in that place, the Ninth New York being withdrawn in the evening, occupying its proper position in line in the Second Brigade. In the morning the regiment was withdrawn with the brigade; and from that time until the evening of the 15th remained in line in the principal street of Fredericksburg, near the headquarters of General Willcox.

About dark on the evening of the 15th, the regiment accompanied its brigade to the road back of the city, and, forming in line of battle (with the Twenty-first Connecticut on our right and the Eighth Connecticut on our left), threw out guards 200 or 300 feet in advance, and stacked arms, the men lying down in the rear of the stacks. Presently orders were received to fall in, take arms, and march. The Fourth Rhode Island, following the Twenty-first Connecticut, marched down through the city, across the pontoon bridge, back to its old camp.

The following is a list* of the killed, wounded, and missing of the Fourth Rhode Island: * * *

Summary.—Commissioned officers, killed, 1; wounded, 1; enlisted men, wounded, 8; missing, 6. Total, 16.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. P. BUFFUM,
Major, Commanding Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers.

Col. EDWARD HARLAND,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 144.

Report of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. Army, commanding Center Grand Division.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September* 5, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the center grand division of the Army of the Potomac, under my command.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 184, dated November, 1862, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Warrenton, I assumed command of the center grand division, composed of the Third Corps (General Stoneman) and Fifth Corps (General Butterfield), and a division of cavalry under General Averell. It having been determined to change the line of operations to the Fredericksburg line, upon the movement of the army I was directed to cover the rear of its march by the two routes from Warrenton, assembling at Hartwood Church. This was successfully and

*Nominal list omitted.

properly accomplished, General Stoneman's corps moving from Bealeton and General Butterfield's corps moving from Warrenton Junction.

Upon my arrival at Hartwood Church, November 19, impressed with the necessity of a prompt and vigorous prosecution of the campaign, the fear of a delay in the construction of the bridges over the Rappahannock, and a belief that the enemy, by such a movement, would be effectually prevented from making the Rappahannock River (of itself a most formidable obstacle) his line of defense, I addressed the following letter to the major-general commanding the army:

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp at Hartwood, Va., November 19, 1862.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: I have the honor to request that you will call the attention of the major-general commanding to the advantage it will be in the prosecution of the campaign to allow my command to cross the Rappahannock at the ford 4 miles distant from this point, and to march, by the most direct route, to Saxton's Junction. I have three days' rations from to-morrow morning, and forage I can obtain in the country. At Bowling Green I am nearer to supplies delivered at Port Royal than I can be here, and supplies can be landed at that point in a day and a half from Washington. I make this suggestion in order to have it brought to the general's attention, in the event it should not already have received his reflection. I cannot possibly encounter a force in this advance which I cannot easily push away, and, should Sickles join me and supplies be properly furnished, continue the advance. It has appeared to me that the lateness of the season almost demands celerity of movement on our part.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Center Grand Division.

This movement was not approved, and my command was moved to the vicinity of the Potomac Creek crossing and the railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth, and remained there until the movements for crossing the Rappahannock in December.

During this time a disgraceful affair at the outpost occurred, in consequence of the neglect of duty of some of the officers of the cavalry division, resulting in the capture of — men and — horses. The details of this affair are set forth in the report and correspondence hereto annexed, marked A.*

Upon the arrival of the pontoons, which had been delayed, it was determined to cross the Rappahannock. Meanwhile the enemy had assembled in force and intrenched himself upon the opposite bank, in rear of the city of Fredericksburg.

The grand division commanders were assembled to discuss and determine the place and method of crossing the river. It was proposed by the major-general commanding that a portion of the army should cross at Falmouth and a portion 12 miles below. To this I objected by my vote, and proposed a crossing above. It was finally determined by General Burnside to cross at Falmouth and 12 miles below. This plan was afterward changed, and three bridges thrown across the river at Fredericksburg and two about 4 miles below, my orders being to hold my troops in hand, and, in event of a successful crossing, to spring upon the enemy's line of retreat with my whole force. My corps were moved to the three upper bridges to carry out the proposed plans, General Stoneman's corps in advance, followed by General Butterfield's corps.

The night previous to the attack (December 12), I was ordered to send two divisions (Sickles' and Birney's) of General Stoneman's corps to the bridges, 4 miles below, to support General Franklin.

On December 13, during the attack of General Franklin, without any

* See affair near Hartwood Church, Va., November 28, 1862, p. 13.

knowledge or information on my part, these two divisions were ordered forward with Franklin. Subsequently I was ordered to send the remaining division (Whipple's) of the Third Corps to relieve the division of General Howard, in Fredericksburg. The corps of General Butterfield was left intact up to this time, ready to cross the bridges.

At 1.30 o'clock, or thereabouts, I received orders to cross this corps and attack. Before the corps had fully crossed, I was directed to send one division to support General Sturgis. General Griffin's division, the largest of the three, being nearest in position, for the purpose, was assigned to this duty. General Butterfield was then left with the two smallest divisions of his corps to make an attack upon the right, where General Sumner's (Second) and a portion of the Ninth Corps, greatly outnumbering this force, had been at work all day without making any impression.

A prisoner in the morning had given to General Burnside, General Sumner, and myself full information of the position and defenses of the enemy, stating that it was their desire that we should attack at that point, in rear of Fredericksburg, on the Telegraph road; that it was perfectly impossible for any troops to carry the position; that, if the first line was carried, a second line of batteries commanded it.

The result of the operations of General Sumner's corps, which had made a determined, spirited attack, without success, fully confirmed the statements of this prisoner. I carefully surveyed the point of attack, and, after conversation with several of the general officers of Sumner's and my own command, I was convinced that it would be a useless waste of life to attack with the force at my disposal. I dispatched an aide to General Burnside, to say that I advised him not to attack. The reply came that the attack must be made.

Under ordinary circumstances I should have complied at once, but so impressed was I with the conviction heretofore stated, that I determined it to be my duty to the troops under my command to give General Burnside a fuller explanation, and dissuade him, if possible, from what I considered a hopeless attack, especially as the few moments it would take for this purpose could not possibly affect the result of the attack in the slightest degree. Accordingly I did so. The general insisted upon the attack being made.

I returned and brought up every available battery, with the intention of breaking their barriers, to enable Butterfield's attacking column to carry the crest. This artillery fire was continued with great vigor until near sunset, when the attack with bayonet was made by Humphreys' division, General Sykes' division moving on its right, to assault *en échelon* and support. This attack was made with a spirit and determination seldom, if ever, equaled in war. The impregnable position of the enemy had given them so strong an advantage that the attack was almost immediately repulsed, and Sykes' division was recalled, without having fully assaulted, to cover the withdrawal of Humphreys'. This movement was a necessity, for the loss and repulse of the attacking columns had been so severe that, should the enemy have followed up their advantage, without this precaution, the result could not have failed to be of the most disastrous character.

During the cannonade the batteries of Randol, First U. S. Artillery, and Hazard, First Rhode Island Artillery, performed most valuable and gallant service. Hazard's battery was posted at the point marked * on the map accompanying General Butterfield's report, inclosed with this. This position was within about 500 yards of the enemy's line, and the

* Characters indicated represent four pieces of cannon.

fire of the battery was maintained with the greatest energy and gallantry, until suspended to enable the assault to be made. Great credit is due to this battery and its officers.

It is proper that I should speak of the position of my command at this time. The Third Corps, detached from me and ordered to General Franklin (see General Stoneman's report), was divided into seven different commands, and its commander was virtually without any particular control of any portion of it. The Fifth Corps (General Butterfield's) had been weakened by detaching its largest division (Griffin's) to the support of General Sturgis; my grand division being thus subdivided into nine different commands, with the largest of which, the two divisions of Butterfield, I was called upon to make the attack. After its failure, General Butterfield was directed to take and hold a position covering Fredericksburg from the approach by the road, near which his assault had been made. A ditch (indicated on the map B B B) was selected for this purpose, it having natural advantages, giving protection to our troops from the fire of the enemy. General Burnside ordered a more advanced position to be held, which caused a heavy loss in Sykes' division.

When the withdrawal of the troops from Fredericksburg was decided upon, General Butterfield was left to cover the movement with his corps; a difficult task, considering the nature of the position and the time of its execution, but it was accomplished in a most creditable manner to all concerned.

General Stoneman, with the divisions of Birney and Sickles, of the Third Corps, performed satisfactorily the duties intrusted to them. Their movements, by reason of their being detached, were not under my observation. A full account of their services will be found in General Stoneman's report, and the accompanying reports of his subordinates.

To General Butterfield and his division commanders of the Fifth Corps; also to General Whipple, commanding Third Division of the Third Corps, much praise is due for the spirit and energy displayed in the execution of orders and their gallantry throughout all the operations.

The members of my personal staff, Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. W. H. Lawrence, Capts. W. L. Candler, Harry Russell, and Alexander Moore, deserve special and honorable mention at my hands for gallantry and faithful discharge of duty. Three of these officers, under a severe fire, drew off the field, by hand, a portion of one of the batteries, the horses having been killed in action. For the details of the part taken by brigades, regiments, and batteries, and the praise due the commanders and subordinates thereof, I would respectfully call attention to the accompanying reports.

It is with the deepest regret I mention the total casualties reported by the different commanders—in number 3,567, and among these over 200 commissioned officers killed and wounded.* The devotion and gallantry exhibited by all, more especially by the brave officers and soldiers who fell on that day, has never been excelled in my experience. The country owes them lasting gratitude and honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See revised statement, p. 133.

No. 145.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Stoneman, U. S. Army, commanding Third Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the corps under my command during the recent engagement in and around Fredericksburg, Va.:

On the 9th instant, I received instructions from the headquarters center grand division to hold the corps in readiness to move on the night of the 10th instant, and place it in position at daybreak on the morning of the 11th. In accordance with those instructions, the corps was directed to hold itself in readiness to move at an hour's notice any time after sundown of the 10th instant; wagons packed and parked, and men and animals supplied with three days' rations.

On the morning of the 11th, pursuant to instructions received the day previous, the corps was put in motion, and occupied the position determined upon. As directed (Sumner's grand division, which I was to follow, not crossing during the day, owing to the delay in the construction of the pontoon bridges), my corps bivouacked during the night on the ground occupied in the morning.

The next morning the corps was moved down to the vicinity of the foot of the bridges, and held in readiness to move across the river, to the support of Sumner, at a moment's warning. Sumner's grand division did not get over till near 2 p. m., when Whipple's division was ordered to cross to Sumner's support. The town, however, was so much packed and jammed with the troops of Sumner that Whipple was unable to find room for his men, and he was directed to bivouac his division at the foot of the three bridges. Shortly before sundown I received instructions to move with the other two divisions of the Third Corps, Birney's (First) and Sickles' (Second), down the river about 3½ miles, by the road, and place them at the foot of the two bridges over which the left grand division had that day crossed, and to communicate with General Franklin, in command of the left, which was completed by 10 p. m., the night being foggy and dark, and the road muddy and rough. This road was taken in order not to expose our movements to the enemy, which we should have done by moving down the river road, a shorter and better route.

At daylight the next morning both divisions were ready to cross at the lower ford at a moment's notice in support of Franklin, as directed. During the night of the 12th, I received directions from General Franklin to send four regiments to guard the bridge, and render such assistance as might be necessary in constructing roads, preventing straggling, &c. These four regiments were detailed from Carr's brigade.

About 9 a. m. on the 13th, I was directed by General Franklin to send half a regiment to support De Russy's batteries, on this side of the river, where they had been placed to support the left of General Reynolds' corps, on the other side of the stream. In place of dividing an effective regiment into two parts, I directed one small regiment to be sent on this duty. Shortly afterward, 10.30 a. m., I was directed by Colonel Platt, assistant adjutant-general, to send the only long-range battery with me to report to General Smith.

About 11.30 a. m. I received orders, through an aide-de-camp of Gen-

eral Franklin to send a division to the support of General Reynolds, and to report in person to General Franklin, on the other side of the river; the other division to hold itself in readiness to cross at a moment's notice. The First Division was sent across and the Second left behind.

The location and condition of my corps at this time, 12 m., was as follows:

Myself and staff at the headquarters of General Franklin; 3 miles above was Whipple's Third Division, detached to the support of Sumner; in front and moving into position to support Reynolds' corps was the First (Birney's) Division; on the other (this) side of the river was the Second (Sickles') Division, from which had been detached a battery of rifled guns, and sent to General Smith four regiments to guard bridges, and one regiment to support batteries; so that my corps was divided and subdivided into seven parts or parcels, and scattered and distributed over a space of country 6 miles long by 2 or 3 wide.

Not perceiving that I could be of much use at headquarters, I informed the commanding general where I could be found, and went to the front with the First Division. Arriving on the ground, I found the condition of affairs as follows:

Parallel to and about 600 yards from the river runs the Bowling Green road. This road has on either side a ditch, and outside the ditch an embankment, forming a double *caponiere* or covered way. Nearly parallel to, and about 800 yards beyond, the Bowling Green road was the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad. This latter ran nearly the whole way along our front in a shallow cut, forming an excellent outer or first line of defense for the enemy. Between the railroad and the river lie cultivated fields. The ground between the Bowling Green road and the river is intersected by a ravine; that between the Bowling Green road and the railroad is an open plain, which extends down the river to the hills on the farther side of Massaponax Creek. Smith's (Sixth) corps, 25,000 strong, occupied the Bowling Green road with two divisions (the Third Division, of same corps in reserve), and constituted the right wing; Reynolds' corps (the First) formed the left wing. The arrangement of this corps was—Gibbon's division on the right, Meade's in the center, and Doubleday's, with his left refused, and extending down to the river.

Gibbon's and Meade's divisions had driven the enemy beyond the railroad, and were hotly engaged with him in the wood on the high ground beyond. By request of General Reynolds, Birney formed his division to support Meade, Ward's brigade on the right and Berry's brigade on the left, Robinson's brigade, from some cause, having been delayed on the road. Gibbon's division was without any support whatever. Meeting General Gibbon, by his request I directed General Birney to send two regiments to occupy a portion of his ground and support his battery, which was in soft ground, without ammunition, and considerably crippled.

Shortly afterward Meade's division began to retire, soon followed by Gibbon's, and both in no little confusion and disorder. Every effort was made to rally them, but all to no purpose. Regardless of threat and force, and deaf to all entreaties, they sullenly and persistently moved to the rear, and were reformed near the bank of the river by their officers, many of whom used every endeavor in their power to stay their weary and overpowered troops. A portion of Ward's brigade, under its general, was sent by General Birney to the support of Meade, and they, in their turn, were driven back, but immediately reformed in rear of

Robinson's brigade, which had arrived, and was just then deploying in line of battle in front of the batteries of Livingston and Randolph. The enemy was now advancing in strong force, but the two brigades of Berry and Robinson, together with three regiments of Ward's brigade, on the extreme right, by a well-directed fire, first checked the advancing foe, and then drove him back into the wood beyond the railroad, taking a considerable number of prisoners.

While the enemy was being repulsed along the front of Birney's division, I sent back to the commanding general to inform him that the whole field which had previously been occupied by Gibbon's division was left without a gun or a man for its protection. My staff officer returned with the information that the Second (Sickles') Division was on its way from the other side of the river. I again sent back to hurry up this division, for, at that time, the enemy could be seen in strong force in the edge of the timber, not 600 yards distant, and there was nothing to prevent him from dashing through to the river, a fact which gave me no little cause for well-grounded uneasiness. Scarcely had Sickles' division arrived on the ground previously occupied by Gibbon's, in front of the Bowling Green road and formed—Carr's (First) brigade on the right, Hall's (Second) on the left, and Revere's (Third) in support—when the enemy appeared in some force on Sickles' right. A well-directed artillery fire was opened upon him, and he halted the other side of the railroad. I learned from deserters from this force that it was under the command of the rebel General Hood.

Both Birney's and Sickles' divisions being now in position and covered by strong lines of skirmishers in front, who, at a great disadvantage, were actively engaged with those of the enemy, I reported the condition of affairs to the commanding general, and was directed to remain where we were, holding ourselves in readiness to repel an attack, or to advance at a moment's notice. Just before sundown a battery of ten or more guns, on the extreme left, opened a most vigorous and destructive fire upon Birney's division, but was soon silenced by the united efforts of Birney's and Doubleday's artillery.

After dark I directed the batteries to be withdrawn to the other side of the Bowling Green road, the line of pickets to be strengthened where necessary, rations and ammunition to be replenished, and, with the exception of some pretty sharp work between pickets during the night and a portion of the next day, particularly on Sickles' right, nothing more of an active character occurred worthy of notice until our withdrawal to this side of the river, which was done in the most perfect order, and without the loss of men or *matériel*.

Previous to our withdrawal the killed had all been secured and properly buried, and the wounded sent across the river and properly cared for, under the supervision and direction of the very competent and energetic medical director of the corps, Surgeon Pancoast.

For details and particulars as to the movements and operations of brigades, regiments, and batteries, and the acts and duties performed by individuals and detachments, I beg leave to refer to the reports of subordinate commanders, herewith transmitted, some of which are very elaborate and circumstantial.

The state of affairs when Birney's (First) division arrived on the ground, followed soon after by Sickles' (Second) division, was anything but promising. Their opportune arrival, however, first checked and then drove back the advancing foe, who, yelling, were in hot pursuit of the two exhausted and retiring divisions of Meade and Gibbon; saved all their guns, which had been entirely abandoned by their supports;

Doubleday's division from being cut off and taken in reverse; the left of Smith's corps, which had not been engaged, from being turned, and, possibly, if not probably, the whole left wing of the army from disaster. But in doing this valuable and important service, the First Division lost upward of 1,000 of as brave men as ever pulled a trigger.

Of the conduct of this fine division I cannot speak too highly; composed, as it is, of regiments of almost every State, from the Penobscot to the Mississippi, the whole country may justly feel proud of its well-earned fame. Among the stragglers and skulkers the Kearny badge was never seen, and the new regiments appeared to vie with their veteran brothers in arms in coolness, courage, and efficiency.

It is a subject of great regret to the Second Division that it did not have an opportunity of adding to its well-earned and well-known reputation as a fighting division.

In regard to the operations of the Third Division, I know but little from personal observation, General Whipple having been detached and removed from my command on the evening of the 12th; but from all I have heard, and from the official reports of the general and his brigade commanders, herewith transmitted, I am assured, and happy to know, that it proved itself in every way worthy champions of the noble cause in which we are all engaged.

The Third Corps, as a corps, I am proud to say, did its duty, and its whole duty, to the country and its flag.

Where all act nobly and well it is difficult to distinguish. I must, however, be permitted to compliment Brigadier-General Birney upon the handsome manner in which he handled his division, and his brigade commanders, Generals Berry, Robinson, and Ward, in the way they fought their brigades. Also, Captain Randolph and his officers for the style in which they used their guns; all, while under the fire of the enemy, proving the value and efficiency of thorough drill and discipline.

To the different members of my staff I am under many obligations. Their conduct was what might be expected of officers of their character and acquirements, and all that I could have desired.

We who survive have to mourn the loss of many brave and noble-hearted brothers in arms, but in no way are we discouraged or dispirited by the failure of our efforts to conquer a brave and powerful foe, and all we ask or desire is to be led to renewed efforts in a just and holy cause.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division.

No. 146.

Report of Brig. Gen. David B. Birney, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
Camp Pitcher, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of this division on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, as follows:

My division reached the river at daylight on the morning of the 13th, and remained massed on the heights until 10.30 a. m., when Captain

Sumner, of General Stoneman's staff, delivered me an order to cross with my division and report with it to General Reynolds, on the left.

The head of the division reached the field designated at 11.30 a. m. I, upon reporting in person to General Reynolds, was ordered to deploy my division in the field in rear of General Meade's division, as a support to the intended attack by that division. The road bounding the rear of the field was edged with high embankments, with ditches next to road some 6 feet deep. Through these embankments were two narrow wagon ways, making it possible to retire from the field only by the flank of a regiment. Ward's brigade, on the right, and Berry's brigade, on the left, were deployed in two lines, leaving Robinson's brigade, which had not yet reached the field, as a reserve.

The enemy's batteries commanded the open field, and my loss being heavy, General Reynolds ordered me to retire my command from the field, holding it in hand behind the embankments. When the movement consequent on this order was half completed, General Meade's division was being sorely pressed, and he sent to me for assistance. I immediately reversed the movement of Ward's brigade, placing the Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Leidy; Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Campbell, and Fifty-fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel De Trobriand, in support of Meade's batteries, ordering forward the Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Birney; Fortieth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gesner, and Fourth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Colonel Walker, under General Ward, to the support of the troops in front. I returned Berry's brigade to its position on the left. The batteries attached to Meade's division having exhausted their ammunition, I ordered forward to relieve them Randolph's and Livingston's batteries, belonging to this division, and they went immediately into action under my chief of artillery, Captain Randolph, of the Rhode Island artillery. Finding that Meade's and Gibbon's divisions were in full retreat, I sent forward Colonel Campbell with the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers to report to General Ward, to support my advanced regiments; ordered the Third Maine and Fifty-fifth New York Regiments in the field to the right to support one of General Gibbon's batteries. Our retreating troops passed through my ranks, and, at General Meade's request, I ordered the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Leidy, in the field to the right, to try and stop his troops. It was useless, as they sullenly and resolutely marched to the rear.

The enemy now appeared in full force upon my entire front, with a brigade deployed in line, and one doubled on the center on each flank, and charged upon the four batteries under my charge. General Berry, at my order, sent me the Fifth Michigan to support the batteries, and advanced his line to front and right to fill the vacancy caused by sending forward a portion of Ward's brigade. General Gibbon's batteries having withdrawn, and his division not being in sight on my right, I advanced the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Colonel Leidy; Third Maine, Colonel Lakeman, and Fifty-fifth New York, Colonel De Trobriand, to form the right. The Fifth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Giluly; Thirty-seventh New York, Colonel Hayman; One hundred and first New York, Colonel Chester, and Seventeenth Maine, Colonel Roberts, under command of Brigadier-General Berry, met the brunt of the attack and poured a withering fire into their lines. The portion of Ward's brigade on the right of the road did gallant service by its oblique fire. General Ward, now returning with his thinned veteran regiments, was ordered by me to the right, and, reforming his lines, held an imposing

attitude with his gallant command. Robinson's brigade now arriving, I ordered immediately to the front and center his first two regiments —the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Collis, and Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Major Danks —and they poured a most effective and galling fire into the now retreating foe.

The enemy being repulsed, I formed new lines—Berry's brigade on left, Robinson's brigade in center, and Ward's brigade on right, with my two batteries on the crest of the hill, receiving also the efficient aid of the batteries of Captains Cooper and Leppien, of General Reynolds' command. During the remainder of Saturday the firing was constant between the pickets and the advanced lines, the enemy holding the edge of the wood, the railroad embankment, rifle-pits, and ditches in our front.

At 3 p. m. I ordered a line of skirmishers to advance and seize a ditch parallel with my front. They did so gallantly, capturing in the ditch some 60 prisoners.

At 4.30 p. m. the enemy, uncovering ten guns on the hill opposite my left, opened a constant fire on Doubleday's division. My chief of artillery directed the fire of the two division batteries upon them, and, aided by Leppien's battery, on my left, silenced the guns in twenty minutes. The enemy then opened upon our left a battery of Whitworth guns that enfiladed my command, which annoyed us greatly.

At 5 p. m. General Reynolds sent to me orders to take command of my front. During Saturday night, Sunday, and Monday my tired regiments remained without a murmur on the field, lying on the damp ground without blankets, and exposed to the most galling fire from the sharpshooters.

During Monday afternoon an informal arrangement was made, at the suggestion of General Ewell, commanding forces opposite, to stop the picket firing. This was done, and our command, within 100 yards of each other, passed Sunday night and Monday without firing a shot at pickets. On Monday night, under orders from General Stoneman, this division was withdrawn in good order and without loss of public property.

I have to mark out, for the high commendation of the general-in-chief, Generals Berry, Robinson, and Ward. To their reputation established on other fields they have added great luster. I refer you to their reports to do justice to the names of the gallant officers and men under their immediate command.

My regiments all did well, and the new regiments equaled all their comrades did before. The loss of officers is great, and shows that they were at their posts. The reports of brigades and artillery are herewith forwarded, as also a list of casualties.* Regimental reports will shortly be forwarded. Randolph's and Livingston's batteries did admirably, and Captain Randolph, as chief of division artillery, was then, as always, skillful, prudent, daring, and contributed greatly to the result. Between his batteries and this division there exists the strongest attachment. There are instances of heroism and gallantry entitling the persons to distinction; their names will be promptly forwarded.

My staff was very efficient, and exercised a great influence on the result. Capt. Frederick E. Bliss, commissary of subsistence, volunteered his service in the field, and was indefatigable. Lieutenant Briscoe, my

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

engineer officer, rendered also the most efficient aid, and the maps annexed,* to illustrate my report, are from his field notes.

Colonel Campbell, of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, with his arm still in a sling from a wound received at Fair Oaks, fell, severely wounded. I would ask that one of the new regiments be assigned to this division to replace my loss, and that my request for the consolidation of some of my skeleton regiments be duly considered.

Respectfully submitted.

D. B. BIRNEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Captain ALEXANDER, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps.*

No. 147.

Report of Capt. George E. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, First Division.

CAMP PITCHER, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor respectfully to report the operations of the artillery of this division during the actions of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, as follows:

My two batteries, F and K, Third Artillery, and E, First Rhode Island Artillery, crossed the Rappahannock River, about 10.30 a. m., December 13, following the infantry of the division, and were almost immediately placed in position to support the line of General Reynolds, relieving the battery of Captain Ransom. The position was quite good, a ridge protecting limbers and caissons, and within easy range of the enemy's line of battle, in the edge of the wood and on the railroad, Livingston's battery, under First Lieutenant Turnbull, on the right of the line occupied by the Pennsylvania Reserves, and mine, under Lieutenant Jastram, immediately to the left of Livingston's.

Our first action was to fire shell and spherical case shot into the edge of the wood, receiving in reply the fire of the rebel battery, which occupied a commanding position on a hill opposite the left of the line occupied by our division subsequently. I was soon compelled to cease firing any fuse projectiles, having found the fuses entirely unreliable, and that the use of them endangered our troops, over which I was firing.

Upon the repulse of the Pennsylvania Reserves, under General Meade, the enemy's line of infantry was pushed within canister range of our line, under cover of a ridge, and opened fire upon our cannoneers, but he was so cautious that we suffered but little from his fire, and we had not the opportunity of injuring him, which we would have had had he been a little bolder. However, the batteries opened with canister with greater effect than might have been supposed, especially from Livingston's battery, which, from the formation of the ground in front, could see and reach the enemy most easily.

The admirable firmness of our regiments prevented my fearing for the safety of the guns, and the manner in which they drove the enemy to the wood proved that my confidence was not misplaced, and that a little temerity on the part of the enemy would have caused his ruin. There was occasional firing between our batteries and those of the enemy during the entire day. Toward evening they opened fire from some ten guns upon General Doubleday, who was engaged to our left; but a well-directed fire from our batteries, including those of Captains Cooper and Leppien,

* To appear in Atlas.

soon silenced them. I was annoyed somewhat by an enfilading fire from a battery far to our left, but the great distance prevented its doing the harm at first apprehended. Both batteries were withdrawn at night behind the road.

During Sunday, 14th, I fired occasionally into the lines of battle along the edge of the wood and on the railroad, using generally solid shot. In the afternoon Battery E was withdrawn, by order of Major-General Franklin, to the rear of the road. Embrasures were cut in the bank, enabling it, though protected, entirely to sweep the field, should our first line be repulsed.

On Monday we were not engaged. The batteries preceded the division, and recrossed the river about midnight on the 15th–16th.

All the officers under my command behaved handsomely, and I was especially pleased with the manner in which Lieutenant Jastram handled my battery, of which he had been but one day in command. The batteries of Captains Cooper and Leppien, on my left, did good service. The practice of the Fifth Maine (Captain Leppien) attracted my especial notice and admiration.

Following is a list of casualties:* Battery E, First Rhode Island Artillery (Lieutenant Jastram), 2 privates killed and 2 slightly wounded; 2 horses killed and 5 disabled. Batteries F and K (Livingston), Third Artillery, 5 privates wounded, 2 horses killed and 8 wounded. The loss in *matériel* was very slight. Ammunition expended, about 800 rounds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. RANDOLPH,
Captain First Rhode Island Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Third Corps.

No. 148.

Report of Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ROBINSON'S BRIGADE,
On the Field of Battle, December 15, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I crossed the Rappahannock with my brigade at about 1 p. m. on the 13th instant. Just after crossing I received orders from the brigadier-general commanding division to hurry forward. The brigade was brought up as rapidly as possible, and arrived on the field at a critical moment. One division of our army had been driven back by the enemy, and another brigade was in consequence retiring.

Entering the field at double-quick, I formed line of battle in rear of Livingston's and Randolph's batteries, toward which the enemy was then moving, and which were in danger of being captured. As soon as I had two regiments in line, I pushed forward to meet him. These regiments, the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers (Colliss' Zouaves) and the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, advanced beautifully, delivered a galling fire into the face of the enemy, and, charging at double-quick, drove him in confusion back to his works. The other regiments were now brought up, and I formed my brigade

* Nominal list omitted.

in line on the crest of the hill fronting the enemy's intrenchments, and, sending a party of skirmishers as far as the ditch in front of my line, captured in it 1 colonel, 1 captain, and 60 non-commissioned officers and privates of a Georgia regiment. This capture was made by Captain Eliot, of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Other prisoners were taken, and among them Captain Lawton, assistant adjutant-general to Major-General Ewell.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of officers and men during this brief engagement. My old regiments, the Twentieth Indiana (Colonel Van Valkenburg), Sixty-third Pennsylvania (Major Danks), and One hundred and fifth Pennsylvania (Colonel McKnight), sustained their well-earned reputation. My new regiments, the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania (Colonel Collis), One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania (Colonel Madill), and Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania (Colonel Tippin), seemed determined to win an equally enviable name.

For those distinguished, I refer to the reports of regimental commanders, herewith transmitted.

It is due to the gallantry of Major Chandler, One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania (slightly wounded), and Major Hawksworth, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, that they should be particularly noticed here. In consequence of the serious wound of the latter, rendering amputation of the leg necessary, his regiment and the service is deprived of the services of an officer who was an honor to both.

My personal staff, Captain Kidder, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Morgan and Robinson, aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant Bratton, acting aide, performed their duties gallantly. At the moment of entering the field, Captain Kidder was slightly wounded. My orderly, Bugler John McKay (a faithful soldier of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania, who was with me in all my battles on the Peninsula), was killed, and my horse was shot under me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Third Corps.

No. 149.

Report of Maj. John A. Danks, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report as follows upon the movements and operations of the Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers during the recent engagement with the enemy:

On Saturday, the 13th instant, about 1 p. m., in accordance with orders received from the general commanding brigade, I moved the regiment across the Rappahannock by the pontoon bridge, following in rear of the Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and fourth in line of the brigade. I pushed rapidly forward, and to the left, across the vast plain in front, amidst a terrific cross-fire of shot and shell, which threatened every moment to break our ranks and cause disorder; but the men bore steadily on, and, crossing the main road at a point near where General

Birney located his headquarters next day, I met one or two regiments of General Ward's brigade, which were much broken, and were retreating. Passing these, our artillery appeared in view upon a slope about 100 yards distant. I then observed the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Collis, forming into line in rear of the battery immediately in front; and toward this regiment I pushed up. On coming up, by direction of General Robinson I formed the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers in line of battle in rear of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The One hundred and fourteenth were now ordered to advance, and at the same time the general ordered me to form on left of that regiment, and move forward with it. This was put in execution, and the regiment charged forward, passing Livingston's battery, and proceeding about 50 yards in front of it.

The enemy now became visible; many of his numbers were in the field, scarcely 30 yards distant, while a large body were moving across our front toward the woods, which they soon reached. We immediately opened a brisk fire, which the enemy made a slight effort to return, but soon disappeared within the edge of the woods.

During the movement just described, the fire of shot and shell under which we had come up continued with unabated fury, and from it we suffered considerably. The line of batteries in our rear, however, soon opened, and succeeded in silencing those of the enemy. The infantry line, lying down, kept up a straggling fire upon the enemy, who occasionally showed himself at the woods.

Just before dark I threw out, by the general's order, a company of skirmishers to a ditch some 200 yards in front, with instructions to hold it against those of the enemy at all hazards. At dark the firing had almost entirely ceased, except on the line of skirmishers. No attempt was made during the night by either side to reopen the engagement. Before daybreak, with the general's permission, I relieved the company of skirmishers which had been sent out the evening previous with another company.

Sunday, the 14th instant, was passed without change of position or alarm of any kind, although a desultory fire was kept up all day between the skirmishers, and we were greatly annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted in the woods. At dark our line of skirmishers was strengthened, by the general's order. This I did in my front by relieving the company on duty all day with a much larger company. The night passed in comparative silence, although an advance by the enemy was anticipated. In consequence of this, I ordered an increased watchfulness, and kept my command ready to receive the enemy at a moment's warning.

My skirmishers were promptly relieved at 6 o'clock by those of the One hundred and forty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and returned to their regiment in order. Some three hours after, the regiment was relieved by one from General Birney's brigade, and I fell back to the second line, by General Robinson's direction, and afterward moved still farther to the rear, to a position near the main road, where the greater part of the day was passed.

Toward evening I was ordered by General Robinson to move my regiment into the road, and form it in line on left of the One hundred and fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this position I remained until ordered to move with the brigade at 10 p. m., when, in order, the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers recrossed the Rappahannock, and proceeded to a bivouac about 2 miles from the river, from which place I

moved the regiment on yesterday, the 16th instant, by the general's direction, to its present encampment.

I annex a correct list* of casualties which occurred in the regiment during the two days' service experienced across the river.

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOHN A. DANKS,
Major, Comdg. Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. W. L. KIDDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 150.

Report of Brig. Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 15, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the movements of this brigade during the engagement of the 13th instant in front of Fredericksburg.

Under orders from General Birney, commanding division, this brigade crossed the Rappahannock on Saturday, December 13, about 11 a. m.

On arriving at the ground on the left of our position, the brigade was formed in two lines, within 600 yards of the enemy's position, and immediately in rear of two lines of our troops in front. I then received instructions to support the troops in front on their advancing to attack the enemy. During the time of formation, and for some time after, the troops sustained a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. In consequence of the severity of the fire, the brigade was ordered to take position in the field to the rear, with the exception of the Fifty-seventh and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, which were directed to support Randolph's battery.

The brigade had scarcely formed in the rear, when I again received orders to advance to the front, and, in addition to supporting Randolph's battery, to send a support to the Second Maine Battery, in the field to the right. I detached the Ninety-ninth from Randolph, who, with the Third Maine and Fifty-fifth New York, was sent to the support of the Second Maine Battery. In the mean time the troops in front and those on the right had advanced in force to attack the enemy's position. After entering the wood about ten minutes elapsed, when they came pouring forth in great disorder and confusion. I was now directed by General Birney to take two regiments and repulse the enemy, who were following with great rapidity our retreating forces. I immediately advanced the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York in line of battle, meeting our troops in full retreat. Their officers, instead of attempting to rally them, endeavored to create a panic among my troops, holding up their hands and exclaiming, "Go back! go back!" Still, the gallant Thirty-eighth and Fortieth advanced.

The enemy was now within 300 yards of our batteries. We were now re-enforced by the Fourth Maine. The three regiments rushed forward with great impetuosity, under a terrific fire from the enemy, who were partially hid behind a ditch. The enemy was soon forced to give way.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

As they left their hiding place our men pursued, shouting and charging, until another ditch was encountered. The rebels, now in great disorder, scrambled over the second ditch, our troops still pursuing, until we arrived at the railroad, where the enemy was in full force behind the embankment. Here our troops received a severe check, losing over 300 out of 800 in less than five minutes. Still the men went onward, large numbers crossing the railroad and driving the enemy from their position behind the embankment; and now from the rifle-pits on the hill above a deadly volley was poured into our ranks from an immense force.

With about 350 men (my whole effective force), I was now compelled to retire or remain captive in the hands of the enemy. On retiring, I brought with me some 200 of the enemy as prisoners of war. Many of them were taken in consequence of their being unable to escape the impetuosity of our charge, and others were taken beyond the railroad from their rifle-pits, all other troops that had been sent forward in my front having left the field. On retiring, I was met by the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, which was sent to my relief. I placed them near the ditch to cover our withdrawal. The enemy now rallied and again came forth, when the Fifty-seventh repulsed them most gallantly, it losing the services of the brave Colonel Campbell by a severe wound in the arm and side. The attacking regiment now reformed in rear of our batteries.

In the mean time the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, Third Maine, and Fifty-fifth New York, which were stationed in the field to the right, supporting the Second Maine Battery, had a similar encounter to that of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania. The troops that had preceded my brigade to attack the enemy having spread in all directions to the right and left, attempted to break the ranks of these regiments in their retreat, but failed by the firmness of officers and men, who not only checked the retreating masses, but the enemy who were following were repulsed with great loss. The services of Colonel Leidy were lost to the Ninety-ninth by a severe wound during this encounter.

The enemy having now retired to their works, the brigade was relieved by Robinson's brigade, which had come to our assistance. The brigade thus remained in position, alternating with Robinson's brigade, relieving each other in the front, until Monday evening, the 15th instant, when we again recrossed the Rappahannock and occupied our old camp.

I would call the attention of the general commanding the division to the fact that in naming regiments they were mere skeletons, varying from 200 to 350 men. Many of the regiments lost more than one-third of their effective force.

Before concluding this report, I may be permitted to mention in befitting terms the action of the officers and men in my command; but, from the number of field and line officers disabled in such great proportion to the loss sustained, comment is unnecessary. The brave Colonel Campbell, with his arm still in a sling from wounds received on the Peninsula, has again been seriously injured by two wounds. This regiment was new to this brigade, and most brilliantly has it sustained the reputation gained by it on other fields.

The Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania was also new to this brigade. Colonel Leidy was wounded while his regiment was gallantly repulsing the enemy, and, notwithstanding the severe loss to the regiment of its noble colonel, nobly did Lieutenant-Colonel Biles fill his place. The proud reputation of the State of Pennsylvania will always be sustained by the Fifty-seventh and Ninety-ninth.

The Fifty-fifth New York, also a new regiment to this brigade, although

not actually engaged, with the gallant De Trobriand at their head, sustained the enemy's fire nobly.

Of the old regiments of the brigade, viz, the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York, the Third and Fourth Maine, it would be superfluous to say a word. Their efficiency, bravery, and devotion have become proverbial. I can only say that they have added another to their brilliant achievements. Colonel Walker, Lieutenant-Colonel Carver, and Major Pitcher were conspicuous in their daring. The latter fell while cheering his men.

The cool Birney and dashing Gesner, in command of the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth, were both wounded while leading their commands, but disdained the thought of leaving the field until the action was over. Heroism and devotion like this should not go unrewarded. Major Lindsay, of the Fortieth, fully sustained his former reputation.

Colonel Lakeman, of the Third Maine, but recently promoted to his command, has given proof to the appointing power that he was well worthy of its confidence. Lieutenant-Colonel Burt and Major Lee, both recently appointed, have well sustained the reputation of the regiment and their State. Major Lee was severely wounded in the thigh, but remained on the field during the whole day.

I know of but one instance of misbehavior in my whole command, which will be brought before the proper tribunal. I cannot mention others without injustice, where all behaved so well, notwithstanding my desire to do so.

It affords me much pleasure to state that Capt. J. M. Cooney, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Banks, Raphall, and Leigh, of my staff, were fully appreciated by the brigade; and that the encomiums lavished upon them for bravery, energy, and devotion were merited I can fully vouch.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Birney's Division.

No. 151.

Report of Col. Elijah Walker, Fourth Maine Infantry.

CAMP PITCHER, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
January 1, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 21st ultimo is at hand. In reply, I will make the following statement:

I left my regiment at White's Ford, Md., October 28, 1862, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 298, Headquarters Army of the Potomac. During my absence they crossed the river, and marched in zigzag line through Leesburg, Mount Gilead, Millville, Middleburg, White Plains, and Salem, arriving near Waterloo November 6. On the 10th crossed the North Fork of the Rappahannock, as a support to General Pleasonton's cavalry; recrossed on the 12th; 15th, on picket, 3 miles from camp, along North Fork; 16th, march to Warrenton; 17th, Bealeton and Fayetteville; 18th, to Morrisville. I joined them on the 20th, near Stafford Court House, at which place they arrived the evening before. The men at this time were very poorly-clad, many of them being without overcoats

and shoes. We arrived at our present encampment November 22. Clothing to nearly supply my command arrived on the evening of December 2.

The morning of the 3d, I received orders to report to General Woodbury, commanding Engineer Brigade, for fatigue duty, with four days' rations. We moved down the river about 7 miles. Here, with the assistance of the One hundred and twentieth New York Regiment, we cut and loaded three hundred teams with timber for corduroy or bridging.

The evening of the 8th, I received orders from General Woodbury to have the teams in readiness to move the next morning. My instructions were to move 10 miles down the river with my command (the One hundred and twentieth New York Regiment) and the three hundred teams; construct a corduroy road 24 feet wide across a swamp 1,100 feet, and grade the approach to the same 200 feet; an officer of his staff would accompany me as guide; the work to be done on the night of the 9th, and we to return as much unobserved by the enemy as possible.

On the morning of the 9th, we moved as directed, and arrived within 7½ miles of our destination at 3.30 p. m., and waited for night to conceal us. At 4 p. m. I received orders to pack the teams, provide three days' rations for men and beasts, and await further orders. I immediately sent for rations, shelter tents, and blankets for the men, which arrived the next morning. The night was cold, and we suffered much from exposure. The day was occupied in preparing quarters.

At 4.30 p. m. of the 10th, I received orders to complete the work that night. By the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Carver, the teams were put in motion, and at 9 o'clock p. m. they were all unloaded and had retired. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, the work was completed, and I had received orders to join my brigade. I arrived at the encampment which we left on the morning of the 9th, at 12 m.

My men being nearly exhausted, I resolved to remain here until the next morning, but, upon visiting the quartermaster, I ascertained that he had a second order for me to join the brigade immediately. Upon this I thought best to report without my command, and started for that purpose; but had proceeded but a short distance when I met one of the general's aides with special orders to join the brigade without delay. This order (the first one since being in the service) I was tempted to disobey. I returned to my fatigued command, where I remained until 3.30 p. m., at which time we moved, leaving 36 men, who were completely worn out by fatigue. The day had been warm and the roads were very muddy. The brigade had moved and I was unable to find them. Night coming on, we were obliged to spend it without shelter or fires, as no fuel was to be had about our location.

The morning of the 12th, I joined the brigade, with 22 officers and 253 men. One officer and 30 men were immediately detailed to report to Professor Lowe, the balloonist. At 4.30 p. m. we were on the move, and bivouacked at 11 p. m. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, we were again in motion, and crossed the river between 9 and 10 a. m. Moving to the left and front about 2 miles, we found ourselves in a place where shot and shell were falling thick and fast. Here the men relieved themselves of knapsacks. Of the 21 officers and 213 men who had crossed the river, 13 men had been detailed as brigade guard and 10 (the pioneers) to guard the knapsacks, leaving but 21 officers and 190 men to go into action. My position was assigned in rear of a battery as a support, where I remained about thirty minutes, losing 2 men killed by the explosion of a shell in our ranks from a rebel gun.

At this time I received orders to follow the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York Regiments, which were about to charge and take possession

of the railroad. Those regiments were about 25 rods in advance of us. I moved through the field in line of battle. On arriving at the woods, I joined them on their right. The line was at an acute angle of 25 degrees, my regiment being farthest from the road.

The regiment that first arrived at the road and saw the position of the enemy became panic-stricken, and both regiments on my left retreated. I attempted to bring my regiment off by the left flank. When I gave the order, the right wing was driving the enemy, and was so hotly engaged that the order was not understood. The left wing having moved a few rods to the left, I was obliged to halt them, to hold the position, or my right wing would have been lost, for it was at this time flanked on the right. My left wing nobly held the force which had put two regiments to flight, until the right wing, which had advanced to the road, had joined them, when we retired, bringing off many of the wounded, the enemy following. They were not checked in their advance until General Berry, who was near at hand, arrived with his brigade and drove them back, punishing them severely. We fell back to our former position, where we remained until the next morning, at which time 30 of my men were detailed to assist in working a battery, and the remainder relieved the brigade guard. On the evening of the 15th, we recrossed the river. Being division officer of the day, it devolved on me to remain and bring in the division pickets, which, though done without accident, was an unpleasant task.

I can but speak in the highest terms of praise of my men and officers during this fearful engagement. Several of those slightly wounded returned to duty as soon as their wounds were dressed. Major Pitcher, who fell, was a good and brave officer, and Christian. He was beloved and respected by all in the regiment. By order of General Birney, commanding division, this division camp is known by the name of Camp Pitcher, in honor of that brave officer.

Inclosed I send a list* of those engaged and the result, as near as can be ascertained. In justice to Surgeon Martin I would say that many wounded soldiers will long remember him for his kindness and exertions to make them comfortable.

On the morning of the 16th, we arrived at our present encampment, the same we left on the morning of December 3, having been exposed seven days and nights without shelter, and living on pork and hard bread since that time until the present. The duties of the men have been nothing but drills and ordinary camp duty.

Yours, respectfully,

E. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Maine Volunteers.

JOHN L. HODSDON,
Adjutant-General, Augusta, Me.

No. 152.

Report of Lieut. Col. William Birney, Thirty-eighth New York Infantry.

ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, *December* 15, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers in the action of the 13th instant:

After crossing the Rappahannock, in the forenoon, with the brigade,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 133.

I was ordered to support the batteries of the division, and was so employed until between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Thirty-eighth and Fortieth New York Volunteers were ordered to advance, under my command, in line of battle against the enemy, to protect the retreat of a body of the Pennsylvania Reserves, part of General Reynolds' troops who had preceded us, and had been repulsed in disorder.

We advanced over a meadow intersected by two parallel ditch-drains from 5 to 6 feet deep, with steep sides, and at many points almost impassable. The line was thrown into partial disorder by these obstacles.

We were now under a heavy fire from the field and woods on left and front. Some 10 or 15 men fell, wounded, near the second ditch. The regiment continued to advance, the right wing entering the woods, the left on the open field. At this point large numbers of General Reynolds' troops burst through the right wing in pell-mell retreat. The Thirty-eighth moved now right-oblique into the woods, and then forward upon the enemy, posted in great strength in several lines on the slope beyond the railroad, and not ceasing to pour in upon us a deadly and unbroken fire. The regiment charged some distance beyond the railroad, driving before it, in close fighting, the scattered rebels, who were pursuing the broken regiments, and did not march in retreat until 9 of its officers and 79 of its men were wounded and 14 killed.

Within an hour after this heavy loss, the regiment marched again in perfect order to the front line of battle, and remained on the battle field until 7 p. m. on the 14th, taking no part in the fighting, but aiding in the capture of prisoners after the repulse of the enemy's attack.

This morning we are again on the front line; officers and men in fine spirits and ready to meet the enemy.

The number of enlisted men was 355.

The officers present did their duty nobly, leading their companies bravely to the charge.

Captain Dennett's services on the right wing were invaluable, and when the color-bearer (John Campbell) fell, mortally wounded, Lieutenant Pendergrast seized the colors and encouraged the men. Sergts. Dennis McCarty and Friend A. Smith, Corpl. Thomas C. Garrigan, and Private Philip Mahoney have been brought prominently to my notice for distinguished bravery. There are many others, however, who are equally deserving, and whom I shall mention in my supplementary report.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM BIRNEY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers.

Capt. JOHN M. COONEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 153.

Report of Brig. Gen. Hiram G. Berry, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp below Fredericksburg, Va., December 14, 1862.

SIR: In conformity to orders from your headquarters, we broke up camp yesterday morning at 4 a. m., and moved, with the other brigades of this division, to the bank of the Rappahannock, just below Falmouth, where we were halted until 10.30 a. m. At that time we moved to the river to cross.

In obedience to orders from corps headquarters, I crossed this brigade over the upper bridge, and connected with the First [Second] Brigade, General Ward, upon this side, arriving on our present ground about 11.30 o'clock, and took up a position on the left of the First [Second] Brigade.

At 12 o'clock I was ordered by General Birney to take one regiment over to the right of our first line, and to sustain the rifle batteries; also to guard our left flank with the other regiments of my brigade. I sent the Fifth Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilluly in command, to the ridge, and placed the Thirty-seventh New York, Colonel Hayman, One hundred and first New York Volunteers, Colonel Chester, and Seventeenth Maine, Colonel Roberts, in support of the batteries, keeping, as a reserve, the First New York and Third Michigan. These dispositions being made, I awaited the result of the attack then going on in front.

I received orders about this time (1.30 p. m.) from the general of the division to be prepared fully to sustain a charge on our batteries, should our forces then engaged be driven back.

At 2 p. m. it was evident that our forces were being driven in. I extended my left by moving the Seventeenth Maine to my extreme left. At this time the charge took place on the batteries in my front. The disordered troops, who had been driven in, by passing my front to the rear, did not dampen the ardor of my command, and when the enemy came within range, the Fifth Michigan, Thirty-seventh New York, One hundred and first New York, and Seventeenth Maine poured a withering fire into their ranks, which sent them to the right-about, they having met with a bloody repulse. This ended the infantry fight, as far as my brigade was concerned. We were subject, until night, to a heavy artillery fire, during which my men behaved handsomely. We lay on the ground under the enemy's batteries Sunday and Monday.

Monday, at 10 p. m., I received orders from the division general to form my brigade on a third line, in rear of the road, and to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. A half hour later I received orders from General Stoneman, commanding the corps, to move my brigade by its left flank to the rear, and form a line of battle, the left resting on the river, and the right resting on General Sickles' left flank. Captain Sumner, of corps staff, was sent with me to place the brigade in position. As I was about forming my line, I received a second order from corps headquarters, through Captain Livingston, of the artillery, to march my brigade directly to the lower bridge, to cross and go into camp near corps headquarters. I proceeded on with my brigade, crossed the lower bridge, and went into camp within 400 yards of corps headquarters at 1 a. m.

At daylight I reported in person to General Stoneman, and sent Lieutenant Freeman, of my staff, to report to division headquarters.

At 8 a. m. I received orders from division headquarters to join the division, and place my brigade in rear of the First Brigade. I did so, and followed it to its camp, and then, under direction of the general of the division, I placed my brigade in its present camp.

This brigade has sustained in this battle its former good reputation; forming, as it did, on the plains of Fredericksburg, under fire of the enemy's batteries from the heights in front, and from their batteries on our flank, without any signs of wavering, is proof of its reliability.

I have to again, as upon every field where this brigade has fought under my command, make honorable mention of the Fifth Michigan Volunteers. Its brave chief, the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Gilluly,

fell at the head of his regiment in repelling a charge of the enemy upon the battery which his regiment was supporting. The conduct of this war-worn regiment was, indeed, most noble.

The Thirty seventh New York Volunteers was no less conspicuous. Colonel Hayman was ever on the alert. His regiment was in support of a battery, and was always ready. It contributed largely in repulsing the enemy. It has won new laurels in the fight, which, added to its very many old ones, makes this organization one of the most noted in the volunteer service.

I have also to mention the good conduct of the One hundred and first New York Volunteers, Colonel Chester commanding. They nobly performed their duty during the fight; also as picket on the night of the retreat. This regiment, though small in numbers, did good service, and its conduct, together with all its officers, was unexceptionable.

The Third Michigan Volunteers and the First New York Volunteers formed my second line. They were not actively engaged, but, by their steady bearing and devotion to duty, have again won my admiration. The conduct of these two regiments could not be bettered.

Next, I have to mention the Seventeenth Maine Volunteers. This was its first engagement; but very few of its members were ever before under fire. Officers and men alike nobly performed their duty; no one would have known but that they were veterans. Colonel Roberts, Lieutenant-Colonel Merrill, and Major West acted nobly, and performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner. This regiment assisted in the repulse of the enemy's attack on our batteries.

I cannot close this report without making honorable mention of Capt. G. W. Wilson, my acting assistant adjutant-general, and my aides, Lieuts. J. B. Greenhalgh, George Freeman, and S. S. Huntly. They were active in the performance of their duties, and rendered the most efficient service.

I also feel it my duty to mention Father Tissot, chaplain of the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers. He was with his regiment during the engagement, and by his bearing and teachings rendered valuable service. He is, indeed, a model chaplain.

The several surgeons of this brigade were on the field, and were very active in the performance of their duties.

Herewith please find a complete list of killed and wounded.* You will observe we have no missing. I am happy to be able to state that I have not a straggler in the whole brigade.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. BERRY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

Capt. F. BIRNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division, Third Corps.

No. 154.

Report of Maj. Moses B. Houghton, Third Michigan Infantry.

CAMP PITCHER, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by the Third Regiment Michigan Volunteers in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862:

In accordance with brigade order, this regiment broke camp Decem-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 134.

ber 11, at 6 a. m., and occupied the position assigned to it in the brigade. After crossing the river, December 13, the regiment marched nearly 1 mile down the river, and was ordered to halt and lie down. After remaining in this position nearly fifteen minutes, I received an order from Lieutenant Freeman, of General Berry's staff, directing me to move the regiment to the front and support Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, which was at that time hotly engaged with the enemy.

Upon arriving at the battery, I formed my line of battle in its rear, my right resting upon a road running at right angles with my line. I then directed the men to lie down, where they remained nearly an hour. An attempt being then made by the enemy to capture the battery, I moved the regiment nearly 10 rods in front of the battery, which ceased firing. The enemy, failing in their attempts to capture the battery or drive us from our position, hastily retreated to the woods. I then moved by the rear rank to the rear of the battery, and we occupied my first position, where I remained until after dark, when I received an order to place the regiment on picket, the right of my line resting upon the left of the pickets of General Robinson's brigade, and to prolong said line. In this position we remained until December 14, 8 p. m., when I was relieved by another regiment, and ordered to occupy the position first assigned me, December 13, in rear of the battery. In this position we remained until December 15, at 10 p. m., when we received orders to move to the rear, where we joined the brigade near the stone house, and marched left in front across the river, where we bivouacked for the night, and the next morning we were marched back to our old camp, where the regiment is at present quartered.

In closing this report, permit me to bring before your attention the names of Capts. E. S. Pierce and I. S. Greer, both acting field officers, who ably assisted me upon the march and during the engagement of Saturday, December 13; also Adjt. George W. Remington and all officers and men. Each vied with the other in sustaining the reputation of the regiment won at Bull Run, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Charles City Cross-Roads, Groveton, Chantilly, &c.

The following is a correct list* of the casualties that have occurred.

* * * * * * *

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. B. HOUGHTON,
Major, Commanding Third Michigan Volunteers.

Capt. G. W. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 155.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., THIRD ARMY CORPS, *December* 18, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the recent movements of this division and its participation in the battle of Fredericksburg.

In obedience to orders from Headquarters Third Army Corps, dated 9th instant, the division was held in readiness to move, with three days' cooked rations, at an hour's notice, after sunset on the following evening.

*Nominal list omitted. Enlisted men wounded, 6.

Under the direction of the surgeon-in-chief, 200 men, unable to march 10 miles, were left in charge of a medical officer at the division hospital, which was established at the Fitzhugh mansion, near my camp. The teams were parked by brigades at their camps, and the ammunition wagons and ambulances were parked in front, ready to move when ordered. All the trains and the artillery were provided with three days' forage. The commissary and quartermaster of the division had on hand a large quantity of forage and subsistence, but no supply train having been furnished to the division until the 13th instant, this train was not loaded or parked until the following day. In the mean time economy in the use of subsistence and forage was enjoined upon the command. About 2,000 men remained, unfit to march for the want of shoes, until midnight of the 10th instant, in consequence of the delay in forwarding clothing for this division, which had been issued in Washington and turned over to the depot quartermaster there for transportation to Aquia on December 1.

During the afternoon of the 10th, I accompanied the brigadier-general commanding the corps, to ascertain the positions to be occupied by the several divisions of the Third Corps, preparatory to crossing the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg, and to determine the best route to approach the bridges from our camp. The brigadier-general commanding the corps directed me to take the center and move by the straight road from Robinson's camp toward the Phillips house, halting in the valley on the right and rear of the mansion.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, this division, in light marching order, moved from its camp and occupied a position in column of battalions, closed in mass, behind the timber which borders the elevated plain in rear of General Sumner's headquarters. These dispositions were completed before 9 o'clock. A shroud of mist enveloped the city and adjacent heights, concealing the dispositions and movements of the enemy. The city was soon on fire in many places, ignited by our shrapnel and shell, and all day the monotonous din of our artillery, to which the enemy scarcely replied, was only relieved at occasional intervals by the music of our bands. The men rested on their arms during the day, impatiently looking for the completion of the bridges, which had been obstinately resisted by a small force of the enemy, posted in the city near the river bank. We bivouacked for the night in the same order and position, meanwhile replenishing our haversacks with rations for another day.

Early on the morning of the 12th, the division was ordered forward toward the river, in the rear of Getty's division, of the right wing, which it had been directed to follow across the center pontoon bridge. The head of the column was halted in front of General Sumner's headquarters, and the troops massed on the slopes of the undulating ground to the right. In this position we remained, awaiting orders, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of Sumner's right wing having in the mean time crossed over, when we were ordered to proceed by the Telegraph road to Franklin's bridges, down the river, and, in conjunction with the First Division of this corps, to support the left wing, under Major-General Franklin. Although this march of about 4 miles was over tiresome roads and plowed fields, the men, in their eagerness for the advance, moved at a brisk pace, which brought us at dusk to our bivouac, on the ridge overlooking the river.

About 9 o'clock at night, in compliance with orders from the headquarters of the corps, I directed Brigadier-General Carr to detail four regiments of the First Brigade to occupy and hold the bridges known as

General Franklin's, placing a regiment at either end of both bridges, with instructions to allow no one to cross to the north side of the river without an order from a general officer. This duty was satisfactorily performed by the Second New Hampshire, Colonel Marston; Eleventh Massachusetts, Colonel Blaisdell; Sixteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Tannatt, and the Eleventh New Jersey, Colonel McAllister, all of whom rendered efficient service besides, in the construction of roads and in aiding and regulating the passage of troops, artillery, and trains over the pontoons. Subsistence for another day was issued to the troops.

On Saturday morning, the 13th, about 7 o'clock, the battle was opened by our artillery and skirmishers on the left wing, all of which had crossed the river the day before.

The course of the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg is south by east. The southerly bank of the river ascends abruptly about 30 feet, opening upon an irregular plain that spreads a mile or two to the base of a range of hills stretching from the Rappahannock to the city, which is built on the southerly slope, and descends to the river. These heights, intersected by the railroad and the Massaponax, undulating and covered by forests and undergrowth, describe a segment of a circle, broken on the right and left by the course of the river. The Massaponax, a considerable stream, follows in an easterly direction the inclination of the heights until both meet the Rappahannock. These heights and the plain, as far as the Massaponax, the enemy occupied in vast force, strengthened by elaborate works and defenses for infantry and artillery.

Our forces on the left and center occupied a portion of the plain north of the Massaponax, and between the Rappahannock and the heights, the right wing being massed in the suburbs and city of Fredericksburg, so that our line of battle, in conforming to the position of the enemy, had a convex outline, if theirs might be assimilated to a crescent.

The field of battle was veiled, as on the day before, by mists, made denser by the heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, now becoming general along the line; yet it was easy to see that on the left we were gaining ground, and on the right our troops were gallantly moving up the heights against the enemy's works.

Toward noon I was directed by the brigadier-general commanding the corps to send a regiment to report to Captain De Russy, commanding the artillery on the left, on the north bank of the river. The Fifth Excelsior (Seventy-fourth New York Volunteers), Lieutenant-Colonel Lounsbury commanding, was detailed for this duty by Colonel Hall, commanding Second Brigade.

I would invite attention to the concise and clear report of this accomplished officer, not only for its details of the efficient service performed by his regiment, but especially for the information given as to the force of the enemy and the dispositions of his cavalry. In the same relation I refer to the accompanying statement of Private Joseph Benway, Battery K, Fourth U. S. Artillery, reduced to writing, with a diagram, by Capt. H. D. F. Young, ordnance officer, of my staff. Benway was taken prisoner in Fredericksburg on the morning of the ———, and passed through the enemy's lines to the headquarters of Generals Hood and Longstreet, thence to Richmond. He returned yesterday, having been paroled; and it may be thought that his testimony concerning the movement of troops toward Richmond deserves attention.

Birney's (First) division crossed the river at noon, followed by the brigadier-general commanding the corps, and at 2.10 o'clock I received his order to follow with the Second Division, and await orders in rear of Franklin's headquarters, under cover of the river bank. The inter-

val of some two hours between Birney's crossing and mine appeared to be the most animating and critical period of the battle. From right to left, excepting an interval in the center, our whole line, extending several miles, hotly engaged the enemy, pressing forward with vigor and occasional success. The heights on the north bank of the river, where this division was massed, commanded a view of the entire field, and it was easy to sympathize with the enthusiasm which the troops evinced when they saw the head of our column directed to the river.

Soon after the head of my column reached the south bank, the assistant adjutant-general of the corps brought me orders to move to the front and form in three lines on the left of General Howe. After some delay in finding the exact position of General Howe, I was directed to form in two lines on the right of General Birney. This movement required me to recross the swamp with a portion of my column and move farther to the left, beyond General Franklin's headquarters, which were near Bernard's house, on whose plantation most of the operations of the left wing took place.

When assured of the proper directions, the column advanced double-quick to the Bowling Green road, where I reported to the brigadier-general commanding the corps. Crossing the road, the column was deployed in two lines, Brigadier-General Carr, with two regiments of the First Brigade, on the right, and four regiments of Colonel Hall's (Second) brigade on the left, of the first line, which was advanced about half way between the Bowling Green road and the railroad; and Brigadier-General Revere's (Third) brigade composing the second line, which was parallel with and near the road. Seeley's battery (Company K, Fourth U. S. Artillery) was posted in rear of the center of the first line, in which an interval was left of about 100 yards to unmask the fire of the battery. Dimick's battery (Company H, First U. S. Artillery) was held in reserve east of the road, in rear of the second line. Clark's battery (Company B, New Jersey Artillery) had been detached in the morning, by the brigadier-general commanding the corps, and ordered to report to General Smith, of Franklin's grand division, and Smith's battery (Fourth New York), pursuant to orders from headquarters center grand division, had reported to Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt, chief of artillery. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown forward, which engaged the enemy, whose front was concealed by the railroad embankment and the heavy timber covering the ridge from which our troops (Meade's and Gibbon's divisions) had just before been repulsed. The enemy's skirmishers were very active on the right, where they had excellent cover, but the sharpshooters of the First and Second Brigades gained ground until our line crossed the railroad in front, when General Carr sent a company of the First Massachusetts to the burnt chimneys, on his right, and from this position our fire was very effective.

Soon after Seeley's guns had been brought into battery, the enemy opened fire with a battery of six guns about 1,200 yards to the left and somewhat in advance. Seeley's position enabled him to enfilade this battery, and I directed him to open fire upon it. He soon got accurate range, and with about 20 rounds, most of which were effective, the enemy's battery was silenced and withdrawn under cover of the wood. The One hundred and twentieth New York, Col. George H. Sharpe (Second Brigade), which had been on detached duty for several days with General Woodbury, of the engineers, reported to me on the field soon after my lines were formed, and was sent forward to enable Colonel Hall, commanding the Second Brigade, to extend himself to the left, so as to con-

nect with the right of Birney. This regiment and the Eleventh New Jersey had not before been under fire, and I had great pleasure in observing the steadiness and spirit which characterized all their movements.

The enemy's artillery did not cease its fire until dusk, our guns replying at intervals. There was no farther advance of the infantry, and, except the clatter of the skirmishers, the two armies seemed to rest on their arms.

My dispositions were not changed during the night, except to relieve two of the regiments of the First Brigade (Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts), which were at the bridges, by two regiments of the Third Brigade, detailed by General Revere. The Eleventh and Sixteenth Massachusetts were moved to the front to support General Carr, whose right flank was exposed. The First and Second Divisions of the Third Corps held the center of the line of battle formed by the left wing, Reynolds' corps on our left and Smith's on our right, receding toward the river on both flanks from the line of our front.

Immediately in front of Bernard's mansion (General Franklin's headquarters) a broad lawn spreads out to the Bowling Green road, which, in its course through the plantation, is sunk between two high embankments. Across this road are corn-fields, extending to a ditch running almost parallel with the railroad, to the base of the wooded heights overlooking the cultivated lowlands toward the Rappahannock. For drainage, and, perhaps, for irrigation, these lands were intersected by deep, broad ditches, some of them almost impassable, except at the bridges, which were not numerous. Along my front, if the ground deviated at all from a level plain, it descended toward the enemy's lines. This plain was swept in face and flank by the enemy's guns.

Not long before daybreak on Sunday, the enemy made a demonstration on the skirmishers thrown out on the left from the One hundred and twentieth New York, apparently to drive them from a ditch in which they had found good cover; but this advance was so vigorously met that the enemy fell back and the attack was not pressed.

During the night the enemy were re-enforced in my front, and were busily employed in felling large trees for abatis and constructing a barricade along the railroad embankment, made of the sleepers raised perpendicularly, with intervals for musketry, and braced by the rails and ties thus obtained from the track.

Some changes were made in the dispositions of their artillery, by which two batteries were brought to bear on the right and front of my position. One of these appeared to be a heavy battery—probably 32s.

About sunrise, simultaneous with brisk firing from his skirmishers, the enemy opened fire on me from one of these, which proved to be a four-gun battery. Seeley immediately returned the fire with the left half of his battery (the ground not being favorable for more), and Captain Clark, who was in position with his battery of rifled guns, farther to the right and rear with some troops of Smith's corps, opened at the same time. The well-directed fire from these two batteries, supported by the excellent practice of the sharpshooters, thrown forward near the burnt chimneys from the First Brigade, compelled the enemy to retire very soon.

Early Sunday morning, by direction of the brigadier-general commanding the corps, I relieved the regiments of the First and Third Brigades from further duty at the bridges, and ordered them to the front, where they promptly joined their respective commands.

The sharpshooters and skirmishers of the enemy, covered by the wood in front and some farm buildings and an orchard on the right, kept up a constant fire, from which the troops on the right suffered most. To this I could only oppose the fire of my own skirmishers, who were much exposed; for if I had undertaken to dislodge the enemy by my artillery, I would have drawn the fire of several batteries on my lines, from which our loss would have been more severe.

Opportunely, the stretcher-men from my ambulance corps, in going to the front for the wounded skirmishers, occasionally went unmolested to the verge of the enemy's lines to get the wounded of Gibbon's division, who fell on Saturday. These stretcher-men were told by the enemy that, if our skirmishers would not fire any more, our ambulance parties might come anywhere along or within their lines and get all of our wounded, hundreds of whom were heard appealing for succor. This was soon afterward said to be confirmed by General Ewell, whose division was in my front, when I directed all firing along my lines to cease, and by a tacit, though informal, understanding, no more picket firing occurred along my lines. The ambulance men, frequently assisted by the enemy in pointing out our wounded and placing them on stretchers, brought off all of our men who had been left on the field along my front.

My dispositions remained without material changes until Monday, when Seeley's battery (K, Fourth Artillery) was relieved by Dimick's (H, First Artillery), and General Revere's (Third) brigade relieved General Carr's (First) brigade on the right, which then formed my second line. Toward evening General Carr relieved the Second Brigade, Colonel Hall commanding, when they in turn retired to the second line.

Meanwhile, on Sunday night, and, as soon as darkness sufficiently concealed their movements, on Monday night also, the enemy resumed their industrious efforts to strengthen their position in front. Without ceasing, their axes and other implements were heard at work from the base to the crest of the heights; with this peculiarity, however, which was noticed about their operations on Monday night, the trees were cut, but not felled.

At 9.30 at night, in compliance with orders received from General Stoneman, I withdrew my first line of battle to the sunken road, and the second line retired under the slope which descended toward the swamp in the rear. The caissons of both batteries were sent to the north side of the river, and Dimick's was put in position behind the inner embankment of the sunken road.

At 10.30 I moved by the flank across the river, the right of the front line leading off, followed by Seeley's battery and the First Brigade; then Dimick's battery joined the column, and the Second Brigade brought up the rear, all the troops, except the skirmishers and supports, crossing over before midnight.

In accordance with the instructions I received from the brigadier-general commanding the corps, I sent Capt. H. E. Tremain, of my staff, to General Franklin's and General Smith's headquarters for orders in reference to the withdrawal of my skirmishers. After the troops had crossed over, I proceeded to General Franklin's headquarters, but found no one there except Captain Tremain and an officer of General Birney's staff. Two officers of General Smith's staff soon arrived, but they had no instructions on the subject, and were awaiting the return of Generals Franklin and Smith.

I waited until 2 a. m., and no orders reaching me, and learning through one of my staff that the skirmishers on the right and left of the Third

Corps were withdrawn, I directed Captain Tremain to withdraw mine, and informed General Birney that I would assume whatever responsibility was involved in the withdrawal of his without orders. Learning that the bridges were about to be removed, I went to the bridge head and directed the guards not to disturb the bridges until further orders. In about an hour the remainder of the troops of this corps crossed the river, when I followed with my staff.

On the following day (Tuesday) the troops left their bivouac, near the river, and proceeded, with their trains, to the camps which they had occupied before the movement.

Inclosed are the reports of Brigadier-Generals Carr and Revere, and Colonel Hall, commanding brigades. It affords me great pleasure to express my acknowledgments to these gallant officers for the zeal and ability with which their duties were performed.

I have the honor also to inclose the report of the commanding officers on detached service, including Lieutenant-Colonel Lounsbury, commanding Fifth Excelsior (Second Brigade); Capt. James E. Smith, Fourth New York Battery, and Capt. A. J. Clark, Battery B, First New Jersey Artillery, to which I respectfully invite attention for the details of the arduous and responsible service upon which they were employed; likewise the reports of Lieut. F. W. Seeley, Fourth U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery K, and Lieut. J. E. Dimick, First U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery H. These two batteries were in line of battle with the division, although Seeley's battery was detailed on the 10th to cover the engineer party engaged upon the middle pontoon bridge opposite Fredericksburg, leaving only one battery, which served with the division throughout the movement. Although Dimick's battery was held in reserve, except on Monday, and did not open fire, it was kept well in hand and sustained its reputation for discipline. Seeley's battery was admirably served on several occasions during Saturday and Sunday, and deserves the highest commendation.

To the medical department of the division, and especially to its accomplished and zealous chief, Dr. Sim, unqualified praise is due. The field and general hospitals were promptly established and organized, and, in conjunction with the ambulance corps, under the energetic and systematic supervision of Lieutenants Webster, Herman, and Dredger, the wounded of other divisions as well as my own were provided with every alleviation which science and humanity could suggest.

Inclosed will be found reports from the surgeon-in-chief, ordnance officer, and quartermaster, to which I respectfully invite attention.*

To the officers of my staff I am under great obligations. On the field, Capt. O. H. Hart, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. H. E. Tremain, acting assistant inspector general, and Lieut. Charles T. Dwight, aide-de-camp, were indefatigable and vigilant in transmitting and superintending the execution of orders, and to Captain Tremain was confided the hazardous and delicate duty of withdrawing my skirmishers and supports after all the troops of the left wing had retired.

The duties of the quartermaster's department, under Capt. James F. Rusling; of the commissary, under Capt. T. W. G. Fry; of the ordnance, under Capt. H. D. F. Young, none of which are among the least laborious or responsible, were performed with alacrity and fidelity. Captain Fry assisted me on the field as a volunteer aide at intervals when his regular duties gave him leisure. Lieut. G. H. Rhodes, First Rhode

* Not found.

Island Cavalry, commanding my escort, and Lieut. Eugene L. Townsend, Second Excelsior, also aided me frequently in the transmission of orders on the field.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Army Corps.

No. 156.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the recent movements of my command:

In compliance with orders, received from division headquarters December 10, my brigade struck tents at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, and at 7 o'clock marched nearly 2 miles in the direction of Falmouth. There I formed in column of regiments, and remained during the entire day and night.

On the 12th, at 7.30 o'clock, I marched about 1 mile in the direction of Fredericksburg and halted. At 3.30 o'clock I was directed to march to the rear, and, while executing the order, I was directed to face about and march to Franklin's pontoon bridge, where I arrived at 7 p. m., and bivouacked in the wood for the night. At 10 p. m., in compliance with orders from division headquarters, I sent four regiments, viz, Second New Hampshire, Colonel Marston; Eleventh Massachusetts, Colonel Blaisdell; Eleventh New Jersey, Colonel McAllister, and Sixteenth Massachusetts, Colonel Tannatt, to guard the bridges, with instructions to permit no one to cross without a pass from a general officer.

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, I was ordered across the bridge with the two remaining regiments (Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieutenant-Colonel Tilghman, and First Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Baldwin). Arriving at the opposite side of the Rappahannock, I was directed by an aide-de-camp of General Stoneman to proceed to the front, which order I complied with, my right resting on General Howe's left, and my left on the right of Seeley's battery. I then threw out my skirmishers, who engaged those of the enemy until after dusk. At 12 midnight two regiments of my brigade (Second New Hampshire and Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers) were relieved from duty at the pontoon bridges by Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, and marched to the front, forming my second line.

At 8 30 a. m. on the 14th, the two remaining regiments at the bridges (Sixteenth Massachusetts and Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers) were relieved, and rejoined the brigade at the front. Skirmishers from all my regiments were now out, and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy until 4 p. m., when, a truce having been agreed upon, all firing on my front ceased, and the dead and wounded were removed. During the night the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers (Colonel Blaisdell) was engaged in throwing up rifle-pits at the front to protect our skirmishers.

At 10 a. m. on the 15th, my command was relieved by the Third Brigade, and marched to the left and rear. At 6 p. m. I relieved Colonel Hall, commanding the Second Brigade. At 9.30 p. m., in accordance with instructions from General Sickles, I moved my brigade back into the road, and two hours later crossed the bridge and bivouacked for the night about 1 mile from the Rappahannock.

On the morning of the 16th, at 11 o'clock, my brigade left its bivouac and marched to its former camp.

The following are the casualties: Killed, 9; wounded, 68; missing, 4; total, 81.*

The reports of regimental commanders are herewith forwarded.†

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. B. CARR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 157.

Report of Col. George B. Hall, Seventy-first New York Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EXCELSIOR (SECOND) BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to orders from division headquarters, this brigade marched on Thursday, the 11th instant, about 7 a. m., after the First Brigade of this division, with the following regiments: The Fourth, Col. William R. Brewster; Fifth, Capt. William H. Lounsbury; First, Col. J. Egbert Farnum; Second, Maj. Thomas Rafferty; Third, Col. William O. Stevens, and about 100 men of the One hundred and twentieth New York Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Westbrook, the balance of the regiment being on duty under General Woodbury, of the engineers, about 16 miles below, on the river.

We marched until arriving near and in rear of General Sumner's headquarters, remaining there until 8 a. m., December 12, sleeping on our arms that night, when we were ordered to march, and moved down in front of Phillips mansion. After halting there until about 2 p. m. we resumed our march, and arrived after dark near the crossing at the Rappahannock, where the brigade bivouacked.

On Saturday morning, the 13th instant, about 9 o'clock, the brigade was ordered under arms, and, after proceeding a short distance toward the bridges, was halted, and the Fifth Regiment detached therefrom for the purpose of supporting one of De Russy's batteries, not joining us again until after our arrival in camp. For details of its service I would respectfully refer to the report of the commanding officer of that regiment.

After remaining in our position until about 1 o'clock, the brigade was ordered forward; crossed the temporary bridges on the Rappahannock to the other side, and took position, at 3 p. m., immediately in front of the enemy, on the left of the First Brigade, extending our line of battle

* But see revised statement, p. 134. † Not found.

to the left, next to the right of General J. H. Hobart Ward's brigade, of Birney's division. Soon after taking position, the One hundred and twentieth, under Colonel Sharpe, arrived, and was placed in line in rear of General Ward's (Birney's division) right.

During the early part of the night, I received orders from division headquarters to relieve the right regiment of General Ward's brigade, which was obeyed by advancing the One hundred and twentieth about 30 paces to the crest of the hill in front, General Ward withdrawing his regiment and moving it to his line. Upon arriving in line of battle, skirmishers were immediately thrown out. We were exposed to the enemy upon open ground, with but a slight rise between us, at a distance of about 400 paces. The skirmishers were immediately engaged, and their ammunition (60 rounds) was entirely expended shortly after being posted, owing to the heavy and continued firing of the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the trees in front, but the men were promptly relieved from their own commands, until dark put an end to the fire on each side.

Sharp skirmish firing was commenced by the brigade on our right at early light of the 14th instant, and continued till toward afternoon, when they followed the example of this brigade by an agreement with the enemy's skirmishers to stop the desultory firing along the line. During the afternoon the One hundred and twentieth Regiment was withdrawn from their advanced position and placed on the left of the line, extending our line of battle to the right.

No firing took place in our front during Monday, the 15th instant, and at 5 p. m. (having held the enemy in check, and been fifty hours in line) this brigade was relieved by the First Brigade, General Carr commanding; moved back into the road, and bivouacked in line.

About 10 p. m. orders were received to form line in rear of the road about 50 paces, and, after remaining a short time, was ordered to move by the right flank in rear of Seeley's battery. Crossed the Rappahannock in good order, bivouacking about a mile this side.

About 10 a. m. on the 16th, the brigade was ordered to proceed toward our old camp, at which place we arrived about 2 p. m. The roads were in a very bad condition from the rain which had fallen the previous night.

To the commanding officer of each regiment, whose names are already mentioned above, I am greatly indebted for their prompt attention and strict obedience to all orders. I also feel gratified to add that all the officers and men present with their commands deserve a special notice for their good conduct from the time of our departure until our arrival in camp, and I trust will receive the consideration of the general commanding the division.

In connection with the commanding officers of regiments, it affords me great pleasure to notice the prompt and valuable services of the following members of my staff, who were almost continually on duty: Lieut. H. C. Hinman, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. George W. Claflin, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. A. Belger, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut. William O'Kell, acting commissary of subsistence. Acting Assistant Quartermaster Bancker having been detailed from the headquarters of this division, his services will no doubt be noticed by the general commanding the division. The brigade, by its conduct, has lost nothing of its former reputation, and never was in better spirits to engage the enemy.

Most of the casualties occurred upon the line of skirmishers, although

some of the men were wounded on our line of battle just after our arrival upon the ground.

Your attention is also invited to the accompanying reports of regimental commanders, herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sickles' Division.

No. 158.

Report of Col. William R. Brewster, Seventy-third New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, *Va., December* 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I beg leave to report that my regiment broke camp on Thursday morning, 11th instant, and marched about 1 mile on the Falmouth road, where we stacked arms and remained until the morning of the 12th instant.

Friday morning, 12th instant, marched to a point in front of General Sumner's headquarters, where we remained until near evening, when we were moved near the lower bridge across the Rappahannock, where we bivouacked for the night.

On Saturday morning, 13th instant, we moved down near the river, and remained until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when we crossed, marched about three-quarters of a mile, and formed in line of battle in the open field, about 350 yards from the enemy. Here we threw out skirmishers, and remained until near dark on Monday, 15th instant, when we were relieved and drawn back into the road, remaining there until about 9 p. m., when our line was moved about 100 yards farther to the rear. Here we remained for about one hour, when we recrossed the river and bivouacked.

On Tuesday morning, 16th instant, we marched back to the same camp which we left on the 11th instant.

My officers and men all behaved well, and good order and discipline was maintained during the whole time.

I have no casualties to report.

Very respectfully, yours,

WM. R. BREWSTER,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Regiment.

Lieut. H. C. HINMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 159.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury, Seventy-fourth New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I hereby transmit the following report of the part taken

by my command in the action before Fredericksburg from the 11th to the 16th instant:

The regiment broke camp at 6 a. m. on the 11th, and formed in the brigade line at 7 o'clock on the field in front of the encampment.

About 8 a. m. we took up the line of march, and, having proceeded about a mile, halted near a wood to the right and rear of General Sumner's headquarters. There we remained until the next morning, when a farther advance was made to the heights in front of the river. From this place we were withdrawn in the afternoon to the woods in the rear, and subsequently pushed forward to the left, camping at 7 p. m. in the woods near the pontoon bridge.

In obedience to orders received the next morning, the regiment was formed at 7.30 o'clock, and marched to the support of the First and Fifth New York Batteries, then in position about 2 miles down the left bank of the river, opposite the Massaponax River, these batteries, being then engaged with the enemy and doing good service in checking the advance of a large body of cavalry, posted on the left of our line. There I posted my command according to instructions received from the commandant of the reserve batteries, placing two companies with a section on the left in a field to the rear of Gray's mansion, and two companies, under the command of Captain Purchase, on the heights in our rear, a portion of which was extended as a picket to the river. Subsequently the force at Gray's mansion was increased by the addition of two companies from the reserve, a picket having been thrown in front to watch the opposite bank.

On Sunday morning a deserter from the enemy was assisted across the river by some men from the regiment. He informed me that he came from Richmond on Saturday morning; that every man capable of bearing arms was brought from that city. He also stated that the enemy had about 5,000 cavalry on the right of their line, and that their whole force consisted of near 300,000 men. He had not been in the fight, and attempted to desert as soon as he left the cars. He was immediately sent to General Franklin's headquarters.

During the following day the batteries opened fire at intervals on the enemy's cavalry, who were skirmishing with our pickets.

At 9 p. m. the subaltern of the picket having reported that our cavalry picket, stationed on the bank of the river, could not be seen, I went to the line, and found that they had been withdrawn, leaving the bank of the river below my pickets wholly unprotected. I immediately extended my line farther down the river.

Tuesday morning, at 7 a. m., received notice that the batteries were about to move back beyond the mill. Recalled my pickets, and prepared to follow; but, owing to their distance down the river, I was prevented from following immediately.

When the regiment arrived at the mill, no indications of the batteries being visible, we halted a short distance beyond in order to find them. Failing in this, at 12 m. took up my line of march, and arrived in camp with my entire command at 4 p. m. on the 16th.

Although not immediately engaged with the enemy, the conduct of both officers and men was such as to meet with my entire approbation.

With great respect, I remain, yours, &c.,

W. H. LOUNSBURY,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. H. C. HINMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 160.

Report of Col. George H. Sharpe, One hundred and twentieth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of the movements of this regiment in connection with the late operations against Fredericksburg:

On the 4th instant, the regiment was ordered to report to Brigadier-General Woodbury for special duty, the details of which are set forth in a supplementary report, herewith forwarded to you for the information of the colonel commanding.*

The regiment returned to the camp near Falmouth on the 11th instant, and at 1 p. m. of the 13th instant, pursuant to orders, marched to join the brigade on the field of battle, on the other side of the river. I reached the field with full ranks at 4 p. m., in the midst of a heavy cannonading, and was immediately on arrival placed in the front line of battle, within easy musket range of the enemy. Skirmishers were thrown out (to the number of 80), who found some cover in a ditch within a few rods of the opposing forces, and were from time to time relieved by other details.

Firing was brisk between our skirmishers and the enemy during the morning of the 14th, after which it was only occasional. On the night of the 14th, toward morning, the skirmishers were driven in by an advance, accompanied with rapid firing on the part of the enemy. The regiment immediately arose from where it was lying in line, and without noise or confusion prepared to receive any proposed attack; but our skirmishers soon, in their turn, drove back the enemy's skirmishers. I directed a small squad from each company to remain on the alert during the night, and ordered the men again to lie down on their arms.

On the 15th, there was little firing on the picket line occupied by this regiment, and in the evening we were relieved with the brigade to occupy the second line of battle.

At 9 p. m. of the same day, I received an order to hold the men in readiness to march at a moment's notice, and about midnight we recrossed the river and went into camp with the brigade about half a mile on this side, returning to our former camping-grounds on Tuesday morning.

I shall also add that a small detachment of 60 men from the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Westbrook, who had been left behind as a camp guard, was with the brigade in its occupation of the heights opposite Fredericksburg, and marched with the brigade across the river in advance of the regiment, on the arrival of which it rejoined this command.

To most of the men of this regiment this was the first opportunity they had had of finding themselves in the presence of the enemy and under fire both of musketry and artillery, and I take the liberty of respectfully adding, for the approval of the colonel commanding, under whose eye we were during the whole time, that, although the operations of this command were not of the most serious nature, the conduct of the

* Not found.

officers and men under my command was marked with coolness and propriety in the discharge of their duties.

Yours, respectfully,

GEO. H. SHARPE,
Colonel, Comdg. One hundred and twentieth New York Vols.

Lieut. H. C. HINMAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Excelsior Brigade.

No. 161.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Revere, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December —, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to your order of the 16th instant, I have respectfully to report that on the 11th instant I moved with this brigade from the camp we now occupy, and bivouacked on the left bank of the Rappahannock; passed over the pontoon bridge to the right bank on the morning of the 13th, in company with the division, and formed a line of battle in a sunken road in the rear of the First and Second Brigades and the battery in our front. During this time a heavy action was progressing on our right at Fredericksburg, and on our left, while the enemy appeared to be massing troops in our front.

On the 15th, this brigade relieved the First Brigade in front quite near the enemy, evidently then in strong force and having well fortified his position, the plain on which we lay being completely swept in face and flank by his guns. At 11 p. m., by your order, I silently removed this brigade to the rear of the sunken road, then occupied by Devens' brigade, joining the right of our First Brigade, leaving the Fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as a reserve for the pickets, and, about midnight, retired over the pontoon bridge to the left bank of the river. The Fifth New Jersey and pickets came up at 3.30 a. m.

The officers and soldiers have all behaved with the most exemplary patience and caution, and the only casualty I have to report is Private Philip Smith, Company B, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, who died from wounds received on December 13.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. REVERE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Comdg. Third Brigade.

Capt. O. H. HART,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sickles' Division.

No. 162.

Report of Col. William J. Sewell, Fifth New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my regiment in the late battle of Fredericksburg:

Pursuant to orders from the brigadier-general commanding the bri-

* But see revised statement, p. 134.

gade, this regiment formed with the brigade on the morning of the 11th instant, and marched toward the Rappahannock, bivouacking for the night.

On the 12th instant, made a detour to the left, and bivouacked within 1 mile of the lower pontoon bridges.

On the 13th instant, crossed to the south side of the river, and advanced to the support of the troops then engaged with the enemy; formed line of battle in an open field, but the enemy shelling our position the brigade was formed in a sunken road a few paces in the rear, where we remained until the morning of the 15th instant, when I was ordered to relieve the First Massachusetts, in my front, and support the picket line. Up to this time the pickets had been firing at each other, but, through some arrangement of the pickets themselves, it ceased on this morning. Posting three companies in my front about 300 yards, which were relieved at intervals, I remained until I received information from General Revere, commanding brigade, that the army was about to recross the river, and orders to the effect that I should remain in support of the picket line until further instructions.

About 2 a. m. I received instructions from a staff officer of General Sickles to commence the movement, first withdrawing my regiment and afterward the pickets, silently. Through some mistake, I presume, the pickets on my right were withdrawn some twenty minutes before mine, and I was apprehensive of an attack from that direction. My pickets were removed without causing any alarm, and, throwing the regiment out as skirmishers, I marched to the bridges, crossing the river without the loss of a man.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
Colonel Fifth New Jersey Volunteers.

Capt. W. H. HILL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 163.

Report of Col. Louis R. Francine, Seventh New Jersey Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following participation of this regiment in the late battle of Fredericksburg:

The regiment was formed in line early on the morning of the 11th instant, and marched with the brigade in its various changes of position, with it crossing the Rappahannock at the lower bridge on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and taking our position in the third line of infantry, where we remained until the morning of the 15th instant, when we took position in the front, relieving the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers, then on picket. The detail from this regiment was on picket when the regiment was withdrawn, together with the other troops. We withdrew in excellent order across the river, where we were joined by our pickets on the following morning, December 16.

I have but one casualty to report, viz, Private Philip Smith, of Com-

pany B, Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, who was mortally wounded, and died on the 14th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS R. FRANCINE,
Colonel Seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade, Sickles' Division.

No. 164.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted, Second New York Infantry, commanding One hundred and fifteenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with circular of this date, just received, I have the honor to report the part this regiment took in the late action in front of Fredericksburg:

Left our camp in heavy marching order December 11, at 7 a. m., with four days' cooked rations, to include the 14th, and took position in brigade line, fifth in line; formed division column to within about 1¾ miles of Fredericksburg, in front; stacked arms, and remained all day under arms; bivouacked; during the night issued one day's rations, to include 15th instant.

December 12, was ordered to move in same order, and marched to within three-quarters of a mile of Fredericksburg, near to General Sumner's headquarters; stacked arms, and at about 1 p. m. was ordered to retire to about three-quarters of a mile to the rear. Had arrived in position, when orders again came to move; marched to the front and left about 4 miles; bivouacked in woods; very bad marching.

December 13, issued one day's rations, to include 16th instant. Ordered to march, and crossed the Rappahannock River, about 4 miles below Fredericksburg. Arrived at our position early in the morning and formed brigade line within about 600 or 700 yards of the rebel picket; remained in this position all day; bivouacked until about 11 p. m., when ordered to join my command, with Colonel Park, Second New York Volunteers, and go to the pontoons and relieve regiments there. Relieved Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Blaisdell, and guarded the two lower pontoon bridges. He turned over to me 5 prisoners of war. Nothing unusual occurred, except a great quantity of straggling officers and soldiers trying to cross, but my orders were peremptory, and none crossed except those entitled to. Remained on guard all night.

December 14, Lieutenant Fisher, aide-de-camp, ordered me to report my regiment to the brigade line at once; did so; remained under arms all day; received a great number of shells and solid shot from the enemy on our flank, but no one was injured. One man out of ranks after water was hit in the hand by a shell. Remained under arms on the left of the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers all day and bivouacked. At 11 p. m. was ordered to fall in; did so. Fifteen minutes after, the order was countermanded. Issued one day's rations, to include the 17th; remained in bivouac the rest of the night.

December 15, ordered to the front on picket to relieve the Eleventh

Massachusetts, Colonel Blaisdell, and at 11 a. m. sent two companies out on picket, and relieved two companies of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers. Remained under arms all day, and at sunset these two companies were relieved by two others of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers. At 10 p. m. was ordered to move my regiment silently in retreat to the rear of the Second New York Volunteers, to form the second line, when afterward was ordered to move across the river by the lower pontoon. Bivouacked about 1¾ miles from the bridges toward Fredericksburg, Va.

December 16, ordered to move, and marched to our old camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. OLMSTED,

Lieut. Col. Second New York Vols., Comdg. 115th Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Third Brigade.

No. 165.

Report of Brig. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from Brigadier-General Stoneman, commanding Third Corps, my division left its encampment on the morning of the 11th instant, and at 8.30 o'clock deployed in the ravine to the left and rear of the Phillips house. It consisted of Piatt's and Carroll's brigades, Potter's regiment, and two batteries, viz, Eleventh New York and Second (Excelsior) New York, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayward; Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, having been temporarily detached for service on the north bank of the river. Piatt's brigade was composed of the One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Franklin; the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Ellis, and the Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Chapin. Carroll's brigade contained the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Bowman; the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel Crowther, and the One hundred and sixty third New York Volunteers, Major Byrne. The Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Colonel Potter, formed an independent command. The Eleventh New York Battery, Captain Von Puttkammer, consisted of six 3-inch rifled pieces; the Second (Excelsior) New York Battery, Captain Bruen, consisted of six light 12-pounder brass pieces, and Battery H, First Ohio Artillery, Lieutenant Norton, consisted of six 3-inch rifled pieces. We remained in position during the day, and bivouacked in the same place at night.

On the morning of the 12th, the division moved as directed to the head of the center bridge. Orders were then received from General Stoneman to move the division over the upper bridge, hold the approaches to the city from the southwest, and, under the orders of General Couch, protect his right flank while moving forward to attack the enemy in front.

In pursuance of this order, at 11 a. m. the head of Piatt's brigade entered the city, but the troops of Couch's corps were so densely massed upon the river bank as to obstruct the passage, and the column was compelled to halt, the pontoon bridge being crowded and the troops stretching far to the rear. While halted in this position, the enemy observed them and opened a galling fire of shells, which fell near the head of the bridge and into the ranks of the Twelfth New Hampshire Regiment, wounding 2 officers and 5 men, 2 of them severely. The range was remarkably accurate, and, therefore, after crowding the leading regiment upon the Fredericksburg shore, the rest, by direction of General Couch, were retained upon the opposite bank, sheltered, as far as possible, at the foot of the slope and in ravines. A portion of the One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers took post at the mills, but subsequently was relieved, to enable the regiment to recross the river and join the division, which was directed by General Stoneman to bivouac upon the north bank and guard the ford near Falmouth during the night.

Upon the morning of the 13th, orders were received to cross the river and send one brigade to report to General Willcox; with the remainder of the division to guard the approaches to the city from the west, and protect the right flank of Howard's division while making an attack in front. Piatt's brigade was placed in position; the One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers deployed as skirmishers upon the Fall Hill road, between the two canals, above the city, and upon the crest of the ridge upon which stands Mrs. Washington's monument, and two companies of the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers were advanced in front of Kenmore mansion, supported by the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, the remainder of Piatt's brigade in reserve. Of the two batteries, four pieces were placed by General Piatt at the upper end of the city, to sweep the flats and bridges across the canal, and four others near the upper junction of Charles and Prince Edward streets with Fauquier and Lewis streets, to command the approaches from the front. Carroll's brigade reached its position just in time to move forward to the support of a portion of Willcox's corps, which, having suffered severely, was retiring. He was directed to take the crest of a hill in front.

This little command, numbering scarcely 600 muskets, with a loud shout rushed upon the assailants, and, after a sharp engagement, drove them from the ridge and held the crest as directed, successfully resisting the efforts of superior forces striving to regain it.

For a notice of the many who distinguished themselves in this affair, I would refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I beg leave, however, to mention in terms of commendation the bravery and skill of Colonel Carroll himself, who, by the energy and rapidity of his attack, gained success with a small sacrifice of life. At night, the only time when, from his position, he could communicate with the rear, as the enemy covered the space not only with the fire from their batteries but also with that of sharpshooters, Colonel Carroll sent a staff officer to report that his ammunition was nearly exhausted. Lieutenant Eddy, my aide-de-camp and ordnance officer, accompanied by Lieutenant Weise, of the ambulance corps, and an orderly went out to find the position of Carroll's brigade, for the purpose of forwarding the needed supplies. Neither of the parties has since been heard from. They probably entered the enemy's lines and were captured. Carroll's brigade retained its position until the night of the 14th, when it was

relieved and sent to the rear of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, to strengthen the right flank.

Meanwhile Piatt's brigade and Potter's regiment had been successively placed in front to guard against an attack, or check an advance of the enemy, exposed to the fire of their batteries, and occasionally exchanging shots with sharpshooters from rifle-pits. Both officers and men would have preferred to bear a part in more exciting conflicts, but, with rare exceptions, they performed the duties assigned them, under arms and under fire almost continually for three successive days and nights, faithfully watching and coolly prepared for any service that might be required.

On the 15th, the front of my line of defense was diminished, the left flank resting upon the canal basin and connecting with Griffin's right. Upon his left, General Humphreys relieved me of the portion of the line in front of Kenmore. Having been placed under the orders of General Butterfield, and directed by him to prepare for the defense of Fredericksburg upon the right, earthworks were thrown up at the corner of Charles and Fauquier streets, for the protection of a section of Captain Bruen's battery. The brick warehouses at the basin and the mills at the lower canal bridge were loop-holed for musketry. It was designed to throw up earthworks for the remaining batteries at the brick dwelling beyond the canal, but the order was subsequently countermanded.

At night I was directed to resume the defense of that portion of the line just taken by Griffin's division. The change of forces required for this was effected at 2.30 a. m. on the 16th.

At 4 a. m. I received the order to send the main body of my troops across the upper bridge; to withdraw my reserves to the canal banks, and send two officers to report to General Sykes, who was charged with the withdrawal of the pickets. These orders were complied with, and the whole command withdrew in perfect order to the position assigned to it on this side of the river.

In the withdrawal of the pickets I would call attention to the coolness and presence of mind of the officers and men of the One hundred and twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, on duty at the Fall Hill road, beyond the canal. Colonel Ellis, who was in command, was perfectly prepared to contend, foot by foot, with any force the enemy might throw against him.

I beg leave also to mention, in terms of commendation, the members of my staff, Captain Dalton, assistant adjutant-general, and my aides, Captains Van Horn, Morgan, and Hall, and Lieutenant Nevin; and especially Lieutenant Eddy, whose disappearance is due to persistent efforts in the discharge of duty through well-known peril.

In conclusion, I would state that this division recrossed the Rappahannock with a loss of 19 killed, 91 wounded, and 18 missing.*

A list of the casualties is herewith appended. The brave who have fallen are a severe loss. Those who remain have won the confidence of their commander, and the *morale* of the division is better than it was before the battle of Fredericksburg.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. WHIPPLE,
Brigadier-General.

Captain ALEXANDER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Third Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 135.

No. 166.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. Sanders Piatt, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PIATT'S BRIGADE,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that I resumed my command on the evening of the 11th instant.

On the morning of the 12th, by direction, my brigade took its place in the division column, and moved toward the middle bridge over the Rappahannock. Before reaching this, in pursuance of further orders, we retraced our steps and crossed the Rappahannock at the upper bridge, and entered the town of Fredericksburg. The head of my column, upon reaching the top of the bank at Fredericksburg, was forced to halt, on account of a number of troops that were massed in the street. While in this condition, the enemy's batteries opened and commenced shelling the column. I immediately changed the head of my column to the right, and placed the first regiment under cover of the river bank; the two remaining regiments, under my instructions, given through one of my aides, took shelter under the opposite bank of the river. The enemy's batteries ceased firing, when, in obedience to orders, I recrossed the river and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 13th, in pursuance of orders received, my brigade again occupied the advance in the column; crossed the river and took position up the river and on the right of the bridge, placing us on the right flank of the Army of the Potomac. Masking my troops under the hill, I immediately proceeded to relieve the pickets on the extreme right, belonging to General Sully's brigade. This picket consisted of a regiment, the line starting perpendicularly to the river; thence bearing to the left, and running equidistant from the enemy's works from the first change in direction to the left, till it rested on the right of the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Potter. On making a reconnaissance of the ground in front, I found it advantageous to push the picket lines farther forward, and it was done, on the road that lay between the canal and the race. In this position everything remained until dark, when I placed the Excelsior Battery in position to command the open ground in front, and the other two regiments to the right and left, to support it in case of an attack during the night. Late at night, when the firing ceased, the men lay down in line and slept by their arms.

Of the energy of the officers under my command, and the coolness of the men throughout the whole battle of the 13th, while the shells were flying in every direction over them and bursting among them, I cannot speak too highly.

I had the misfortune, by the stumbling of my horse and the loosening of the saddle-girth, to be precipitated to the ground, injuring my back so severely as to render me unable to walk since.

The remainder of the report will be rendered by Colonel Franklin, who took command of the brigade, I being unable to remain upon the field, and have been reported unfit for duty since the morning of the 14th.

Respectfully submitted.

A. SANDERS PIATT,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. First Brigade, Third Division.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 167.

Report of Col. Emlen Franklin, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PIATT'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In continuation of the report of Brigadier-General Piatt, I have the honor to report that, in consequence of the accident to him, I took command of this brigade early on the morning of the 14th instant.

The battery and the two regiments supporting it were withdrawn before daylight to the shelter of the river hill and neighboring houses, and things remained in this position, with scarcely any molestation from the enemy, until night-fall of the 15th, when, by orders received, that portion of our picket line between the right of the Twelfth New Hampshire and the point where the Fall Hill road crosses the canal was occupied by other troops, and those of this brigade withdrawn.

The rest of the picket line mentioned in General Piatt's report, consisting of the Fall Hill road, stretching to the right from that point toward the river, was held by one of the regiments, eight companies of which were deployed, with two in reserve, from that time until midnight, when, in pursuance of orders received, six of the companies were withdrawn to the reserve, and the two remaining were extended over the whole line. About 2.30 a. m. on the morning of the 16th, these two companies were withdrawn from the Fall Hill road, and picketed upon the inside line of the canal, and the reserve drawn to the left in support of this new line.

At 4 o'clock, in pursuance of orders received, the two regiments in reserve were marched across the upper pontoon bridge to their former camp, near Falmouth, and at 6.30 a. m. the pickets were called in, and the remaining regiment crossed the bridge, all of which was executed without confusion and in good order.

Casualties: Wounded, 4; missing, 5.

It is reported that Lieut. John P. Weise, of Company A, One hundred and twenty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was detached to the ambulance corps, was taken prisoner by the enemy on the 14th.

Very respectfully submitted.

EMLEN FRANKLIN,
Col. One hundred and twenty-second Pa. Infty., Comdg. Brig.

Capt. HENRY R. DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 168.

Report of Col. Samuel S. Carroll, Eighth Ohio Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the action at Fredericksburg on the 13th and 14th instant:

About 11 a. m. on the 13th, I received orders from General Whipple, commanding division, through one of his aides, to go to the middle

bridge with my brigade, and report to General Willcox, in Fredericksburg. I did so, and was ordered by General Willcox to cross the brigade and halt on the river bank, in rear of a part of General Sturgis' command.

About 1.30 p. m. I received an order, through an aide, from General Willcox to move up to General Sturgis' support; marched to within a short distance of his headquarters, halted, and reported to General Sturgis in person. He ordered me to move out to the left, and, by defiling up some ravines, to approach the enemy's works on his (Sturgis') left, and attract their attention in that quarter. I immediately moved out to obey the order, but the head of my column came in contact with General Griffin's division, which seemed to be moving to the support of General Sturgis, and I joined it, moved abreast of one of his brigades into the railroad cut, and, finding I could move no farther without breaking that column, halted there while it filed off to the left. While lying there awaiting directions from General Griffin, I received an order from General Willcox to move forward to the crest, to the support of other troops. I immediately moved forward by a front to the crest of the hill, where I halted, and retained that position until after dark on the 14th instant.

We were exposed to the enemy's artillery from the time we left town, and to a most galling fire of shell, grape, canister, and musketry after we rose from the railroad cut until after dark. We kept up a brisk interchange of musketry with the enemy until dark, when it died away, and was resumed in about half an hour by the enemy attempting to gain the crest from the other side of the hill, but was driven back. After that, at the suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Crowther, of that regiment, I sent the One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers about 60 yards ahead to a small rise, but they were unable to remain in that position more than a short time, the fire of the troops on our right and left falling among them.

The next day we kept up an occasional dropping interchange of musketry, and a few shells were thrown at us from their batteries on our left.

The regiments under my command behaved in the most gallant manner, and, with the exception of those mentioned in the accompanying regimental reports, every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private did his duty nobly.

Where all did so well it seems invidious to particularize, but I cannot forbear mentioning Colonel Bowman and Maj. M. Opp, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry; Lieut. Col. J. Crowther and Maj. D. M. Jones, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Maj. J. J. Byrne, One hundred and sixty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, whose coolness, judgment, and inspiring bravery were conspicuous.

My thanks are also due to Capt. George Zinn, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. J. F. Vaughn, Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, aide-de-camp, of my staff; Lieut. R. Johnson, Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, provost-marshal of the brigade, and Lieut. J. Rogers, One hundred and tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, chief of pioneers, for their energy and bravery in a very trying position.

Casualties: Killed, 19; wounded, 83; missing, 11; total, 113, out of 850 taken into action.*

* But see revised statement, p. 135.

All my dead and wounded were removed from the field or buried on the night of the 13th.

I transmit herewith the regimental reports.

Sir, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CARROLL,
Colonel Eighth Ohio Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Captain DALTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 169.

Report of Col. Joseph H. Potter, Twelfth New Hampshire Infantry (unattached).

POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with instructions from Headquarters Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, dated Bellair, Va., December 9, 1862, my regiment moved from camp, on Potomac Creek, on the morning of December 11, in the direction of Fredericksburg, Va., and bivouacked for the night about 1 mile from the Rappahannock River.

On the morning of the 12th instant, my regiment was ordered up to the river, in front of the lower pontoon bridge. I remained in position near the bridge until 12.30 p. m., when I was ordered to the upper pontoon bridge, in the vicinity of the Lacy house. As my command approached this bridge, the rebels commenced shelling the head of the column. The regiment moved forward until it was sheltered by the bluffs of the river, where it remained until near 5 p. m., when it was ordered to retire to a position in the rear of the Lacy house, and near the railroad. Two officers and 5 enlisted men were wounded by shell and shot when my regiment approached the river.

On the morning of December 13, my regiment was ordered forward, and crossed the Rappahannock by the upper bridge, and took position on the bank of the river.

At about 12 m. the regiment took position on the street (the third from the river), and in the vicinity of the headquarters of General Whipple.

At 2 p. m. my regiment was ordered forward, and took position on Prince Edward street, in the rear of the Kenmore house. It remained in that vicinity as a support to the batteries, Owen's Rhode Island and Battery A, Fourth Artillery, immediately in rear of the Kenmore house.

On the night of December 15, my regiment was ordered to, and took position near the canal, between Carroll's and Piatt's brigades.

At 2.30 a. m. I was ordered to occupy the ground between the reservoir and the Kenmore house, and to establish pickets from the Kenmore house, and to unite with the pickets of Carroll's brigade. Two companies were detailed for this duty, and were placed in position by Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh. The remainder of the regiment took position on the street (the third from the river), where it remained until 5 a. m., when it was ordered to recross the river and take position in its present camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, after recrossing the river with the regiment, returned to the vicinity of the Kenmore house, and brought over the two companies left there on picket duty.

I inclose herewith a list* of the wounded and missing during the recent engagement in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. POTTER,

Colonel Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, Comdg. Regiment.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Whipple's Division, Bellair, Va.

No. 170.

Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, U. S. Army, commanding Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December —, 1862.

COLONEL: The Fifth Army Corps, under my command, broke camp on the morning of December 11, and marched to the left bank of the Rappahannock. The divisions moved in three separate lines, the Second Division (General Sykes) on the right by the Stafford road; the First Division (General Griffin) on the left, and to the left of the road passing from camp to the Phillips house, and the Third Division (General Humphreys') in the center, on a route to the right of that taken by General Griffin.

In compliance with instructions previously received, the approaches to a position at the river had been selected and assigned to the divisions as above. The artillery moved in the rear of the divisions, with the exception of two batteries, Hazlett's battery (D), Fifth U. S. Artillery, and Waterman's battery (C), Rhode Island Artillery, which had been detached by order of the chief of artillery of the Army of the Potomac. The commands were provided with three days' cooked rations, in haversacks, and forage for the animals with batteries. The command bivouacked on the nights of the 11th and 12th near the river bank, waiting completion of the bridges and crossing of the troops preceding.

About 2 p. m. on the 13th, we were ordered to cross the river. The divisions crossed on the pontoon bridges laid opposite Fredericksburg immediately, in the following order: Sykes' on the right, Griffin's on the left, and Humphreys' in the center. Upon our arrival in Fredericksburg, the streets were somewhat obstructed.

At about 3 p. m. Griffin's division was ordered to the rear of Fredericksburg, in front of the enemy's works, to support General Sturgis' command. A few moments after, in compliance with orders received, he relieved General Sturgis. General Humphreys moved up to the junction of Hanover street and the Orange turnpike, General Sykes close in his rear. General Humphreys' division was formed on the left of the Culpeper road by brigade front; General Sykes on the right of the Culpeper road.

I was ordered to attack and break the enemy's line and carry the heights in our front. The crowded state of the streets of Fredericksburg prevented the crossing of all the artillery. Such portions of it as had crossed the river, including Hazard's battery, which was formed in the street, on the left of Hanover street, were placed in position on the right and left of the point of attack, and ordered to open a concentrated fire upon the enemy's lines during the formation of the infantry, as heretofore stated.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 135.

The enemy was posted on his first line securely behind a stone wall near the foot of a crest, which was covered with batteries. The position of those batteries enabled the enemy to direct a severe cross-fire of artillery upon the heads of the columns. The enemy's position was one of exceeding strength, and his troops were well protected. During all the movements and formations the columns were subjected to a heavy fire. While endeavoring to force their way with powder and ball, no apparent advantage was gained. Orders were given to carry the heights with the bayonets. General Sykes was ordered to form a column of attack on the right of Humphreys. The attack of Humphreys' and Griffin's divisions was made with a spirit and efficiency scarcely, if ever, equaled in the records of this war; but the attack was made against a position so advantageous and strong to the enemy that it failed.

General Humphreys' division having been repulsed, fell back. General Sykes was immediately ordered to change his dispositions, to cover his own ground and that upon which Humphreys had attacked. General Humphreys was ordered to form in the rear of him. General Griffin fell back, but shortly after advanced to the extreme front, which he had gained, and held his position. The reports of the division commanders set forth in detail the order and character of their respective movements. Sykes' division was directed to hold the line in the rear of the ditch (marked B on the map* accompanying this report). General Griffin continued the line on the left, connecting with the Ninth Army Corps; Allabach's brigade, of General Humphreys', in the rear of Major Andrews' brigade, at a point marked F on the map, and Andrews' and Stockton's brigades, at a point marked C on the map.

Late at night I received orders from the major-general commanding to have these troops take an advanced position, where some portions of General Couch's corps were lying down in front of the ditch, which position was accordingly taken. The brigades of Colonel Buchanan and Major Andrews, in General Sykes' division, and Colonel Stockton's, in General Griffin's, held this line within close range of the enemy's position behind the stone wall (marked D on the map), for twenty-four hours following, on the 14th. A more severe test of the discipline and efficiency of these commands could not have been made.

At noon on the 15th, that portion of Fredericksburg bounded by Hanover street on the left, and the Rappahannock River on the right, was assigned to me, to be put in a state of defense and held. General Whipple's division was ordered to me for this duty.

The different portions of the line of defense were apportioned according to the strength of the various divisions: General Whipple on the right, from the river to the junction of the canal and Fall Hill road; General Griffin on his left, to Fauquier street; General Humphreys on General Griffin's left, to Amelia street, and General Sykes on General Humphreys' left, to Hanover street, his left connecting with the command of General Couch, who had been intrusted with the remaining portions of the defenses of the town. General Warren was charged with the construction of the barricades and earthworks.† Captain Weed, chief of artillery of the corps, was charged with the distribution and disposition of the artillery.

As soon as darkness permitted, the work was carried on as rapidly as the limited number of implements at hand and to be obtained would allow. No work could be done before dark.

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* Not found.

† See No. 193, p. 429.

The divisions were assigned to various portions of the town, in accordance with the orders given them to move to the proper relief or support without confusion.

At about 10 o'clock at night, the main body, assigned to the portion of the town on the left of Hanover street, was withdrawn, and the defense of the entire town was assigned to me. I was directed to relieve the pickets on the left of Hanover street.

The darkness and the wearied condition of both officers and men of the command incident to exposure and the duties performed since breaking camp, made this a severe task upon them. Generals Griffin and Humphreys were withdrawn from the right and assigned to the line from Hanover street to the left. General Sykes and General Whipple covered the line from which the other two divisions were withdrawn. The alacrity with which these orders were obeyed was most praiseworthy.

At 3.30 a. m. orders came to withdraw the command from Fredericksburg and recross the river, covering the withdrawal of the bridges. Captain Weed was directed to move all the artillery immediately; the provost-guard ordered to patrol the town; wake up all stragglers; search all alley-ways and by-ways, and make every possible exertion to get all absentees to their commands. Precise and detailed orders in writing were given for the withdrawal of the forces. Under direction of General Sykes, one of his brigades covered the whole. The order was carried out in the most admirable manner. No confusion occurred; no haste or disorder.

Contrary to my understanding, and without notice, the engineers in charge took up two of the pontoon bridges before all the troops directed to cross them had done so. This action necessitated a change in the order of withdrawal, which was made properly and without confusion. It was a most fortunate circumstance that this unwarrantable blunder caused no confusion. The bridges were immediately ordered to be relaid, and the crossing continued successfully.

Colonel Buchanan's brigade, of Sykes' division, crossed last, at about 8 a. m., in most excellent order. Several boat-loads of stragglers were brought over after the taking up of the bridges, which was completed at 9 a. m. My command was two hours longer in retiring from the position in front of the enemy to the left bank of the river than it was in crossing from the left bank on the 13th and engaging with the enemy. I can give no better commentary than this upon the spirit which animated all in the performance of their duty.

The accompanying sketch * will illustrate fully the positions of attack, the lines of defense, the enemy's line, &c., alluded to in my report. The reports of the division commanders furnish in detail the movements executed by them.

I regret to state that, by the neglect of duty of a subordinate officer, on picket duty, of General Humphreys' division, and the failure to comply with precise orders given, Captain Lentz's company, of the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, were left unrelieved on picket. The gallant behavior of Captain Lentz and his men, his successful withdrawal of all but a small portion of them, is set forth modestly in his report, hereto annexed and marked C. This officer deserves an acknowledgment and reward for his conduct.

The list of casualties in the corps (annexed and marked B) aggregated 2,440.†

* Not found.

† But see revised statement, p. 137.

The report of General Whipple's operations while under my command will reach you through General Stoneman, his corps commander. I can only bear testimony to the cheerfulness and energy with which he and his command devoted themselves to the arduous duties imposed upon them. It remains for me to allude to the conduct of the Fifth Army Corps during these movements.

I hardly know how to express my appreciation of the soldierly qualities, the gallantry, and energy displayed by my division commanders, Generals Sykes, Humphreys, and Griffin, their subordinates, and commands. General Sykes only too lightly estimates the fine behavior of his men in his official report. I would respectfully call attention to it. General Humphreys personally led his division in the most gallant manner. His attack was spirited, and worthy of veterans. Made as it was by raw troops, the value of the example set by the division commander can hardly be estimated. General Griffin's command was sent to relieve General Sturgis', of General Willcox's corps. This, with my presence, and the other two divisions, during the attack; my lack of knowledge of the position of the enemy previous to the actual commencement of my attack, separated me a portion of the time during the afternoon of the 13th from its movements. Its gallant behavior is attested in the reports of casualties, the detailed reports of the operations, and the position to which it advanced under such disadvantages. I recommend that Generals Sykes, Humphreys, and Griffin should receive proper recognition for their services during these operations.

My detailed report seems hardly necessary, when I recall the fact that almost every movement was made under the special eye and direction of Major-General Hooker, who personally knew and witnessed the behavior of my command, and who directed most of the movements executed by the corps during the engagement. His presence gave spirit and encouragement to the troops in this most difficult task. During the absence of a portion of my own staff, by a mistaken impression of where the command was to attack, no orders having been received previous to the arrival of the divisions on the field, I received the most valuable assistance from Major-General Hooker's staff. Their gallant services will never be forgotten.

General Warren is entitled to honorable mention and reward for his energetic and efficient services in the duties intrusted to him, heretofore alluded to in this report.

Capt. S. H. Weed, chief of artillery of the corps, for his energy, bravery, and skill exhibited throughout the entire operations, deserves the favorable notice and reward due a gallant soldier.

To my own staff I owe recognition and mention of their services. Lieutenant-Colonel Locke and Major Kirkland, of General Porter's staff, were present with me during the whole of the operations of the 13th, and behaved with great gallantry. Major Kirkland had his horse shot under him. Captain Tucker, Eighteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, was severely wounded in the arm while in the discharge of his duties, and deserves special mention for his services. To the others of my staff, Surg. R. O. Craig, medical director of the Fifth Army Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Bartram, Captains Sterling and Ryder, Lieutenant Perkins, and Mr. Kernys, volunteer aide-de-camp, I owe recognition for their valuable services.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division.

[Inclosure.]

C.

CAMP IN THE FIELD,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make a report of the affair which occurred on the morning of the 16th instant.

In pursuance of orders, I proceeded with my command, under the direction of Captain Cavada, to the road and across the creek. Was told by the captain that Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, would give me my instructions. An officer was directed by the colonel to show me where to post my men, and the colonel directed me to hold the house (known as the block-house) at all hazards. After posting the men on the line, and having 12 left, I was directed to place them in the block-house and stay with them, remaining in the block-house from daylight till 10 a. m. I saw a number of men, supposed to be Berdan Sharpshooters, being relieved. Discovered my mistake when I saw them taken toward the rebel camp. The rebels then approached toward the block-house, where I was posted with my men. They ran on until within 30 or 40 yards, when they demanded that we surrender, with the exclamation, "Down with your guns, you sons of bitches." We let them come a little nearer, when I ordered my men to fire, when the officer who commanded the rebels fell, and several others, wounded. They then broke and started off on a run. On looking around, I saw a large force closing in upon us from three sides. I ordered my men to retire as quickly as possible. Before starting, however, a man appeared near the door. I ordered him to come in, taking his cartridge-box and gun from him; brought him away with me. We started down the picket line toward the road; saw guns lying along the line; followed the road to the town; saw a large number of rebels in the town; changed our direction toward the river; went up the shore to the railroad bridge; found the pontoon bridge removed. Our escape being cut off, then began to devise means to cross the river, when Private James Clark volunteered to swim across and bring or send a boat over, which he did after reaching the shore. Two men employed on the railroad took a pontoon boat over for us to cross in, when we arrived on this side about 12 o'clock with the men and prisoner. Did not discover that any of my men were missing until after roll-call, at sunset, when I found that 11 men of my company did not answer to their names. I believe now that the men I saw going toward the rebel camp were my men taken prisoners.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN D. LENTZ,
Captain Company E.

Lieut. B. J. TAYMAN,
Adjutant Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

No. 171.

Report of Capt. Stephen H. Weed, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the service of the artillery of the corps since the 10th instant.

On that date two batteries, Captain Waterman's, six 3-inch guns, and

Lieutenant Hazlett's, six 10-pounder Parrotts, were detached by orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and remain absent to this date.

The other batteries of the corps followed their divisions into Fredericksburg on the evening of the 13th, but most of them arrived too late to participate in the action of that day. One battery, Captain Phillips', Fifth Massachusetts, six 3-inch guns, I placed in an advanced position, near our center, at 4 p. m., and it opened fire with good effect within 600 yards of the enemy. It remained there until dark.

The next day it was placed in the same position, with Captain Martin's Third Massachusetts near it; but neither of them opened fire, as they were placed as offensive batteries only in case of a general assault upon the enemy's lines.

On the evening of the 15th, all the guns of the corps were placed at and near the Gordon mansion and the street heads adjacent, and were intrenched.

All were withdrawn to this side the river early on the morning of the 16th. Captain Phillips' battery was the only one engaged, and he deserves credit for the manner in which he placed and fought it. The casualties were very few.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEPHEN H. WEED,
Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery, Comdg. Corps Artillery.

Lieut. H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Army Corps.

No. 172.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Griffin, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 16, 1862.

SIR: The following report, in reference to the operations of the First Division of this corps since December 11, is respectfully submitted for the information of the commanding general:

In compliance with orders received from headquarters of the Fifth Corps, this division marched from its present camp at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, in the direction of Fredericksburg, and bivouacked at night to the left and rear of the Phillips house.

At about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, the division moved to the valley, in rear of the pontoon bridge thrown across the Rappahannock River, near the lower part of the city of Fredericksburg, where it remained under arms during the day, and bivouacked at this point at night.

At an early hour on the morning of the 13th, the division was got under arms, and at about 1 p. m. received an order to cross the river on the bridge above referred to, the head of the column arriving in the city at 2 o'clock.

At about 3 o'clock an order was received from General Butterfield to move the division to the support of General Sturgis' command, and at 3.30 directions to relieve the brigade of General Ferrero, which was

engaged, when the First Brigade, under the command of Col. James Barnes, was moved forward to the front, and perfectly executed the order in a gallant manner, under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy.

After the lapse of about an hour, further orders were received to push forward and endeavor to carry the works of the enemy. Immediately the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. J. B. Sweitzer, was advanced, supported on the left by a brigade of Whipple's division, commanded by Colonel Carroll. Our troops advanced, exposed to a severe enfilading fire from both directions, and from a direct fire of artillery and musketry in front. Our lines moved up to within a few yards of the enemy's infantry, who were protected behind stone walls and in trenches, when the fire became so galling that they were compelled to fall back behind the crest of a knoll. At this time the Third Brigade, under command of Colonel Stockton, which had been held in reserve, was advanced to the support of the brigades already engaged. Yet, owing to the lateness of the day or the obstacles to be overcome, little or no advantage was gained.

The division occupied their ground, which was to the right of what is known as the Telegraph road, until about 10 p. m. of the 14th instant, when it was relieved by a portion of the command of General Sturgis, and retired to the streets of Fredericksburg. At about 10 o'clock on the night of the 15th, the Third Brigade, under the command of Col. Strong Vincent, was thrown to the front, and occupied the lines previously held by the brigade of this division, relieving the command of Colonel Zook, of Hancock's division, where it remained until the troops recrossed the river at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, when the division marched to the present camp.

The loss of this division was 66 killed and 752 wounded.* Among the latter, dangerously, was Col. E. G. Marshall, Thirteenth New York Volunteers, a gallant and brave soldier, whose conduct deserves special commendation. Captain Goss, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, a good soldier, is also badly wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Varney, Second Maine Volunteers; Major Michael, Fourteenth New York Volunteers, and others less dangerously.

The conduct of both officers and men of the division was gallant in the extreme, and highly deserving of remark, not a man flinching or a straggler turning to the rear during the advance movement. Col. James Barnes, commanding First Brigade, is entitled to special notice for his coolness, energy, and marked ability. Colonel Stockton, commanding Third Brigade, and Colonel Sweitzer, commanding Second Brigade, although engaged a shorter period, proved themselves worthy of their commands. Capt. C. B. Mervine, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieuts. Charles H. Ross and T. C. Case, aides-de-camp, were specially active in the discharge of their duties, often carrying orders through the most exposed portions of the lines.

For detailed statements special reference is called to the different reports of the brigade commanders, herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. GRIFFIN,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Fifth Army Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 136.

No. 173.

Report of Lieut. Joseph C. Ayer, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, Chief of Ambulance Corps, First Division.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

SIR: I have to report that the operations of this corps since the 11th instant have been as follows:

December 11, inspection at sunrise; teams harnessed; broke camp, and followed division ammunition train toward the front. At sunset unhitched, but remained harnessed all night.

December 12, hitched up at sunrise; followed ammunition train to the front. Unhitched at sunset.

December 13, hitched up at sunrise. At 2 p. m. moved down toward the pontoon bridge. At 3.30 p. m. detached my stretcher-men with forty-three stretchers and sent them across the river to the field. Detailed twelve ambulances to remain on the north side of the bridge and await the return of the stretcher-men. The stretcher-men were employed until 7 p. m. in bringing wounded from the field into the city of Fredericksburg. At 7 p. m. the ambulances crossed the river, went out to the field, and were employed all night in bringing off wounded. I calculate that about 375 were removed from the field to the town this night. At 5.30 p. m. the train recrossed the river and unhitched.

December 14, remained quiet all day. Hitched up at sunrise; unhitched and unharnessed at sunset.

December 15, hitched up at sunrise. My train crossed the river at 10 a. m.; loaded up with all the wounded belonging to the division; brought them to this side. My men assisted in establishing a hospital. The men removed the wounded from the train into the hospital, and at 9 p. m. returned to camp and unharnessed.

December 16, hitched up at sunrise. At 6 a. m. I started from camp with all my lights and scoured the country on this side of the river, and carried every wounded man that could be found to the hospital. At 12 m. detailed six 4-horse and eight 2-horse ambulances to report to the division medical director for the purpose of transporting 100 wounded to the depot. The remainder of the train, by order of Colonel Dickinson, followed the division to the rear, where they are now encamped in their old camp, near the railroad. I have detached 14 ambulances, for use at the general division hospital, under the charge of a lieutenant.

I have to remark that my men have performed their duty quite well, and that I do not think a single wounded man belonging to this division was left upon the other side of the river, or upon this side, out of the hospitals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. AYER,

First Lieutenant, Chief of Ambulance Corps, First Division.

Capt. F. B. GILBERT, *Chief of Ambulance Corps, Fifth Corps.*

No. 174.

Report of Capt Augustus P. Martin, Battery C, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, *December* 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the

operations of the battery under my command during the recent movements of the army:

On the morning of the 11th instant, my battery marched with the division to near Falmouth, where we remained during the day. At dusk we were ordered to bivouac for the night.

On the morning of the 12th instant, marched to near the railroad depot, where we remained during the day, and bivouacked at night.

On the morning of the 13th instant, marched to the river bank, near the center pontoon bridge, where we remained during the day, and bivouacked at night.

On the morning of the 14th instant, I was ordered by Captain Weed, chief of artillery of the corps, to cross the river with my battery to Fredericksburg, and take a position on the left of the poor-house, near Gunnery Green, but not to open fire upon the enemy without special orders. The battery was placed in position as directed, and remained in position, without engaging the enemy, until the evening of the 15th instant, when I was ordered by Captain Weed to change my position to the right of the town, near Gordon's house, and commenced throwing up earthworks with my men, which were to be completed by daybreak the next morning. It was impossible to find intrenching tools, except the picks and shovels on the caissons, until about midnight, when we received a supply from a neighboring battery, which, with the assistance of a company of infantry, enabled us to nearly complete the works for one section by 4 a. m., when I received orders from General Griffin to withdraw my battery, recross the river, and return to my old camp near Potomac Creek railroad bridge.

No casualties or accident occurred during the movement. No ammunition expended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. MARTIN,
Captain Battery C, Massachusetts Artillery.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 175.

Report of Capt. Charles A. Phillips, Battery E, Massachusetts Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following report of the battery under my command:

On the 11th instant, in conformity with orders from division headquarters, I left camp, and marched toward Fredericksburg.

During the 11th and 12th, I remained in position with the division.

About 4 p. m. on the 13th, by orders from Captain Weed, I crossed the river by the pontoon bridge opposite the lower part of Fredericksburg, and came into battery between the poor-house and some brickyards. The enemy immediately opened on us from several pieces of artillery on the hills in our front, killing 1 of my men and wounding 1. I opened upon the enemy's infantry, behind a stone wall at the bottom of the hill, with what effect I cannot say. After dark, having fired 107

rounds of shell and shrapnel, I withdrew the battery, by orders of Captain Weed, and bivouacked in the city.

On the 14th, by Captain Weed's order, I returned to the same position, and remained there during that day and night and the next day. At dark on the 15th, I returned to the city, and early the next morning recrossed the river and returned to the old camp.*

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. PHILLIPS,
Captain Battery E, Massachusetts Artillery.

Capt. A. P. MARTIN,
Commanding Division Artillery.

No. 176.

Report of Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the operations of this brigade from the 11th to the 15th instant:

On the 11th instant, orders were received to leave camp with three days' provisions without any other incumbrance. This brigade accordingly took up the line of march at 7 a. m., and proceeded on the road to Falmouth. It was drawn up on open ground opposite Fredericksburg, and remained under arms until night, when it bivouacked in the neighboring wood.

On the morning of the 12th, it was again early under arms, and moved to the neighborhood of the lower pontoon bridge over the Rappahannock, but received no further orders during the day.

On the morning of the 13th instant (Saturday), the brigade was again early under arms, with instructions to be ready at a moment's warning to cross the river.

At about 2 p. m. the movement commenced, and in a few minutes we passed over the bridge into Fredericksburg, and upon reaching the city I was directed to form the brigade in line of battle in rear of the position occupied by a portion of the command of General Sturgis. This was accordingly done, and orders immediately given to advance to the front, for the purpose of relieving those who had been engaged there three or four hours. This command was promptly and eagerly obeyed. The brigade passed over the intervening space through a heavy fire from the rifle-pits and batteries of the enemy, which had been advantageously established upon the crest of the hill up which it passed. Although exposed to this galling fire, and notwithstanding the disadvantage of the ground, which afforded no protection, it gives me pleasure to bear witness to the unflinching devotion of both officers and men to the duty they were called upon to perform. They passed immediately to the front of the troops whom they were sent to relieve, and maintained this advanced position during the rest of the day. The firing here was incessant. From their batteries and rifle-pits in front the enemy

*List of casualties, omitted, shows: Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 1 enlisted man; horses killed and disabled, 14.

poured a shower of balls and shells, but the brigade was instructed to hold the position at all hazards, and it held it, and when their ammunition was expended the men laid down upon the ground and waited for relief. At this time the Second Brigade of this division advanced to the front to relieve us, and night coming on, the firing slackened and finally ceased. The command slept upon the ground they had so gallantly held.

During the night they were supplied with ammunition, and were prepared for such further duty as the dawn of day would require. The strength of the works in front of us was such that it was impossible to take them without other and greater force than was at our disposal, and the orders received at the dawn of day to spare ammunition, to guard against attack, and to hold the ground, were those that governed us during the day. The brigade remained upon the ground through the day, with occasional firing, and late at night, upon being relieved, they returned to the city of Fredericksburg for necessary rest.

The brigade remained in the city until early on the morning of Tuesday. Orders were then received to recross the river, which was accomplished quietly, and in the course of the day it arrived at this camp, upon the ground occupied by it on the 11th instant.

I have thus given a brief summary of the events that have transpired with this brigade during the period referred to. It is my duty to add a few words as to the manner in which their duty was discharged by both officers and men. There are difficulties in the way of any discrimination where all have discharged their full duty. The enemy had advantages of position, which they fully understood, and of which they availed themselves; but against all odds the brigade advanced to its assigned position in a manner which met my warm approval.

The Eighteenth Massachusetts, on the right, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hayes, in the eagerness of its gallant commander, pushed on in advance of the rest of the line, and, being thus temporarily separated from it, was exposed to a most galling fire. It was soon compelled to retire, reform, and rejoin the brigade. Capt. George C. Ruby, the senior captain of the regiment, and a brave soldier, fell in this attack, and the regiment will mourn his loss.

The Twenty-fifth New York, under the command of Captain Connelly; the Thirteenth New York, at first under the command of Colonel Marshall, was early in the action, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Schœffel, Colonel Marshall being compelled to retire in consequence of a severe wound in the neck; the One hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gwyn; the First Michigan, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Abbott, who was wounded in the face, and very narrowly escaped; the Twenty-second Massachusetts, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tilton, and the Second Maine, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Varney, who, being wounded in the head, was compelled to retire, devolving the command upon Major Sargent, all deserve that I should mention them with approbation.

The detailed list of casualties, which I have had the honor to forward, is the best evidence that I can give that the brigade occupied no place of safety, and sufficiently attests the fact that the duty assigned to it was not neglected.

I must not omit to mention the fearless and satisfactory manner in which my aide, Lieut. W. S. Davis, conducted himself during the whole period of the conflict.

The brigade numbered in all 146 officers and 2,227 men.

The casualties are as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	3	37	.....
Men	23	338	113
Total*	26	375	113

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,

Colonel Eighteenth Massachusetts, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Griffin's Division.

No. 177.

Report of Col. Jacob B. Sweitzer, Sixty-second Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,

December 17, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this brigade moved from this camp on the morning of the 11th, before daylight, to a point near the Phillips house, opposite Fredericksburg. Remained there till night, then bivouacked on the field adjoining.

Next morning, 12th, moved to the railroad station; staid there until evening, then went up to the hillside above, and bivouacked.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th, at 1.30 o'clock, crossed the lower pontoon bridge, opposite Fredericksburg; returned again before all the brigade had crossed; again crossed the bridge immediately to Fredericksburg; marched up the street to the brick-yard; thence to the right into the fields beyond; thence by the front up the plain, in the face of the fire of the enemy's batteries and musketry, and took a position in front with the First and Third Brigades, and maintained it till after dark on Sunday, the 14th, when we were relieved. Came back to Fredericksburg; remained in the streets that night and during Monday, the 15th.

Monday night were assigned to a new position in the streets; took it, and remained till about 5 o'clock Tuesday morning; thence recrossed the river by the upper bridge to former place of bivouac; remained and breakfasted there, and thence returned to the present camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. SWEITZER,

Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRIFFIN,

Commanding First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

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* But see revised statement, p. 135.

No. 178.

Report of Col. T. B. W. Stockton, Sixteenth Michigan Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with circular of this date, I have the honor to report the operations of the Third Brigade on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th instant, under my command.

On the afternoon of the 13th, the Third Brigade crossed over the Rappahannock at the lower pontoon bridge, marched up through the lower part of Fredericksburg, and was formed in line of battle in rear of said town, the left resting on the railroad. In this position it was much exposed to the cross-fire of the enemy's guns, as well as their musketry. Shells were constantly bursting around, and two or more of my men were killed and quite a number wounded. The First and Second Brigades having preceded us, my brigade received orders just before sundown to advance, my left to rest on a small white house, just this side of a ridge or crest, some 500 yards this side of the enemy's position.

Immediately on receiving said orders, the bugle signal to advance was sounded, and the line moved, except the Twelfth and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, which were on the extreme right, and, not distinguishing the call, did not move up until the other regiments had reached the position designated. The promptness with which they joined, after ascertaining the brigade had advanced, and their conduct on the day following, forbid the idea that their delay was intentional. The distance over which we had to advance is probably over 1,000 yards, the ground undulating, rising first to a ridge, and then descending and rising again to the ridge we were ordered to.

Immediately on approaching the first one, the enemy opened a terrible and destructive fire of shell and musketry on both front and side, and my command was entirely exposed until it reached the second ridge. This will be demonstrated by the report of killed, wounded, and missing. It was dark by the time the position was reached. The formation of the ground unknown, and as the enemy continued to fire for some time after, we were much exposed under this severe fire in advancing. The line steadily and briskly advanced, firing, and though many fell, there was not a single instance came to my knowledge of either officers or men faltering. Officers of all grades performed their duties, and the men seemed to require no urging.

During the night the general commanding division visited the lines in person, inspected our position, and instructed myself and other commanders of brigades that we must hold our present positions until 10 o'clock next day, when the Ninth Corps would attack. As soon as daylight came on the 14th, the enemy opened fire upon our whole line, and as our orders were not to fire or bring on an engagement, my command was ordered to keep down and screen themselves as much as possible, which was done the whole day, the contemplated attack not being made.

Early on the morning of the 14th, the enemy fired three shells from our left, one of which burst immediately over us, wounding a number; the other two struck close by, but did no harm. Why no more were fired is unaccountable; we certainly could and would have been shelled out had they done so. The enemy's sharpshooters were very vigilant, and had evidently obtained such position that they could almost fire upon the men when lying down. Several were thus hit, and no one could move to the rear without being exposed to a volley. Late in the after-

noon the enemy extended many of their sharpshooters down to our left for the purpose of enfilading our lines, but the cross-fire of sharpshooters of the Sixteenth Michigan, which was posted on the railroad, and the troops on the left of my line, some of the Twentieth Maine, Eighty-third Pennsylvania, and Sixteenth Michigan, soon drove them out of the position they had chosen. Thus the day passed slowly away, the command from early dawn until after dark remaining lying on the ground, waiting for darkness to enable them to move in safety.

About 10 p. m. the command was relieved by a brigade of fresh troops, and my brigade, with the whole division, returned to Fredericksburg, and bivouacked in the streets. Here they remained until late in the afternoon of the 15th.

Never did officers or men perform such perilous duty as mine had done for the past thirty-six hours. The din of battle, the charge, and contest try most men's nerves, but that is nothing to what it is to be compelled to lie all day, scarcely sheltered at all, exposed to the shells and musketry of an ever-watchful enemy. But, under both and all these circumstances, I am proud to report I saw no signs of fear in either officers or men. Each and all performed their duty well and promptly.

Lieutenant-Colonel Conner, commanding the Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, was wounded early in the advance, and the command of that regiment devolved on Major Knox, who, with each of the other commandants of regiments, brought their regiments forward in order and well in hand.

Owing to the exposure of Saturday night and all of Sunday, I found myself seriously unwell on our return to Fredericksburg; and, fully satisfied that we were to return across the river, I was induced by my surgeon, late on the 15th, to give up the command to the next in rank, Colonel Vincent, and to return to camp. The subsequent return of the brigade to the line of the pickets, and their withdrawal across the river, was done under him, which duty he performed promptly and safely. Returned to camp on the 16th without any further loss of life.

Before closing, I beg leave to mention the name of Capt. L. Lansing, my acting assistant adjutant-general, for the prompt and fearless manner he performed his arduous duty, very frequently much exposed, in carrying my orders to different points; also Lieutenant Jacklin, adjutant Sixteenth Michigan, who, for a portion of the time, acted as my aide.

Inclosed herewith will be found a full list of the killed, wounded, and missing in my brigade during the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. W. STOCKTON,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division.*

No. 179.

Report of Col. Strong Vincent, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my command in the engagement of the 13th instant:

We came out of bivouac at sunrise of that morning; stood at arms

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 136.

until quite noon; moved then to the lower bridge, and about 4 p. m. crossed the river and moved in line of battle, with right resting on the railroad track, 50 yards in front of the depot. In one hour I obeyed the order to advance the Forty-fourth New York on my right and Sixteenth Michigan on my left. Previous to the advance, and while lying down, the regiment was subjected to a heavy fire of artillery, wounding a number of our officers and men. Rising, we moved forward rapidly and gained the crest of the hill in front of the enemy's right center batteries. Their guns opened upon us, with great briskness. Obliquing to the right, in order to preserve my connection, I found two of my left companies obstructed in their effort to cross the railroad track, which at this point lay in a gorge, some 15 feet deep, by the Tenth New Hampshire, which was filed into it in great confusion. I immediately halted my command, brought over those companies into position, and advanced again. The storm of shot and shell and musketry that now poured into us was exceedingly destructive. The enemy's guns completely commanded this ridge and its front slope. Officers and men fell rapidly, but there was not a waver of the line. Reaching the foot of the slope, I wheeled the regiment to the right, in order to gain the position designated, at the little white house in front, and presume to say that a maneuver under so galling a fire of musketry, in addition to the severe cross-fire of artillery, could not be more handsomely accomplished.

My company officers held their commands well in hand. Immediately in front and left of the house referred to was another hill, beneath the crest of which I formed my regiment. Other troops occupied the crest, and were firing rapidly to the front. I immediately sent my adjutant for orders. He reported himself unable to find the commanding officer of the brigade, amid so many troops. I at once moved my regiment, by the left flank, around the crest of the hill to the left of the troops in front, forming them at about a right angle, and commenced firing. Moving to the extreme left, which was subjected to an enfilading fire, for the purpose of withdrawing it under cover, I observed the flash of guns in front, issuing toward the enemy's instead of toward our line. I endeavored to ascertain from the commanding officer of the regiment we relieved whether there were any more troops in front. He was entirely unable to say. I directed the firing to cease. In a few moments a brigade came rushing in through my regiment from the ravine a few hundred yards in front, and formed in my rear. The officers in command said there were no others there.

It being now quite dark, I threw out one company of my regiment as vedettes to the front of my own line, and requested Colonel Welch, of the Sixteenth Michigan, to protect my left with pickets from his command, then in my rear, which was at once done. We laid upon our arms during the night, and an hour before the break of day I moved my regiment back to its original position, under cover from the enfilading fire of the enemy's right batteries.

This position we held during the succeeding day, under fire of artillery and musketry from both front and flank, replying only at intervals to the shots of sharpshooters, who had endeavored to enfilade our left from the hill in front of the railroad track, and causing them to abandon their position.

We buried our dead on the evening of the 14th, and returned, when the brigade was relieved, at 11 p. m.

I cannot fail to commend the conduct of my officers. I received from them the heartiest co-operation and most efficient aid in every respect.

My losses are, in killed, 5 enlisted men; in wounded, 32, of whom there are 4 officers, viz: Lieutenant Foster, Company H; Lieutenant McGill, Company F; Lieutenant Reed, Company K, and Captain Sell, Company I. Captain McCoy, Company F, was knocked over by wind from a shell, but came up the same evening.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

STRONG VINCENT,
Colonel Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Capt. L. LANSING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 180.

Report of Lieut. Col. Casper Trepp, First U. S. Sharpshooters.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of an order from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the operations of my command during the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

On the 13th instant, I received an order to march with the division, and was assigned a place in the column in the rear of Phillips' battery. Having no further orders, I halted my regiment when that battery halted, and bivouacked for the night near it, about half a mile from the bridge over which the rest of the division crossed the Rappahannock.

On the 14th instant, at about 7.30 a. m., I received an order to cross the river and report immediately to General Griffin, which order was obeyed, and the regiment entered Fredericksburg at about 8 a. m.

At about noon on the 15th instant, by order of General Willcox, four companies of my regiment were sent out on picket duty, under command of Major Hastings, on the left, to connect with General Franklin's pickets and cover a space not before covered. I carefully examined the ground, and personally superintended the posting of the pickets, making perfect the connection between General Franklin's right and the block house by the railroad. This detachment remained on the outposts until it was withdrawn, by order of General Humphreys, at about 6.30 a. m. the next day. At about 5 p. m., by order of General Griffin, I sent two companies, under Captain Seaton, on picket on the right. These remained on the outposts until 3 o'clock next morning, when they were relieved, by order of General Griffin.

On the 16th instant, by order of General Griffin, the regiment, excepting the four companies on the outposts, crossed the Rappahannock at about 6 a. m. at the upper bridge. The said four companies retired as follows: Three companies of reserves, under Major Hastings, in column, and one company, the last on the outposts, as skirmishers under Captain Marble, bringing with them a number of stragglers from different regiments. The regiment was in camp at about noon, all present.

There have been no casualties in my command during the period.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. TREPP,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding First U. S. Sharpshooters.

Capt. C. B. MERVINE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 181.

Report of Brig. Gen. George Sykes, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 20, 1862.

SIR: My division broke camp on Potomac Creek at daylight on the 11th instant, and shortly after bivouacked, under cover of some ravines, near Falmouth.

It remained in this position until 2 p. m. on the 13th, when I received orders to establish it at the head of the upper bridge, leading over the Rappahannock. This was immediately accomplished. During its execution, the First Brigade suffered some casualties from the enemy's artillery. Subsequently the division crossed the river and marched to the southern edge of Fredericksburg, where two of the brigades (First and Second Regulars) were formed along a slight embankment, within easy range of the enemy's riflemen.

At 11 p. m. these brigades moved to the front, relieved the troops in advance (General Howard's), and held their ground until the same hour the following night. The position assigned these troops was one of extreme peril—in an open field, within 100 yards of the enemy, who was securely sheltered behind stone walls and rifle-pits. They remained under constant fire for twelve hours, and could offer in resistance only the moral effect of that hardihood and bravery which would not yield one foot of the line they were required to protect. No better test of the qualities of troops could be shown than that displayed by these brigades. Patience, endurance, discipline, and courage were conspicuous.

On the 15th, my infantry and artillery occupied the portion of the city intrusted to their defense. At dusk strong working parties were detailed, and, though very few tools were to be had, the main avenues leading from the enemy to the town were barricaded, and the entire crest between Hanover and Amelia streets (our front) made secure by rifle-pits and other obstacles. General Warren, who had the chief control of this work, planned and executed it with his accustomed skill, and in an unusually short space of time. I respectfully refer to his report in connection with this duty.

At 4 a. m. on the 16th, I was directed to cover the withdrawal of the army from Fredericksburg with my command. Simultaneously the pickets of Griffin's, Humphreys', and Whipple's divisions were recalled. Those of my own division being nearer the bridges, and holding the most important front, retained their line until the last moment. The artillery of the various commands, and the commands themselves, except a portion of the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, preceded the retiring of the pickets, and passed safely to the northern bank of the river.

At 8 a. m. most of the skulkers, stragglers, &c., having been driven in, my pickets (Fifth New York Volunteers), in skirmishing order, were thrown in rear of Buchanan's brigade, crossed the river, and were immediately followed by that brigade. Small detachments under Captain Winthrop, Twelfth, and Lieutenant Kent, Third U. S. Infantry, were left to protect the removal of the bridges, but the enemy not following, these detachments joined their regiments. The pontoons, &c., were rapidly removed, under direction of General Woodbury, and the entire movement effected without loss or disaster. The few remaining stragglers who showed themselves were brought off by the pontoon boats.

My command resumed its bivouac, and the day following occupied its present camp.

I desire to express my thanks to General Warren, U. S. Army; Col. R. C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry, and Major Andrews, Eleventh Infantry, commanding brigades, for their cordial and hearty assistance in all the movements directed.

Major Lovell, Tenth Infantry, the permanent commander of the Second Brigade, joined from leave, and assumed command of his troops on the morning of the 15th.

Colonel Buchanan, with his brigade, and the Fifth New York Volunteers, Colonel Winslow, covered our front during the passage of the troops, and effectually prevented the advance of the enemy's skirmishers.

My personal staff performed their various duties satisfactorily. I mention their names, and recommend them to the favorable consideration of the authorities. Capt. George Ryan, Seventh U. S. Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. J. A. Snyder, Third U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Heyward Cutting, Tenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Lieut. George T. Ingham, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, acting aide-de-camp.

Maj. William Cutting, aide-de-camp to General Burnside, kindly offered his services both on the evening of the 13th and on the morning of the 16th. They were gladly accepted, and I desire to thank him for the assistance he rendered me.

The medical department, under Dr. Ramsey, U. S. Army, was managed with great care and efficiency, and Dr. Ramsey and his assistants deserve every consideration for their skill and attention.

The reports of brigade, battalion, and artillery commanders accompany this report. I respectfully concur in the recommendations of personal merit given therein.

Casualties: Killed—officers, 1; enlisted men, 15; wounded—officers 5; enlisted men, 158; missing—officers, 1; enlisted men, 48. Total, 228.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. SYKES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Lieut. H. W. PERKINS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Fifth Corps.

No. 182.

Report of Lieut. Malbone F. Watson, Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding Division Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the movements of the artillery of the division during the advance upon the enemy from the 11th to the 17th of December, inclusive:

On the morning of the 11th, Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, left its camp, near the Henry house, and marched to a point on the Telegraph road near the crest of the hill by the river. It remained at this point till Saturday evening, the 13th, when it moved across the river with the division, and was placed in an outer street of the city, but not in posi

*But see revised statement, p. 136.

tion. While there, 1 man was wounded slightly and 2 horses killed by a shell from the enemy's batteries on the hill beyond the city. On Monday evening, the 15th, the battery was ordered to the Gordon mansion, on the right of the city, and there took position until ordered to retire across the river early the following morning.

I have to report the loss during the retreat of the body of the battery wagon, thrown into the river by order of General Hooker, to prevent obstructing the movement of the army, the wheels having sunk in the soft mud at the north end of the pontoon bridge, across the river. Every effort was made to extricate it, but unsuccessfully.

I inclose herewith the report of the commander of Battery L, First Ohio Volunteer Artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. WATSON,

First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, Comdg. Division Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Sykes' Division.

No. 183.

Report of Lieut. Frederick Dorries, Battery L, First Ohio Light Artillery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with orders received from you this morning, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of Battery L, First Ohio Artillery, since the 11th instant, viz:

On the 10th instant, I received orders to issue three days' cooked rations to the men, and be ready to march at 5 a. m. on the 11th instant.

On the 11th instant, I had our tents struck, and was ready, in accordance with your orders. I broke camp about 7.30 a. m., marching in the rear of Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery. We marched about 3 miles, halting in a ravine just back of Falmouth, where we remained until the afternoon of the 13th instant, when I received orders to fall in my regular place, in the rear of Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, when we crossed over to Fredericksburg, just about dark, on the upper bridge, and proceeded to the rear of town, and drew off on the side of a back street, where we remained until the morning of the 15th instant. About 10 o'clock we were ordered to move back, out of range of the enemy's guns, on the first street above the river, where we remained until evening, when I received orders to relieve Battery A, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and went into position at the rear of town, in the place formerly occupied by that battery. I drew my caissons off on the first street back of us, under shelter. I remained there until about 2 o'clock in the morning, when I received orders to move on to this side of the river, and moved in the rear of Battery I, Fifth U. S. Artillery, crossing the river about 6 a. m. of the 16th instant, and moving up on the hill back of Falmouth, where we remained until the morning of the 17th instant, and moved back to our old camp, having met with no casualties during the time we were gone.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. DORRIES,

First Lieutenant, Commanding Battery L, First Ohio Artillery.

Lieutenant WATSON,

Chief of Division Artillery.

No. 184.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert C. Buchanan, Fourth U. S. Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, REGULAR INFANTRY,
Camp near Henry House, Va., December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade during the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.:

The brigade, consisting of the Third and Fourth Regiments, the First and Second Battalions of the Twelfth, and First and Second Battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry, led the advance of the division across the Rappahannock about 4 p. m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, and, after crossing, was moved to the rear of the city by way of Hanover street. On reaching the intersection of this and George street, I was ordered to place my command under cover on this latter street, which I did. Directly after the repulse of Humphreys' division, I was ordered to form my brigade in line of battle in rear of the ditch between Hanover street and the Plank road bridges, and take the enemy's batteries in front at the point of the bayonet. I accordingly formed my line as directed, and notified my brigade of what we were about to do, but before the line, which it was necessary to form by a flank movement, was fully established, I received orders not to advance until further orders, and to keep my men under cover of the ditch. As my command covered more than this space in line, I threw the Third and Fourth Infantry into the cemetery, under cover of the front wall.

About 11 p. m. I was ordered to occupy the line on the crest of the first hill, then occupied by the brigade of Colonel Hall, which was the extreme point that our troops had reached on that side of the Hanover street road.

My command was in position by 12.30 a. m., and remained there until relieved the next night by a portion of Sully's brigade. The position occupied by my brigade was the crest of a hill, terminating on the Hanover street road on the left, and a brick tannery on the Plank road, on the right, and about 250 yards from a stone wall and series of rifle-pits, covering the entire front occupied by the enemy. The ground was slightly descending toward us, and another small hill, rising above it in front, protected by a small field-work, holding two guns, commanded its entire surface. Batteries on other hills on my right enfiladed not only the position occupied by my brigade, but the ground in front also. The ditch, in rear of which I first formed, was about 200 yards in rear, and was about 6 feet wide and 10 feet deep, with some 4 feet of water in it. Between my command and this ditch the ground was a plain, sloping toward it, and this again intersected by another ditch, about 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep, running through its middle at right angles to the larger one. The enemy occupied some small frame houses on the right of the Plank road, from which they could annoy our line very much. At daylight firing commenced between the pickets, and it was soon found that my position was completely commanded, so that if an individual showed his head above the crest of the hill he was picked off by the enemy's sharpshooters immediately, especially by those on the right.

About 11 a. m. the Third and Fourth Infantry effected an entrance into the tannery with their bayonets, through the brick wall next to

Hanover street, and soon after loop-holed the wall on the Plank road, and occupied the windows fronting the enemy, and from these positions drove him from the houses and rifle-pits on the right, so that he could not occupy them again during the day.

The most trying test of discipline and courage is to place men in a situation where they are compelled to endure the steady fire of an enemy without having it in their power to return it. This was the case with my command on Sunday, the 14th instant, for soon after the firing commenced I ordered my men not to fire unless they saw something to fire at, with a probability of success, and they obeyed the order as it was given, although their comrades were shot down by their sides at every moment. For this I ask that they receive credit such as is their due.

The enemy shot my men after they were wounded, and also the hospital attendants as they were conveying the wounded off the ground, in violation of every law of civilized warfare. My loss would have been much greater but for our taking possession of the tannery. I was to hold the position to the last extremity, and it was held until after I was relieved by other troops. The enemy was so posted that he virtually cut off all intercourse between my brigade and the city between the break of day and nightfall. My dead were buried on the ground and my wounded brought away.

On the 15th, my brigade was posted in the city, and about midnight was designated as the rear guard of the army in its withdrawal to this side of the Rappahannock. This duty was accomplished without loss, save of some stragglers from various volunteer divisions in the field. The straggling was excessive, and the completion of the movement delayed nearly two hours thereby. Why more of them were not captured by the enemy I am at a loss to understand.

We reached this side of the river at 8 a. m., and as soon as the brigade had crossed my rear guard, consisting of one company of the Twelfth and two of the Third, under the command of Capt. F. Winthrop, Twelfth Infantry, was ordered across, and the bridge broken up and removed. Some few stragglers made their appearance on the bank after the bridge was broken up, and were brought over in the pontoon boats.

My loss was 2 officers, Lieutenants Benedict and Gensel, Fourth Infantry, severely wounded, and 49 non-commissioned officers and privates killed and wounded.

When all behaved so well it is hard to make distinctions, but I would call attention to First Lieut. A. R. Benedict, Fourth Infantry, who was wounded while withdrawing his outer picket to place it under cover, after having had 7 of his men wounded.

The reports of the regimental commanders are herewith inclosed.

My staff, consisting of First Lieuts. William H. Powell, Fourth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, and S. Van Rensselaer, Twelfth Infantry, acting aide-de-camp, carried my orders with zeal and alacrity, and discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. BUCHANAN,

Lieutenant-Colonel Fourth Infantry, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,

Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 185.

Report of Capt. John D. Wilkins, Third U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR HENRY HOUSE, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the regiment left this camp on the morning of the 11th; marched to a point near Falmouth, Va., and remained in bivouac until the afternoon of the 13th, when it moved toward the upper pontoon bridge. On our arrival at the bank of the river we were delayed by meeting another division in the act of crossing. The moment the head of our column showed itself, the enemy commenced throwing shell and shot, and, while awaiting an opportunity to cross, the regiment lost 3 men wounded, 1 mortally. Soon after, I received the order to move forward, and crossed by the pontoon bridge. The regiment proceeded through Fredericksburg, previously halting in the streets and depositing their knapsacks. Shortly after, arrived at the outskirts of the town just at the moment the attack on the outworks of the enemy was repulsed, encountering a part of the fire of the enemy, by which 3 men were wounded. The regiment was then ordered to the right, and took position in a grave-yard. At about 12 o'clock at night we were ordered to advance, and relieved a portion of Humphreys' division, our pickets relieving theirs. Our position was behind a building called the tannery, and our pickets extended some 300 yards beyond and to the right.

At daybreak I found the pickets entirely unprotected, and exposed to a murderous fire from the enemy's rifle-pits, and concealed sharpshooters in our immediate vicinity, the first information I had of their proximity and position. This was promptly reported to me by Lieutenant Eckert, in command of the pickets. I, however, declined to relieve them until orders were received. After 7 men of the pickets were wounded, I was ordered to withdraw them, they falling back by my order to the grave-yard, thus avoiding passing through a deadly fire of the enemy. The determined manner in which these pickets held their position (and I have no doubt they would have done so until every man was killed or wounded) deserves my highest commendation. Nothing of interest occurred until about 10 o'clock p. m., when I received intelligence that the enemy were advancing on my position. I immediately changed front to encounter their flanking party, and, whilst awaiting the enemy, was relieved by the First California Regiment, at 12 p. m., having held my position for twenty-four hours.

It may be well to remark that, on account of the mud and water covering the ground we occupied, it was impossible either to sit or lie down without becoming thoroughly wet, and the accuracy of fire was such that an attempt to attend to even the ordinary wants of nature subjected one to certain destruction. An entrance having been made at a later part of the day into the tannery, enabled us to loop-hole it, and by our fire and that of the Fourth Infantry, we were relieved in a measure from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The conduct of the officers and men, under the circumstances, was all that could be desired.

After being relieved, we proceeded to the city, and were bivouacked in the neighborhood of St. George's Church, where I lost 1 man, severely wounded by a shell. Whilst in this position Lieutenant Asbury and 30 men of the regiment were furnished, by order, for fatigue, without arms, and did not join us until after we had moved to the last posi-

tion we occupied in the city. In consequence of this, a portion of the arms were lost.

On the evening of the 15th, we changed position three times, and toward morning I was informed that the regiment held the advance of the army, and received orders to dispute any advance of the enemy until relieved. I accordingly sent Company H, Lieutenant Helm, to the front, with orders to contest every position with the enemy until further orders. Lieutenant Helm shortly after reported the enemy advancing in line of battle, and received orders to still hold his position. About an hour after this, I was ordered to fall back to the bridge, and, on arriving there, was directed to furnish 100 men to remain on the bank. This detail was furnished, under the command of Lieutenant Kent. The remainder of the regiment, the last regiment, I believe, to cross, reached our former bivouac at about 10 o'clock on the 16th, and reached this camp on the 17th at 11 a. m.

I submit a list of the officers present: Capt. John D. Wilkins, commanding the regiment; Capt. Thomas W. Walker, acting field officer; First Lieut. J. Ford Kent, commanding Company A, and acting regimental quartermaster; Lieut. William H. Penrose, commanding Companies B and G; Lieut. Daingerfield Parker, commanding Company E; Lieut. John H. Page, commanding Company I; Lieut. George B. Eckert, commanding Company C; Lieut. Henry Asbury, commanding Company F; Second Lieut. John Whitney, commanding Company K; Second Lieut. Isaac A. Helm, commanding Company H; Second Lieut. August Kaiser, acting regimental adjutant; Second Lieut. George K. Pomeroy; Second Lieut. Stanley Mourton; Second Lieut. Louis M. Hamilton, commanding Company D, and Actg. Asst. Surg. H. M. Hall.

A list* of the killed, wounded, and missing accompanies this report.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. WILKINS,
Captain Third U. S. Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

First Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 186.

Report of Capt. Hiram Dryer, Fourth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to instructions received from the headquarters First Brigade Regular Infantry, I have the honor to make the following report of the movements of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry during the seven days commencing on the 11th and ending on the 17th December, 1862:

In accordance with an order received, the regiment broke camp at 4 a. m. on the 11th instant, and proceeded, with the remainder of the brigade, to near the north bank of the Rappahannock, and formed line of battle by battalion, in which position it remained until 2 p. m. on the 13th instant, when it was ordered to cross the river at Fredericksburg. Having crossed, the regiment was then moved through the city, and ordered into position, about sundown, in the cemetery, at the south side

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 136.

of the city. Company B, First Lieut. Abner R. Benedict being in command, was then thrown out as picket to the right of the pickets of the Third Infantry. At midnight the regiment was ordered to move about 300 yards to the left and front, taking a position, the right resting on a large tannery, and relieving some volunteers that had been posted there in the early part of the evening. As soon as the fog lifted, the next morning, the enemy's rifle-pits were discovered about 100 yards in front, and also that they were occupying some frame houses to the right about 75 yards, and on the opposite side of the road from the tannery, from which they kept a continuous fire upon the right of my regiment, as well as upon our line of pickets, which were lying down in an open field directly in their front. Upon discovering the position that Lieutenant Benedict was in with his company, I ordered him to fall back with his company to a ditch near the cemetery, and from thence to the cemetery itself, if possible. Previous to Lieutenant Benedict making the move, he had lost 7 men wounded, and, while making it, he himself was wounded severely and 1 sergeant mortally. I then determined to occupy the tannery, (which was a good brick building), and after making loop-holes in the end, and posting a few good men at them as well as at the windows, succeeded in keeping the enemy's fire under until midnight, when we were relieved by a portion of Couch's division of volunteers. The regiment then moved into Fredericksburg, bivouacking for the remainder of the night, and remaining during all the next day and night, crossing the river early on the morning of the 16th instant with the brigade, and bivouacked on the old ground, on the north side of the Rappahannock, near Falmouth.

Our loss during the movement was 2 officers severely wounded, 2 sergeants and 2 privates killed, 2 musicians severely wounded, and 3 sergeants and 8 privates wounded.

The following are the names of the officers who were present with the regiment, viz: Capt. J. W. Adams, Company K; First Lieut. A. R. Benedict, Company B (severely wounded); First Lieut. T. A. Martin, Company H; First Lieut. A. Carolin, Company F; First Lieut. W. S. Collier, Company A; First Lieut. I. F. Gensel, Company D (severely wounded); Second Lieut. G. M. Randall, Company C, acting adjutant; Second Lieut. S. T. Crowley, Company F; Second Lieut. G. Williams, Company I, and Second Lieut. J. Simons, Company G.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM DRYER,
Captain Fourth Infantry, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 187.

Report of Capt. Matthew M. Blunt, Twelfth U. S. Infantry

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the First and Second Battalions, Twelfth Infantry, in the recent battle of Fredericksburg:

We left camp (our present one) on Thursday, the 11th, at about 5

a. m., and marched to the vicinity of Falmouth, where we rested, ready to move, until Saturday at about 2 p. m., when we crossed the river, and, passing through the city, were placed on reserve on the outskirts. This was about dusk. After dark we were advanced to the front, and continued in this position that night and Sunday, under an annoying fire from the sharpshooters of the enemy. Both battalions, however, were sheltered by a sloping bank, and our loss was small, though the rifle-pits of the enemy, about 200 feet in front, and two wooden buildings on our right, afforded points from which a continued fire was delivered at us. A battery on our right fired one shell at us, but the operation was not repeated, owing to the kindly efforts of the Third and Fourth Infantry, on our right.

After dark, on Sunday, we were relieved and marched into the city, where we bivouacked until Monday evening, when we were placed in a street nearer the front, and again, at about 2 a. m. of Tuesday, were moved still farther to the front (being in the advance). At about daylight the First Battalion left its position, and was drawn up in the second street from the river, to cover the crossing to the troops, skirmishers being thrown to the front and right. The Second Battalion continued in the second street from the outskirts until ordered to recross the river, their skirmishers being in our rifle-pits in front, to the last exchanging shots with the advancing skirmishers of the enemy. This was at about 6.30 or 7 a. m. At a given signal, the First Battalion crossed the river, its skirmishers, with those of the Third Infantry, all under command of Captain Winthrop, Twelfth Infantry, retiring to the bank of the river, and being the last organized troops to cross.

Our situation on Sunday called for patience and coolness, and both were shown by officers and men of both battalions. The following officers were present during these operations: First Battalion—Capt. M. M. Blunt, commanding battalion; Capt. H. R. Rathbone, commanding Company C; Capt. Francis Wister, commanding Company G; Capt. F. Winthrop, commanding Company B; Capt. S. S. Newbury, commanding Company H; First Lieut. H. E. Smith, commanding Company D; First Lieut. J. A. Duvillard, commanding Company F; Second Lieut. E. C. Allen, commanding Company A; Second Lieut. R. H. Pond, commanding Company E; First Lieut. T. H. Evans; Second Lieut. W. McC. Netterville; Second Lieut. T. D. Urmston; Second Lieut. G. Lamonion; Second Lieut. A. Thieman, and First Lieut. M. H. Stacey, adjutant. Second Battalion—Capt. T. M. Anderson, commanding battalion; Capt. A. J. Dallas, commanding Company B; Capt. T. S. Dunn, commanding Company D; First Lieut. J. S. Campbell; First Lieut. B. R. Perkins, commanding Company G; First Lieut. E. Wells, commanding Company A; First Lieut. D. D. Vanvalzah, commanding Company C; First Lieut. F. A. Tracy, commanding Company E, and First Lieut. H. C. Egbert, adjutant Second Battalion.

Actg. Asst. Surg. S. D. Grant attended to the wounded.

Inclosed are lists of killed and wounded.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. M. BLUNT,

Captain Twelfth Infantry, Commanding in the Field.

Lieut. WILLIAM H. POWELL,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 136.

No. 188.

Report of Capt. John D. O'Connell, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with orders, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken in the late fight at Fredericksburg, Va., by this regiment during the seven days commencing on the 11th and ending on the 17th instant:

The First Battalion, numbering 256, and the Second Battalion, 153 men, including commissioned officers, the former and regiment commanded by me, and the latter part of the time by Captain Overton, and the remainder of it by Captain Thatcher, left this camp about 6 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, and marched with the brigade, halting about one hour on the road, to a position about 1½ miles from Falmouth, from which there was a good view of the Rappahannock, the city of Fredericksburg, and the enemy's works beyond it. Here the brigade was formed in column by battalion. In this position I remained until the evening of the 13th instant, when ordered across the river to the point beyond the city where the fighting was then going on. On approaching the bridge thrown over the river, the column was exposed to a pretty severe and constant fire from the enemy's heavy guns, which was kept up until the division had completed the crossing. The command having deposited its knapsacks in the lower part of the town, was moved rapidly to the front, expecting and anxious to participate in the fight. On arriving in the front, orders were received to prepare to charge the enemy's works, which were to be taken at all hazards. The brigade was immediately drawn up in line, and moved forward to a ditch partly filled with water, when another order was received to halt and hold the ditch. By this time night had well set in, and but little could be seen in our front.

About 10 o'clock this evening I was directed to furnish a picket guard to go to the front. Companies B and H, First Battalion, the former commanded by Lieutenant Walker and the latter by Lieutenant Moroney, were detailed for this purpose. About 11 o'clock the same evening the brigade was moved to the front, to relieve a part, I believe, of Couch's division, then on picket duty. I was posted on the right of the road, the left of the Second Battalion resting near a brick house on the road, and about 150 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits. Having taken up this position, I went forward, and found out the exact position of Companies B and H, detached, as stated above, and connected that line of pickets with those thrown out from the Twelfth Infantry, posted on my right. Before good daylight I drew in all my pickets, except such as could be sheltered from the enemy's fire, and were necessary to watch his movements. While drawing in these pickets, 3 were wounded by the enemy's fire. This position we held about twenty-four hours, under almost a continuous fire of musketry from the enemy's rifle-pits, with occasional shots from heavy guns during the daylight, when relieved by a volunteer command. During the day I had but 1 man wounded, the nature of the ground being such that, with a little care, the regiment was made comparatively safe. My pickets at first did not fire, from orders I received from the brigade commander, but afterward I allowed them to fire, but I fear they did but little damage to the enemy, owing

to his strong position. When relieved, the brigade was moved back into the town, where it remained until near 12 o'clock on the evening of the 15th instant, when it was posted to cover the withdrawal of the army to this side of the Rappahannock.

About the dawn of day on the 16th instant, I was directed to move the regiment to the lower bridge, and protect the crossing. Lieutenant Powell, aide-de-camp to brigade commander, accompanied me, and, hearing the bridge had been taken up, directed me to halt, and went forward and satisfied himself that such was the case, and reported the fact to his chief; whereupon I was ordered to the upper bridge, to protect that crossing. While there, General Hooker passed, and ordered the regiment to cross to this side, and on being told the duty assigned to the regiment in this position, he repeated the order, and the regiment crossed over. The regiment bivouacked with the brigade, and marched to this camp next day, the 17th instant. During the whole affair I had but 4 men wounded. Captain Locke was detached on the evening of the 16th instant to superintend the construction of earthworks in the front. The conduct of the officers and men was excellent. Captain Thatcher ably commanded the Second Battalion.

List of officers present with the regiment on this occasion: Captain O'Connell, acting field officer, commanding First Battalion and regiment; Captain Keyes, acting field officer. First Battalion: Company A, Lieutenant Henton; Company B, Lieutenant Walker; Company C, Lieutenants Collins and Doebler; Company D, Lieutenant Bellows; Company E, Captain Burbank; Company F, Captain Smedberg and Lieutenant Sinclair; Company G, Lieutenant Brodhead; Company H, Lieutenant Moroney; adjutant, Lieutenant Loosley; assistant surgeon, Dr. Bacon. Second Battalion: Captain Overton, acting field officer; Captain Thatcher, acting field officer, commanding battalion; Companies A and H, Lieutenant Bainbridge; Companies B and C, Captain Watson; Company F, Lieutenant Porter; Company E, Lieutenant McKibbin; Company G, Captain Locke; Company D, Lieutenant Douglas; adjutant, Lieutenant Vanderslice; assistant surgeon, Dr. Jaquett.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. O'CONNELL,
Captain Fourteenth Infantry, Comdg. Regiment in the Field.

Lieutenant POWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 189.

Report of Maj. George L. Andrews, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Camp on Potomac Creek, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: This brigade, under my command, left camp on the morning of the 11th instant, and marched near Falmouth, Va., and bivouacked. About 4 p. m. on the 13th instant, the march was resumed, and, crossing the Rappahannock River on the upper bridge, the brigade passed through Fredericksburg, Va., and were placed in position on the south side of

the city and on the east side of Hanover street. This was about 5.15 o'clock, and under a brisk fire of musketry, and, in taking up the position, some 8 or 10 men were shot. About 11 p. m., in obedience to orders, I advanced the brigade about a third of a mile, and relieved a part of the advance guard of the army. The position proved to be the most trying of any I have ever known troops to assume, and eventually put to the severest test the nerve and endurance of the oldest and most courageous of our officers and men. Our line was now about 80 yards in front of a stone wall, behind which the enemy were posted in great numbers, while the slope occupied by my command was so slight as to compel the men to remain flat on their faces from the earliest dawn of day until darkness again veiled them from sight. To move even was sure to draw the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, who were posted in the adjacent houses and in tree-tops, and whose fire we were unable to return. Thus the troops remained for twelve long hours, unable to eat, drink, or attend to the calls of nature, for so relentless were the enemy that not even a wounded man or our stretcher-carriers were exempted from their fire.

At 11 p. m. on the 14th instant, I withdrew the command, and, marching them back into the city, we bivouacked in the streets during the night. In the morning I was relieved of the command by Maj. C. S. Lovell, Tenth Infantry.

For the part enacted by each battalion composing the brigade, I beg leave to refer you to the reports of the battalion commanders, hereto appended, and in which will be found the details of the casualties as follows:

Battalion First and Second Infantry, commanded by Capt. Salem S. Marsh, Second Infantry.—Enlisted men wounded, 20; missing, 3. Total, 23.

Battalion Sixth Infantry, commanded by Capt. Levi C. Bootes.—Killed, 5 enlisted man; wounded, 1 officer and 21 enlisted men; missing, 1 enlisted man. Total, 1 officer and 27 enlisted men.

Battalion Seventh Infantry, commanded by Capt. D. P. Hancock.—Killed, 2 enlisted men; wounded, 26 enlisted men; missing, 9 enlisted men; deserted, 1 officer. Total, 1 officer and 37 enlisted men.

Battalion Tenth Infantry, commanded by Capt. H. E. Maynadier.—Enlisted men killed, 1; wounded, 4. Total, 5.

Battalion Eleventh Infantry, commanded by Capt. Charles S. Russell.—Killed, 1 enlisted man; wounded, 2 officers and 18 enlisted men. Total, 2 officers and 19 enlisted men.

Battalion Seventeenth and Nineteenth Infantry, commanded by Capt. J. P. Wales, Seventeenth Infantry.—Killed, 1 officer and 2 enlisted men; wounded, 22 enlisted men. Total, 1 officer and 24 enlisted men.

Recapitulation.—Killed, 1 officer and 11 enlisted men; total, 12. Wounded, 3 officers and 111 enlisted men; total, 114. Missing, 13 enlisted men. Deserted, 1 officer. Aggregate, 140.*

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Major Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

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* See revised statement, p. 136.

No. 190.

Report of Capt. Salem S. Marsh, Second U. S. Infantry, commanding Battalion of First and Second U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, according to orders received, the battalion (Second and First Infantry), consisting of nine companies of the Second and one of the First Infantry, numbering 13 commissioned officers and 286 enlisted men, left camp near Potomac Creek on the morning of the 11th instant, and bivouacked near Falmouth. The battalion remained in that position until 2.15 p. m. on the 13th, when the brigade marched and formed under cover near Phillips house, and close to the pontoon bridge.

About 3 p. m. the battalion moved across the Rappahannock with the brigade, and marched through Fredericksburg, the brigade forming in column of battalion closed in mass at 4.30 p. m. on the left of the road, on the outskirts of the town. At 5 p. m. the battalion was ordered to move to the crest of the hill, 100 yards in advance of its former position, to protect the withdrawal of a battery. During this forward movement the battery was withdrawn, and the battalion halted in rear of a ditch, the banks of which afforded good cover, where it remained until 10 p. m., when again ordered forward with the brigade about 600 yards in advance of the latter position, and 100 yards from the stone wall occupied by the enemy.

On the morning of the 14th, the enemy opened a murderous fire, driving in our pickets. The battalion was ordered to lie down behind a slight elevation of ground (about 1 foot), giving some protection, where it was obliged to remain until dark, under a terrific fire, the plane of the enemy's fire passing not more than a foot over the ground on which they lay. Soon after the enemy opened fire, orders were given not to fire, and to hold that ground, if possible, without bringing on a general engagement. The firing of the enemy ceased at dark, and the battalion received orders to hold itself in readiness to be relieved.

At 11 p. m. the battalion was relieved, and marched to Fredericksburg, where it bivouacked in one of the streets running parallel with the river, remaining there until 11 p. m. the 15th, when ordered one block forward, parallel with its last position.

It moved from the latter position at about 6 a. m. the 16th, marched across the river, and bivouacked on the same ground as on the nights of the 11th and 12th.

On the morning of the 17th, the battalion marched and took up its old position in camp near Potomac Creek. The peril of our position was only disclosed by the bright dawn of day, that revealed us to the unerring aim of the enemy's sharpshooters. The slightest exposure elicited from them a shower of bullets, one or more of which proved fearfully accurate. As quietly and calmly as human nature was capable of, did the battalion await the night that should end the ordeal they were required to pass through. Never did discipline shine more resplendently; never was the reputation of a regiment more nobly, more incontrovertibly confirmed than that of the Second; never could a battalion more signally gain the title of brave and excellent soldiers than this one on hat ever to be remembered Sabbath, December 14.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SALEM S. MARSH,

Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

General L. THOMAS, *Adjt. Gen. U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.*

No. 191.

Report of Capt. Henry E. Maynadier, Battalion Tenth U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully report that the battalion of the Tenth Infantry under my command crossed the Rappahannock with the rest of the brigade about 4 p. m. on the afternoon of the 13th instant, and, passing rapidly through the city of Fredericksburg, reached the field in which a sharp battle was progressing. Being halted in rear of a line which charged the enemy and retired in some confusion, a detail of 6 men, with myself, Lieutenants Hall, Boyce, and others, assisted in rallying them.

By this time it was dark, and about 8 p. m. I was ordered by Major Andrews, Seventeenth Infantry, who then commanded the brigade, to place the battalion on picket in front of our position. About 11 or 12 o'clock the line was advanced, and the battalion again placed on picket very near the enemy's lines, within 80 yards.

At daylight on Sunday, the 14th, the pickets were driven in, except from one station behind a house, which was held all day, and from which many effective shots were fired at the rebels, who lined the stone wall which formed their main defense. The rest of the battalion was placed in a sheltered position behind a house, and remained all day, the enemy keeping up a continuous fire upon them and the rest of the brigade.

At 11.45 p. m. on the night of the 14th, the battalion was relieved from duty and marched into Fredericksburg, where it bivouacked on the sidewalk.

During the 15th, the battalion remained in Fredericksburg, and about dawn on the morning of the 16th crossed the pontoon bridge, and returned to the bivouac from which it had started on the 13th.

Casualties: Killed, 1; wounded, 4.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. MAYNADIER,
Captain Tenth Infantry, Commanding Battalion.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Headquarters Second Brigade, Sykes' Division.

No. 192.

Report of Capt. Charles S. Russell, Battalion Eleventh U. S. Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report:

Early in the morning of the 11th of December, 1862, the First Battalion and Company A, Second Battalion, of the Eleventh Infantry, composing the force under my command, left their camp, near Potomac Creek, Va., and were moved to a new position, about half a mile in rear of Falmouth, where it remained until the afternoon of the 13th, when we crossed the river about 4 p. m., and, rapidly passing through the town, deployed in an open field in the suburbs, and were thrown immediately into action, as a support to the troops in front attacking the

enemy's position. While here we were exposed to a heavy fire; but, the men lying down, our loss was only 2 wounded; the weight of the enemy's fire passing a short distance above our heads. I regret to state that Capt. James K. Lawrence was here severely wounded in the throat, while gallantly rallying some broken troops in our front. We remained until late in the evening on the field, and then advanced to a position about 75 yards in front of a stone wall, occupied by the enemy, who opened a heavy fire from sharpshooters upon us at daylight, and continued the fire all day. Under this fire we lay all day, unable to return a shot, our only protection being to lie flat on the ground. At night we were relieved, and fell back to the city. Our loss was 1 killed and Lieutenant Kennington and 16 men wounded.*

We occupied Fredericksburg during the 15th, and early in the morning of the 16th recrossed the river and bivouacked in our old position behind Falmouth. On the 17th, we returned to our camp near Potomac Creek.

I have only to add that both officers and men of my command showed the tenacity and disciplined courage characteristic of regular troops.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. RUSSELL,

Captain Eleventh Infantry, Comdg. First and Second Battalions.

Maj. GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Seventeenth Infantry, Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 193.

Report of Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the corps commander, that, in obedience to the order assigning to me the duty of arranging a line of earthwork defenses on the south side of the city of Fredericksburg, on the night of Monday, December 15, battery epaulements and rifle-pits, connecting with brick houses and walls, intended to be loop-holed, and barricading all the streets, were built, extending from the plateau to the right of the Gordon house to the street to the left (east) of Hanover street. Those to the right of Amelia street were built by General Humphreys' division, and the batteries assigned to that portion. Those extending from Amelia street to the Plank road, the barricade for artillery across that road, connecting with the graveyard wall, and the barricade on the left of the same wall across Commerce or William street, were built by the details from the First and Second Brigades of your division. The barricade of Hanover street and the rifle-pits to the left of it were built by Colonel Garrard, with a detail from his regiment, the One hundred and forty-sixth New York Volunteers.

The whole presented to the view of the enemy the next morning a complete line, and could have been connected and strengthened during the day without interference from him. I designed to assign this duty to Colonel O'Rorke, with his regiment, the One hundred and fortieth

* See revised statement, p. 136.

New York Volunteers, and they were kept in reserve for this purpose during the night.

I cannot omit to praise the energy exhibited by the working details, as shown by the work accomplished with a great deficiency of tools, and must mention particularly Colonel Garrard and Captain Locke.

The Fifth New York Volunteers, under Colonel Winslow, performed the guard duty in front of our lines during the whole night in a most efficient manner, and during the withdrawal at daylight effectually disputed the advance of the enemy's pickets, so that no attempt was made to pursue us. It also constructed rifle-pits in advance of the main line.

Our casualties since crossing the river on the 13th instant are 6 wounded and 27 missing.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. K. WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. GEORGE RYAN,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, Fifth Corps.

No. 194.

Report of Brig. Gen. Andrew A. Humphreys, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 16, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg leave to submit the following brief report of the part taken in the action of the 13th instant at Fredericksburg by the division under my command:

My division (about 4,500 strong), being massed in the vicinity of the Phillips house, received orders at 2.30 in the afternoon to cross the river and enter Fredericksburg, which being done, it occupied, by your orders, in quick succession three positions in that time. My troops were yet in the act of forming for the third time when I received an urgent request from Major-General Couch to support that part of his corps on the left of the Telegraph road, and almost at the same moment a staff officer rode up and informed him that General Griffin would re-enforce him. A few minutes later I was directed to do so, and without an instant's delay the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Allabach, the nearest to the field, was moved to the front, and orders sent by me at the same time to General Tyler, commanding the First Brigade, to follow and form on its right.

Subsequently, when forming the troops for the attack, Captain Randol, First U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery of my division, whom I had ordered to keep the artillery in some sheltered place, reported to me on the field for further instructions. I directed him to hold the artillery within supporting distance on the heights, so that in the event of any aid being required or disaster occurring he would be at hand to support or cover us. This direction he carried out promptly so far as the ground that was not already occupied by artillery admitted. I had not as yet seen any part of the ground occupied by the enemy or our own troops, and the necessity was so urgent that I could not take time to examine it. At my request an officer of General Hancock's staff (Captain Hancock)

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* But see revised statement, p. 136.

accompanied me to the ground, first to a ravine crossing the Telegraph road, where the troops could form under partial cover; then to the high ground above, on which, some 200 yards in advance, were the troops I was to support, slightly sheltered by a small rise in the ground. One hundred and fifty yards in advance of them was a heavy stone wall, a mile in length, which was strengthened by a trench. This stone wall was at the foot of the heights in rear of Fredericksburg, the crest of which, running 400 yards distant from the wall, was crowned with batteries. The stone wall was heavily lined with the enemy's infantry.

The Second Brigade was quickly formed under my direction by Colonel Allabach, and then led by him and myself. It moved rapidly and gallantly up to General Couch's troops, under the artillery and musketry fire of the enemy. The nature of the enemy's line of defense could not be clearly perceived by me until I reached our line. The troops I was to support, as well as those on their left (I could not see those on their right from the interruption of the line by a road and the thick smoke), were sheltering themselves by lying on the ground. This example Colonel Allabach's brigade immediately followed, in spite of an effort to prevent it, and opened a fire upon the enemy. A part only of his men were able to reach the front rank, owing to the numbers already occupying the ground. The continued presence of the troops I was to support or relieve proved a serious obstacle to my success. As soon as I ascertained the nature of the enemy's position, I was satisfied that our fire could have but little effect upon him, and that the only mode of attacking him successfully was with the bayonet. This I resolved to do, although my command was composed of troops that entered the service in August. With great difficulty their firing was arrested, chiefly by the exertions of myself and staff, and Colonel Allabach, aided by Colonel Allen, Colonel Clark, and Captain Tyler. While this was being done, I sent a staff officer to General Tyler with instructions to bring his command to the left of the road in the ravine, and prepare it to support or take the place of Allabach's brigade, as the event might require. The charge was then made, but the deadly fire of musketry and artillery broke it, after an advance of 50 yards. Colonel Allabach reformed the brigade, a portion in the line from which the charge was made, and the remainder in the ravine from which they originally advanced.

The greater part of my staff were now on foot, having had their horses killed or disabled, my own being in the latter condition from two wounds. Mounting the horse of my special orderly (Damond, Sixth U. S. Cavalry), I rode to General Tyler's brigade to conduct it to the enemy, and while doing so received three successive orders from General Butterfield to charge the enemy's line, the last order being accompanied by the message that both General Burnside and General Hooker demanded that the crest should be taken before night. It was already growing dusky. General Tyler's brigade was not yet entirely formed, and was impeded in doing so by a battery of six guns, whose limbers occupied a part of his ground, and whose fire would have rendered it impossible for him to advance. With great difficulty I brought this battery to cease firing. Then, riding along the two lines, I directed them not to fire; that it was useless; that the bayonet alone was the weapon to fight with here. Anticipating, too, the serious obstacle they would meet with in the masses of men lying under the little shelter afforded by the natural embankment in front, before mentioned, who could not be got out of the way, I directed them to disregard these men entirely, and to pass over them. I ordered the officers to the front, and, with a hurrah, the brigade, led by General Tyler and myself, advanced

gallantly over the ground, under the heaviest fire yet opened, which poured upon it from the moment it rose from the ravine.

As the brigade reached the masses of men referred to, every effort was made by the latter to prevent our advance. They called to our men not to go forward, and some attempted to prevent by force their doing so. The effect upon my command was what I apprehended—the line was somewhat disordered, and, in part, forced to form into a column, but still advanced rapidly. The fire of the enemy's musketry and artillery, furious as it was before, now became still hotter. The stone wall was a sheet of flame, that enveloped the head and flanks of the column. Officers and men were falling rapidly, and the head of the column was at length brought to a stand when close up to the wall. Up to this time not a shot had been fired by the column, but now some firing began. It lasted but a minute, when, in spite of all our efforts, the column turned and began to retire slowly. I attempted to rally the brigade behind the natural embankment so often mentioned, but the united efforts of General Tyler, myself, our staffs, and the other officers could not arrest the retiring mass. My efforts were the less effective, since I was again dismounted, my second horse having been killed under me. The only one of my staff now mounted was Lieutenant Humphreys, whose horse had been three times wounded. All the rest had their horses either killed or disabled, except one officer, who had been sent off with orders.

Directing General Tyler to reform his brigade under cover of the ravine, I returned to the portion of Allabach's brigade still holding, with the other troops, the line of natural embankment. At this moment some one brought me Colonel Elder's horse, the colonel having been dangerously wounded a short time before.

My force being too small to try another charge, I communicated the result of the contest to General Butterfield, and received directions in return to bring the remainder of my troops to the ravine. This was accordingly done, the One hundred and twenty-third and One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiments, commanded by Colonels Clark and Allen, retiring slowly and in good order, singing and hurrahing. Colonel Allabach brought off the other regiments in equally good order.

Our loss in both brigades was heavy, exceeding 1,000 in killed and wounded,* including in the number officers of high rank. The greater part of the loss occurred during the brief time they were charging and retiring, which scarcely occupied more than ten or fifteen minutes for each brigade.

I beg leave to submit herewith the reports of Brig. Gen. E. B. Tyler, commanding First Brigade, and Col. P. H. Allabach, commanding Second Brigade, and to bring to your notice the officers mentioned by them who distinguished themselves by their gallant bearing. Among them are Colonel Gregory (slightly wounded), Colonel Frick, Colonel Elder (dangerously wounded), and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, commanding regiments; Lieutenant-Colonels Armstrong and Rowe; Majors Thompson and Anthony, and Major Todd (who had his leg shattered and has since died); Colonels Allen and Clark, commanding regiments; Captain Porter, assistant adjutant-general (dangerously wounded), and Captain Tyler, and Lieutenant Noon, adjutant One hundred and thirty-third Regiment (killed on the field).

I also transmit the report of the acting chief of artillery, Captain Randol, to whom my acknowledgments are due for the prompt and skillful manner in which he executed the duties assigned him. The cool courage of Colonel Allen, One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment; of

* See revised statement, p. 137.

Colonel Clark, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, and of Captain Tyler, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment, in bringing up the men to the charge and in conducting them from the field, fell particularly under my own observation, and I desire to bring their conduct to your notice.

I cannot express in too warm terms my indebtedness to the officers of my staff for the services they rendered me. The cool gallantry with which they aided in forming the troops, leading them to the charge, and rallying them when retiring; in conveying my orders over the field, and in seconding all my efforts to accomplish the object of our presence there, entitles them to some mark of approbation from some authority higher than mine. I beg leave, therefore, to mention their names: Capt. Carswell McClellan, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Humphreys and Christiancy, aides-de-camp; Capt. Herbert Thomas, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting inspector-general; Captain Knowles, commissary of subsistence; Capt. A. Cavada, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp, and Captain Rehrer, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, additional aide-de-camp. Captain Thomas, when his horse was killed in the charge, joined his company, and, while leading it, was severely wounded. Captains Knowles and Rehrer and Lieutenant Humphreys were slightly wounded.

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from expressing the opinion that one of the greatest obstacles to my success was the mass of troops lying on our front line. They ought to have been withdrawn before mine advanced. The troops on their right and left would have prevented the enemy from advancing. Finding them lying there, the men of Allabach's brigade, who had never before been in battle, instinctively followed their example. Besides, they disordered my lines and were greatly in the way when I wished to bring the brigade to a charge. When General Tyler's brigade advanced, they, together with some of my own men of Allabach's brigade, not only impeded its progress, but converted it, as I have already stated, into a massive column too large to be managed properly. As soon as the troops were placed in the new positions they were directed to occupy, parties were sent out to bring in the wounded and dead, and the division ambulances and stretcher-bearers were dispatched upon the same errand. The latter, however, had scarcely any stretchers, the repeated requisitions for the same never having been filled. They were obliged to use shutters. The wounded were nearly all brought in before daylight, and some of the dead, but many of the latter were left upon the field. I ordered out burying parties on the following night, but it was extremly difficult to distinguish ours, and utterly impossible for the parties to bring off all who were lying there. The bodies of many of the men were, therefore, left there. Surgeon McKinney, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting medical director of the division during the sickness of Surgeon Knight, prepared hospitals in the town, and made every arrangement possible for the care of the wounded. They received prompt and skillful treatment, and the most careful attention at his hands, as fast as they were brought in. His conduct deserves great praise.

The detailed report of killed, wounded, and missing, with the statement of accounts, is not yet completed, but will be prepared and transmitted as soon as possible. For the present, I present a tabular statement of casualties, with a list of officers killed and wounded. The missing of the tabular statement are undoubtedly killed.

Recapitulation of casualties in the division.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
First Brigade:							
91st Pennsylvania	1	8	3	43	.....	20	75
126th Pennsylvania	1	11	8	59	.....	14	93
129th Pennsylvania	1	16	9	92	.....	22	140
134th Pennsylvania	1	11	10	99	1	26	148
Second Brigade:							
Staff	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
123d Pennsylvania	1	14	5	101	.....	13	134
131st Pennsylvania	2	16	8	132	.....	19	177
133d Pennsylvania	3	17	8	132	.....	24	184
155th Pennsylvania	1	5	1	57	.....	4	68
Total*	11	98	53	715	1	142	1,020

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,

Commanding Fifth Corps.

No. 195.

Report of Capt. Alanson M. Randol, First U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that, on the morning of the 11th instant, we left camp at 7 a. m., in company with the Third Division (General Humphreys') Fifth Army Corps, and halted near the camp of General Stoneman's corps, where we encamped for the night.

We left camp at an early hour the next morning, and proceeded with the division to a point near General Sumner's headquarters, in which vicinity we camped for the night.

We left camp the next day (the 13th) about 2 p. m., and followed the division across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg. Immediately after crossing, I reported to General Humphreys for orders, and by him was directed to place my command in some sheltered place, and await further orders. As soon as this was done, I rode to the front to select a suitable position for my batteries, but found nearly all the available positions occupied by the batteries of General Sumner's grand division. When the division was moved to the support of General Couch's corps, I reported on the field to General Humphreys, and by him was directed to hold my command within supporting distance in case of a repulse of his division.

I immediately gave orders for the march of my batteries to the front, and, while this was in process of execution, I was directed by General Butterfield to report to Captain Weed, chief of artillery of the corps; but as I could not find him, and our troops were falling back in confu-

* But see revised statement, p. 137.

sion, I reported to General Hooker, and, ascertaining from him the direction of the point of attack, I directed the march of the battery to the only unoccupied place that I could find along our front that bore upon that point. Just prior to the arrival of the head of my column, a portion of the ground was occupied by a section of Kirby's battery, which, leaving me room for only one section, I ordered forward the section of Battery C, First New York Artillery, and placed it in battery, holding my own battery as a unit to be used in case of necessity.

After the close of the action, I was ordered by General Humphreys to withdraw my battery to its former position in the town. The battery remained in this position till the evening of the 15th, when it moved to a point selected during the day by the chief of artillery of the corps, where we began intrenching ourselves, till ordered by General Warren to cease work. We remained in position till ordered by the chief of artillery of the corps to recross the river.

Arrived at General Sumner's headquarters about daylight on the morning of the 16th, and camped in that vicinity till the morning of the 17th, when we returned to the old camp of the division.

The position I occupied during the battle was on the outskirts of the city, between the Telegraph and Plank roads, about 20 yards from the former. In my own battery I lost nothing, either in men or *matériel*, except I may regard as lost a number of picks and spades, which I was directed to lend to a regiment of the division, the whereabouts of which I have not yet ascertained.

For particulars of the part taken in the battle by the section of Battery C, First New York Artillery, I would respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Lieutenant Phillips.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. RANDOL,
Captain First Artillery, Commanding Division of Artillery.

Captain McCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division.

No. 196.

Report of Second Lieut. William H. Phillips, Battery C, First New York Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with artillery orders, of September 12, 1862, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the following statement with reference to section of Barnes' battery, attached to Third Division, Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Lieut. William H. Phillips, is respectfully submitted:

Upon December 11, the section left its encampment near Potomac Creek, Va., and proceeded in the direction of Fredericksburg about 1½ miles, where we remained in line until 6 p. m., when, by orders from Captain Randol, acting division chief of artillery, the section was encamped for the night.

At daybreak of the 12th instant, we were in line ready for anticipated movements. During the forenoon we moved forward to the Phillips house, arriving there at 11.30 a. m.; held ourselves in readi-

ness to immediately move, if necessary, until 5 p. m., when we again encamped for the night.

At 7 a. m. of the 13th instant, we moved from our camp to the rear of the Phillips house; remained there until 2.30 p. m., when, in conjunction with our division, we crossed into Fredericksburg at the center bridge. After much delay, the section was ordered to the front, and put into position upon the extreme outskirts of the town at 4.45 p. m., but 500 yards from the enemy's rifle-pits, and from 800 to 1,300 yards from the works from which their cannon belched forth constantly shot, shell, and canister. Opened fire with fuse shell; continued it until the final charge was made, when we received orders to cease firing. Total of ammunition expended, 47 rounds.

Upon examination, we ascertained that the axle-tree of the right gun was so shattered as to render it worthless. I immediately sent the gun to the rear, under charge of a non-commissioned officer.

Upon the 15th instant, I ascertained that axle-trees could be obtained at Falmouth Depot. Sergeant Hazelton was immediately dispatched to the depot to procure an axle-tree, cause the gun to be remounted, and bring it to the front; which he did, getting it in position at 9 p. m. of the 15th instant.

At 3 a. m. of the 16th, we received orders to quietly evacuate and come to the rear, which we did, arriving upon this side at 7 a. m., and returned to our camp near the Phillips house, arriving there at 7.30 a. m.; occupied the camp until the morning of the 17th, when we returned to this camp.

Our casualties were slight—one horse killed and another wounded.

Guns, 3-inch rifled. Carriages were built by Eaton, Gilbert & Co., of Troy, N. Y.

WILLIAM H. PHILLIPS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Section.

Capt. A. M. RANDOL,
Commanding Division Artillery.

No. 197.

Report of Brig. Gen. Erastus B. Tyler, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TYLER'S BRIGADE,
Camp in the Field, December 16, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the Third Division, that I marched from our bivouac, on the morning of the 13th instant, with the Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, 23 officers and 401 men; the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, 24 officers and 518 men; the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, 26 officers and 606 men, and the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, 26 officers and 575 men, making a total of 99 officers and 2,100 enlisted men.

From the time we left camp until we were ordered into action no opportunity was afforded the regimental commanders to have further calls, but such efforts were made to prevent straggling in crossing the river, and in passing through the city of Fredericksburg, as to induce me to believe that, with the exception of the regimental detail of 12

men, left in charge of knapsacks, my brigade took its full duty-strength into action.

A list of casualties of the different regiments, prepared with great care by the colonels, I herewith send you, making my total loss 4 officers and 46 men killed; 29 officers and 294 men wounded, and 83 men missing.* Of the latter I have good reason to believe a large majority were either killed or severely wounded.

The position first assigned us on the right of the Plank road subjected us to an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries on the crest of the hill beyond. Of our loss there I am unable to give an accurate account, from the fact that we did not again occupy that position after crossing to the left of the road. The loss there is principally accounted for among the missing.

I was delayed somewhat in the formation of my double line of battle, on the left of the road, by the constant passing of limbers to the rear and front, and the deep mud along the whole line. As soon, however, as the formation was complete, I ordered the charge sounded, having previously cautioned the command not to fire a gun until ordered to do so by me. The brigade moved forward in as good order as the muddy condition of the ground on the left of my line would admit, until we came upon a body of officers and men lying flat upon the ground in front of the brick house, and along the slight elevation on its right and left. Upon our approach, the officers commanded halt, flourishing their swords as they lay, while a number of their men endeavored to intimidate our troops by crying out that we would be slaughtered, &c. An effort was made to get them out of the way, but failed, and we marched over them. When we were within a very short distance of the enemy's line, a fire was opened on our rear, wounding a few of my most valuable officers, and, I regret to say, killing some of our men. Instantaneously the cry ran along our lines that we were being fired into from the rear. The column halted, receiving at the same time a terrible fire from the enemy. Orders for the moment were forgotten, and a fire from our whole line was immediately returned. Another cry passed along the line that we were being fired upon from the rear, when our brave men, after giving the enemy several volleys, fell back.

It will be impossible for me in this report to mention the many acts of heroism on that bloody field, but it is due the officers and men to state that they performed their duties well, and they need no higher encomiums than to know that their conduct on the field was highly complimented by their division and grand division commanders.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, led the right front; Colonel Frick, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry, the left; Colonel Elder, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, the right rear, and Colonel Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry, the left, discharging their respective duties creditably and satisfactorily, their voices being frequently heard above the din of battle, urging on their men against the terrible shower of shot and shell, and, last but not least, the awful musketry, as we approached the stone wall. Of the conduct of these officers I cannot speak too highly.

Major Thompson, of the One hundred and thirty-fourth; Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong and Major Anthony, of the One hundred and twenty-ninth, are entitled to great credit for their efforts and officer-like conduct during the engagement. Colonel Elder received a serious wound

* See revised statement p. 137

(fracture of the thigh), and was carried off the field, Lieutenant-Colonel Rowe assuming command. Colonel Gregory received a slight wound in the hand, and his horse fell under him, pierced with five balls. Major Todd, of the Ninety-first, lost his right leg from a shell just before the charge was sounded, and I fear it will cost his life. He was a brave and valuable officer. Adjutant Reed, of the One hundred and thirty-fourth, received a serious wound in the thigh while at the head of his regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong had his horse shot under him. Adjutants Green and Tayman exhibited great coolness in the discharge of their duties. Captains Lieb, Taylor, Breckenridge, Lawrence, Hague, Lyons, Walker, McCready, and Doebler were severely wounded. Lieutenant Colonel O'Brien had a very narrow and miraculous escape, a ball passing through his saddle from front to rear directly under him. It may not be improper for me to say that Captain Thomas, acting inspector-general, upon your staff, after having his horse shot, and thus prevented from serving you, joined his company in the One hundred and twenty-ninth, and was wounded while leading them in the charge.

I desire to call the particular attention of the commanding general to the accompanying reports from the regimental commanders relative to the creditable conduct of officers of the line.

I take pleasure in being able to report that the medical department of the command was well and ably conducted; and although a number of our medical officers were absent, under the personal attention of the acting medical director, Dr. McKinney, assisted by the acting brigade surgeon, Nugent, our wounded were well and promptly attended to. Col. M. S. Quay, late of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, was upon my staff as a volunteer aide-de-camp, and to him I am greatly indebted. Notwithstanding his enfeebled health, he was in the saddle early and late, ever prompt and efficient, and especially so during the engagement on the field.

To my staff who were with me, Capt. H. C. Ranney, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. James B. Diehl, aide-de-camp, am I particularly indebted for their promptness and untiring efforts during the entire six days and nights that we were under arms.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. B. TYLER,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. CARSWELL MCCLELLAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 198.

Col. Edgar M. Gregory, Ninety-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the engagement with the rebels at Fredericksburg Heights, Va., on the afternoon of the 13th instant:

At about 12 a. m. we crossed the pontoon bridge, and proceeded to some of the stores in the central part of the city, where, by order, we deposited therein the knapsacks and surplus baggage of the officers and men, after which the regiment took up the line of march for the rear

of the city, upon reaching which we halted for further orders. About 3.30 o'clock the regiment, along with the brigade, moved off to the battle-field, via one of the main roads leading from the city toward the rear, and, crossing the canal or creek, took our position on the left of the road. We halted but a short time here, when we were ordered to move to the right of the road, beneath a hill (beyond which the enemy's batteries were posted), our right resting in the meadow, near a tan-yard. While in this position the enemy moved a gun from one of the earthworks on our right, and placed it in position to enfilade our lines. They immediately commenced shelling our position, and I have to report the following as the casualties in this regiment, in consequence of the fire of the rebels at this place, viz: One lieutenant severely wounded, since died, 6 men killed, and 1 man wounded.

We were immediately removed to our former position, on the left of the road, where we remained until directed to prepare for assaulting the rebel works.

We were ordered into position on the left of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Elder, and in the rear of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Frick. The regiment started on the charge in this position about sunset, and marched up the hill and over the plains above. We steadily advanced, notwithstanding the fact that our path was almost completely blocked up by regiments of men lying in line of battle on the hill, and were while in this position constantly exposed to a terrific fire from the rebels, who were posted behind stone walls and formidable earthworks, while their batteries on the hill shelled us unceasingly. The advance continued beyond the brick house, about 30 or 40 yards, when we retired.

After retiring under cover of the hill, we returned to the city and remained under arms until about 5 a. m. 14th instant, when, under orders, we again proceeded to the battle-field, and remained at our old position until daylight.

We returned again and remained until Monday night, the 15th instant. About 8 o'clock we were ordered to proceed to the rear of the city, between Amelia and Fauquier streets. Three lines of pickets were posted as follows: Company A, Lieut. F. H. Gregory commanding, occupying the front line, the left resting on the west wall of the grave-yard, and extending west to the road. The second line, composed of Company E, Capt. John D. Lentz, and Company F, Capt. John H. Weeks, were posted about 60 yards immediately in the rear and parallel to Company A. While posting this second line of pickets, they were fired into by some one from the flank, which, upon inquiry, was found to be from the pickets of our own troops, under command of Colonel Roberts, wherein one of my men was slightly wounded. Our reserve was placed about 100 yards in rear of the second line, composed of seven companies.

Nothing further occurred during our stay at this post. We were relieved by the Fifth New York, and ordered to proceed as soon as possible to another part of the city, under the direction of Lieutenant Diehl, aide to Brigadier-General Tyler, and moved on until we reached a post below the city near the railroad, arriving at about 1 a. m. on the morning of the 16th instant. Remaining on duty at this post until daylight, we were ordered to retire.

For particulars of that affair, and a full report of the killed, wounded, and missing, I refer you to my report of the 17th instant.*

* Not found; but see revised statement, p. 137.

In conclusion, I have the pleasure to say that my officers and men discharged their duties faithfully until the close of the battle.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. M. GREGORY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Capt. H. C. RANNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 199.

Report of Lieut. Col. David W. Rowe, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

The regiment crossed the Rappahannock, with the rest of the brigade, on the afternoon of Saturday, the 13th instant, under the command of Colonel Elder, numbering, in effective men, 606, and in officers 26. Upon entering Fredericksburg, Captain Martin, Company I, was detached for hospital guard, and did not go into action with the regiment. Adjutant Stewart, who, although laboring under a severe attack of fever, had persisted in going forward, was here ordered by the colonel to remain behind, and yielded reluctantly to necessity.

With the remaining nine companies, about 530 men and 24 commissioned officers, the colonel moved with the brigade to the front. While the brigade lay massed on the right of the road, in the first position it took upon the field, the enemy planted a battery on the hills in a position to enfilade us, the second shot from which killed 3 men of Company A and wounded several others. As the regiment moved across the road to take up its second position, on the left of the road, behind the battery, Lieutenant Fortescue, of Company G, was killed by a ball in the side of the head, from a sharpshooter's rifle.

The One hundred and twenty-sixth formed behind the One hundred and thirty-fourth, and in the charge followed that regiment. When the charge was ordered, the officers sprang to the front, and the men followed, cheering. Colonel Elder led, on horseback, in front and a little to the left of the colors. The line advanced, in as good order as the mud would permit, at double-quick, until they unexpectedly came upon a line of men lying on the ground, who, by gestures and words, endeavored to warn them back. This, and the difficulty of passing over these men, created some confusion in the ranks, which was increased by the necessity of pulling down, or scrambling over, two fences to the right of the brick house, which stood in front of the rebel battery, and this confusion was made disorder by a fire which now began from the rear. The regiment stopped, although quite near the stone wall which protected the enemy's infantry, and began to fire. The men could endure, however, but a moment the terrible fire in front and the fire from the rear, and fell back in disorder to the place from which they started on the charge, where they were rallied, and the regiment reformed around the colors, which had been safely brought back. Colonel Elder, who had dismounted on account of the fences, fell, wounded in the thigh, just as the regiment reached its farthest place in advance. Corpl. Thomas

Daily, of Company K, one of the color-bearers, with others, immediately bore him back, so as to be protected by the house, and he was afterward carried from the field. He was leading his horse in front of his own regiment, and close to the first line, when he fell. I immediately assumed command. At the same time the colonel fell, Captain Doebler, of Company A; Capt. John H. Walker, of Company H; Captain Reed, of Company D, with Lieutenant Pott, of Company B, and Lieutenants Mackey and Fletcher, of Company H, were wounded. Of these officers, it is sufficient to say that they fell, wounded, while leading their respective companies gallantly forward. Capt. John H. Walker deserves especial mention, for, though wounded by a ball in his right shoulder, he rallied his company, and declared that one arm was enough to lead his men to another charge, and only left the field on my peremptory command to do so. Captain Wharton, of Company F, feeble from sickness, was run over and badly tramped while trying to rally his men. All the officers who went into the charge behaved well.

Capt. Andrew R. Davison, with his lieutenants, Rowe and Reid, of Company K, assisted by Sergeant-Major Ziegler, led his company down the broad lane, to the left of the house, with coolness and gallantry. Capt. W. W. Walker, of Company E, had his overcoat riddled with balls. His lieutenants, Walker and Breneman, behaved as became soldiers. These two companies were the first to form around the colors. Capt. W. H. Davison, Company B; Captain Brownson, Company C; Lieutenant Welsh, Company A; Lieutenant Hullinger, Company D; Lieutenants McWilliams and Bonsall, of Company F, and Captain Miles and Lieutenant McCurdy, of Company G, deserve the highest praise for the manner in which they conducted themselves in the charge and afterward, for the picket duty which the regiment was called to perform on the night of the 15th and morning of the 16th tested the courage of officers and men as much as the charge.

It is proper that I should mention the praiseworthy conduct of Corporal Jones, of Company H, who, when the color-bearer of the One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment was killed, took up their colors and brought them off. Sergeant Anderson, of Company B, has also been reported to me as deserving mention for his gallantry.

I herewith transmit a correct list of the killed, wounded, and missing of the regiment, which foots up as follows: Killed, 12; wounded, 59; missing, 14.*

There is but little doubt that the missing were left dead on the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. WATSON ROWE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. 126th Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. H. C. RANNEY,

Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 200.

Report of Col. Jacob G. Frick, One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with instructions from headquarters First Brigade, I have the honor to make the following report of the casual-

* See revised statement, p. 137.

ties among the officers of my regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg December 13, 1862, as required by army regulations:

Killed.—Jacob Parvin, second lieutenant, Company B.

Wounded.—George J. Lawrence, captain, Company A, severely; William Wren, captain, Company B, slightly; Jonathan K. Taylor, captain, Company C, severely; Herbert Thomas, captain, Company D, slightly; E. Godfrey Rehrer, captain, Company E, slightly; Levi C. Leib, captain, Company G, severely; A. A. Luckenbach, first lieutenant, Company C, slightly; Joseph Oliver, second lieutenant, Company D, slightly. Total number of officers killed and wounded, 9.

Enlisted men killed, wounded, and missing, as per accompanying report: Killed, 16; wounded, 93; missing, 22; total, 131.*

I have but little to add to the above record. It speaks volumes for the men of my regiment, and I cannot speak too highly of their conduct in the terrible conflict of Saturday, December 13. I believe every officer and every soldier was in his proper place and did his whole duty. Their blood has been shed freely for the preservation of the Government and the maintenance of free institutions, and they will be remembered by a grateful people.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Armstrong, who had his horse shot under him, I am much indebted for valuable assistance on the field. He was cool and courageous everywhere, where duty called him, encouraging the men and urging them forward. To Major Anthony I am also indebted for valuable services in this action. He again displayed that courage and ability that characterized his conduct in other fields since the commencement of this war. Adjutant Green discharged his whole duty, regardless of personal peril, and exhibited a cool courage that cannot be too highly commended.

The gallantry displayed on that fatal field by our brave volunteers, under circumstances which did not admit of hope of success, is but another proof of their unconquerable determination to suppress the rebellion and maintain the integrity of the Union at every sacrifice.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB G. FRICK,
Colonel One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Vols.

Capt. H. C. RANNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 201.

Report of Lieut. Col. Edward O'Brien, One hundred and thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you the part my command took in the battle near Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862.

As most of the movements of my regiment fell under the eye of General Tyler, I need not specify them in detail. The grand event was the charge made on the enemy's intrenchments late in the evening. In this charge my regiment was in part assigned the post of honor, and led the column on the right. Of the conduct of both officers and men I cannot speak too highly, and where all did nobly it would not be proper to speak of individual cases of bravery.

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* See revised statement, p. 137.

In advancing to the charge our men were exposed to a most murderous fire of both artillery and musketry, which thinned our ranks. After many of the officers had fallen, the fire of the enemy, now at very close range, compelled us to fall back, but without panic. Although the attack was unsuccessful, my regiment reached a point nearer the enemy's works than any other, as our dead, lying close by, fully show. Captains Lyon, Breckenridge, Hague, and McCready were severely wounded, while gallantly leading their companies amid the hottest fire, and H. Barnes, first lieutenant of Company I, fell, dead, nobly discharging his duty. My brave adjutant, A. G. Reed, was also severely wounded. Major Thompson, while in advance of the regiment, had his horse shot from under him, and was himself wounded in the hand.

I herewith transmit you a list of the casualties of the command.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. O'BRIEN,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and thirty-fourth Pa. Vols.

Capt. H. C. RANNEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 202.

Report of Col. Peter H. Allabach, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Near Potomac Creek, Va., December 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Agreeably to your instructions, received in the forenoon of the 13th instant, near the Phillips house, I put my brigade in motion and kept close to the First Brigade, commanded by General Tyler. Crossing the pontoon bridge, and passing up the street leading through the city to the battle-ground, I moved my column to the left of the Telegraph road, formed two lines of battle, and, by your directions, moved them off at a charge. The line moved with great steadiness some 200 yards, when they came to a line of infantry lying down just in rear of a small elevation, which partially covered them from the incessant musket firing. My troops, not having before been under fire, seemed to think that they were not to go beyond. I rode off to the right and there found an officer; asked him to withdraw his men, which I could not get him to do. At that time your aide, Lieutenant Humphreys, came up and gave me orders to cease firing. While endeavoring to comply with this order, my adjutant-general fell, shot through the right lung.

Being yourself present during the whole action, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further in regard to the coolness and bravery of Captain Porter, acting assistant adjutant-general. My adjutant being wounded, one of my orderlies having received a dangerous wound, and my aide, Lieutenant Whittlesey, being unhorsed by the explosion of a shell, I should have found some difficulty in forming line for a second charge, had it not been for your presence in person, cheering the men on, and with the officers taking the front of the line, you having ordered them all in front of their regiments. At this time I received valuable aid from Lieutenant Humphreys, whose coolness cannot be surpassed.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 137.

The charge was made, and the line pressed forward to within 12 paces of the stone wall, under a galling fire of musketry and of grape and canister from a battery on the right. The column held for a moment and fell back to the line of the second formation, when General Tyler's brigade came up to my relief and charged. A short time previous to this I had my horse shot under me, and made a short search for another. Not finding one, I returned and brought off my right wing as you at the same time brought off my left, the men in the mean time cheering.

Too much praise cannot be given to Col. E. J. Allen for the fine style in which he conducted himself and maneuvered his regiment. Colonel Clark behaved with great coolness and bravery. I would mention particularly Captain Tyler, of the One hundred and twenty-third, and Adjutant Noon, of the One hundred and thirty-third, who was killed while urging the men on to the charge.

After falling back to the original line of formation, I took up a new line, by your direction, on the right of the road.

At 12 o'clock at night I received orders from you to take my troops into the city and replenish the ammunition. After drawing 22,000 rounds, I was ordered to take up a position on the same ground on which I had first formed line. My men lay there all day on Sunday, the 14th instant, and at 8 o'clock at night were withdrawn by your orders into town.

The colonels commanding not having sent in their reports, I am unable to give the names of those that have distinguished themselves, but will forward the reports as soon as received.

Allow me to say that if the line of troops that were in front had been withdrawn, my column would have gained the stone wall and held it. I attribute to their presence there, lying down, my failure to accomplish your orders.

In conclusion, I would say that I take great pleasure in making particular mention of Brigade Surgeon Martin, Surgeon Huber, Assistant Surgeon Kirk, and Surgeon Hoffman, who all behaved as only those can who, regardless of personal danger or inconvenience, determine to devote themselves solely to the alleviation of the sufferings of our wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. ALLABACH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Division.

No. 203.

Report of Col. John B. Clark, One hundred and twenty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully report that my regiment, as a whole, did its duty in the battle of the 13th instant. It occupied ground as far in advance as any in that portion of the line.

Four of the right wing companies made two gallant charges over the eminence that constituted the battle line, but were forced to retire again under its shelter. The left wing could not be so well rallied, for the reason that it partly overlapped the One hundred and fifty-fifth Regi-

ment (which was doing its duty), and because parts of two other regiments were blocked in, so that the men could not possibly get through. Nevertheless, the men of the left wing fought with much credit, and the colors were manfully borne to the crest of the eminence before mentioned. Every company in the regiment remained at the battle line till we were ordered by General Humphreys to fall back, which we did in complete order.

As far as the mention of commissioned officers is concerned, I can and will only mention those whose personal courage fell under my observation. Others may have been equally brave, but I cannot attest what I did not see. Horatio K. Tyler, captain, Company D; David E. Adams, captain, Company C; R. D. Humes, captain, Company I; C. D. Wiley, captain, Company A; D. Boisol, captain, Company G; J. S. Bell, captain, Company E; Michael Bair, first lieutenant, Company F; Frank S. Wertz, first lieutenant, Company D; George Dilworth, first lieutenant, Company C; Henry Nesmith, second lieutenant, Company B; R. C. Dale, first lieutenant, Company G; Samuel Long, first lieutenant, Company H, and William P. McNary, first lieutenant and adjutant—these men I know behaved bravely; and, further, I am not aware of any commissioned officer having left the field (except the wounded) till the engagement was ended. As for non-commissioned officers, the captains report that they generally performed their duties well; but I cannot refrain from mentioning the names of Orderly Sergt. William Graham, of Company A; Sergeants Macormac, McGrau, and Graham, of Company D; Orderly Sergeant Karns, of Company I; Sergts. James Ramsey and Bascomb B. Smith, of Company E, and Sergeants Bartley, Armstrong, McKelvey, and Cameron, of Company G.

I would also mention Samuel Caldwell, the color-bearer. Though neither sergeant nor corporal, he bore up the old flag till the close of the battle. There are twelve ball holes in the flag and one through the center of the staff.

These, and many others, both sergeants, corporals, and privates too numerous to mention, behaved like brave men. I am glad to say that very few of my men exhibited cowardice. Two of these, who were corporals, I understand, have been reduced. The others are sorely tormented by their brave companions. One, at least, has not returned, and stands marked "deserter."

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN B. CLARK,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 204.

Report of Lieut. Col. William B. Shaut, One hundred and thirty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part the regiment under my command took in the engagement of December 13.

I was ordered to take position on the extreme right of the battle line. About 4.30 p. m. the order to charge bayonets was at once given. The troops advanced in good order at the double-quick, under a most de-

structive fire, to within a short distance of the stone wall, when the fire became so terrific that I deemed it prudent to order the regiment down upon the ground, when the men fired incessantly until dark. Soon after, my left was broken and forced back to the battle line by a portion of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, which was falling back in some confusion. The right, composing six companies, I succeeded in firmly holding in position, although subjected to a most galling fire, until 7 o'clock, when I was ordered to retire.

Before leaving the field I collected all my wounded, also a few from other regiments, which I brought off.

The conduct of both officers and men was enthusiastic throughout.

The troops of my command, with but few exceptions, exhibited the coolness and daring of true soldiers, and, so far as I could observe, accomplished all that could be expected of them, under the circumstances.

I have to regret the loss of 2 brave officers, Captain Ryan, Company F, and Lieutenant Bruner, Company E, besides 7 others seriously wounded, with over 150 men killed and wounded.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM B. SHAUT,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. One hundred and thirty-first Regiment.

Colonel ALLABACH,

Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 205.

Report of Col. Franklin B. Speakman, One hundred and thirty-third Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report, in brief, the part the One hundred and thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers took in the late engagement near Fredericksburg.

Between 2 and 3 p. m. on Saturday, the 13th instant, the regiment, in common with the other regiments of this brigade, was ordered to cross the river. This was successfully done, although the shells from the enemy's batteries were falling thick and fast around, and exploding over us. The river being safely crossed, I advanced my regiment, as commanded by you, through Fredericksburg, crossing the canal or race just outside of the city, and filing to the left, where, under cover of a small hill, line of battle was formed. The regiment was placed on the right, and in the advance, the fourth battalion (Colonel Allen's) being on our left. After the line of battle was formed, knapsacks were unslung, bayonets fixed, and we charged up and over the hill, about 250 yards, when we came upon a line of troops lying down. My men, not knowing that they should pass over this line, covered themselves as well as they could in the rear of this line. The troops in front neither advancing or retiring, and as a second charge was ordered from this point, I passed over them, and charged to the right of, and past, the brick house, to within about 50 yards of the stone wall, and to the left of the house, to the crest of the hill. These positions were held for one hour, under a most terrific fire from the enemy's infantry and artillery, until it became dusk, when I was ordered to withdraw, which I did, and reformed line of battle on right of road, and a little in rear of where our

line for the charge had been formed. Here we remained for a time, only sending out squads from companies to scour the field and bring off our killed and wounded.

About 3 a. m. on Sunday morning, the 14th instant, the regiment was marched into the city, and near to the river, where we were furnished with a fresh supply of ammunition, and again marched on the field, where, under cover of a small hill, though still exposed to the enemy's fire, we remained until about 7 o'clock in the evening, when we were ordered into Fredericksburg. Remained in the city until Tuesday morning, when we crossed the Rappahannock over the lower pontoon bridge, and returned to this camp.

The loss in the regiment, as already reported, is 3 commissioned officers killed and 8 wounded; 15 enlisted men killed, 130 wounded, and 27 missing, some of whom are known to be wounded, and will likely be found in some of the hospitals. The balance are, no doubt, killed, making a total loss in the regiment of 183.

Among the many whose loss the regiment now mourns, and who deserve mention here, are Adjt. James C. Noon, a good man, brave and faithful soldier, who fell while bravely urging the men to the fatal charge; Capt. John M. Jones and First Lieut. W. A. Scott, both of Company F, who were nobly leading their command, and "among the foremost fighting, fell." The wounds of Captain Shrock, of Company D; Captain Demaree, of Company I; Captain Sheibley, of Company G; Captain Tressler, of Company H; Acting Lieutenant Ashcom, of Company C, and Lieut. John B. Hay, of Company A, were all received while nobly leading and rallying their respective commands. Capt. Alexander Bobb, of Company C, and Capt. George F. Baer, of Company E, are deserving of especial notice for the cool, brave, and intrepid manner in which they acted during the engagement. Lieutenants Frederick and Eby, of Company G; Deach, of Company I; Stackhouse, of Company A; Flanagan, of Company F, and Hudson, of Company D, all acted with much coolness and bravery during the action. The men throughout were courageous while under fire. Of those who came under my personal observation, deserving mention here, were Privates John Jones, jr., J. Billow, and E. C. Bendere; Corpl. Finlon M. Witherow and Sergt. David C. Orris, of Company G; Sergts. W. A. Zinn and G. S. Debray, of Company I; Sergeants Holbrook and Ross, of Company E; Corporal Lewis, of Company C, and Private Joseph Craig, of Company H. Others, both officers and men, may have borne themselves equally well; I speak only of those who came under my own observation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. B. SPEAKMAN,

Colonel One hundred and thirty-third Regt. Pennsylvania Vols.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,

Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 206.

Report of Col. Edward J. Allen, One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

COLONEL: Marched across pontoon bridge, crossing the Rappahannock about 2.30 p. m.

December 13, marched through the city, crossed a canal, and filed

to the left, under cover of a slope in the fields, the brigade marching left in front. The One hundred and fifty-fifth Regiment was in the advance, on the left. All the command marched over a plateau some 400 yards, toward the enemy's rifle-pits and batteries. Halted within some 50 yards of their first line, where they were covered by a stone wall, and for about an hour and a half replied to their fire. Twice the regiment attempted to charge their lines and carry them by the bayonet, but, owing to the heavy fire in front, and an excess of enthusiasm in the rear, were compelled to fall back to their position.

The regiment, by command of Brigadier-General Humphreys, commanding the division, was withdrawn with the entire brigade about dark, and formed again on their first line under the slope. The regiment receiving no orders to fall back into the city, remained until nearly daybreak, when, by order of Colonel Allabach, commanding brigade, it marched down into the city to renew their ammunition, and, receiving enough to make up their quota to 60 rounds, marched back again to the cover of the slope, and remained there until Sunday evening, the 14th, when they marched into the city. Bivouacked in the streets that night and next day, and about an hour from daybreak on the morning of the 16th recrossed the Rappahannock, and took position in the old camp.

Officers and men behaved very well.

Loss: Killed, 9; wounded, 58. Many of the wounds are slight, and it is reasonable to anticipate a small percentage of deaths from those sent to the general hospital.

One commissioned officer, Captain Anshutz, Company C, killed; one commissioned officer, Lieut. E. E. Clapp, Company F, wounded, included in the above aggregate.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
Colonel One hundred and fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. P. H. ALLABACH,
Commanding Second Brigade.

No. 207.

Report of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Army, commanding Left Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 2, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the left grand division from the 11th to the 15th ultimo:

On the 10th ultimo, I was directed to march to the bank of the Rappahannock at the point determined for crossing by means of two pontoon bridges, below Fredericksburg, at a distance of about 1¼ miles.

At 5 a. m. on the 11th instant, both corps started by separate roads, and arrived at the designated point about 7.30 a. m. The state of things at the bridges at this time was the following: Both bridges were in course of construction; the lower about two-thirds finished; the upper about half finished. At 9 o'clock the lower bridge was entirely completed. About 11 o'clock both were reported as completed, and passable for troops of all arms. The enemy made but feeble efforts to prevent the construction of the bridges. The fact of the completion of the

bridges having been reported to the commanding general, I was directed to keep my position until further orders, taking care to prevent any danger of their destruction by the enemy.

At 4 p. m. I was instructed to cross my whole command, which order was shortly afterward modified, so that my orders were to cross about a brigade to insure the safety of the bridges. Devens' brigade, of Newton's division, Smith's corps, crossed with great enthusiasm, and took position on the south bank about dark. Some of the troops of Brooks' division also crossed, but returned, in obedience to the orders as modified. Devens' brigade drove away the enemy's pickets from the houses near the crossing; threw out a line of pickets to the left and front, and held the position during the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, Smith's corps began to cross. It was followed by Bayard's brigade of cavalry, which immediately proceeded to the front to make a reconnaissance. Reynolds' corps followed Bayard, and by 1 p. m. the whole of the grand division was on the south bank of the river. The crossing was made in excellent order, without the slightest confusion or stoppage. Smith's corps had been previously ordered, in compliance with the directions of the commanding general, to form parallel to the old Richmond road, with two divisions in front and one in reserve. Reynolds' corps was to form at nearly right angles to Smith's, his right resting on Smith's and his left on the river. Two divisions were to be in line of battle and one in reserve. The artillery was to be posted and used according to the discretion of the corps commanders, as the nature of the ground and position of the enemy might determine. The dispositions indicated were made in the face of some slight opposition by the enemy's skirmishers, and a spiteful, though nearly harmless, fire from his artillery, and by 4 o'clock the troops were in the positions assigned to them.

The ground upon which the troops were disposed is, in general, a plain. It is cultivated and much cut up by hedges and ditches. The old Richmond road traverses the plain from right to left, about 1 mile from the river and nearly parallel to it. This road is bordered on both sides by an earthen parapet and ditch, and is an exceedingly strong feature in the defense of the ground, had the enemy chosen to hold it. On the right of my position is Deep Run, and on the left, about 1 mile in front of Reynolds, is Massaponax Creek. Both streams are tributaries of the Rappahannock. The plain is bordered by a range of high hills in front, which stretches from Fredericksburg to the Massaponax, nearly parallel to the river. In front of and nearly parallel to the old Richmond road, and about 500 or 600 yards from it, at the foot of the range of hills, is the railroad. The ravine through which Deep Creek runs passes through the hills near the center of my front. Two brigades of Brooks' division, Smith's corps, were in front of Deep Creek, forming the extreme right. The remainder of Smith's troops was in rear and to the left of Deep Creek, Reynolds' corps being about 1 mile from the Massaponax. The enemy had artillery on the hills and in the valley of Deep Creek, in the wood near Reynolds' right, and on the Massaponax, so that the whole field was surrounded by it, except the right flank. His infantry appeared in all directions around the position. In front of Reynolds' right the forest extends to the old Richmond road, coming nearer the river there than at any other point in the vicinity of my position. The railroad traverses the forest.

About 7.45 o'clock on the morning of the 13th (Saturday), Brigadier-General Hardie arrived from general headquarters, and informed me verbally of the designs of the commanding general in reference to the

attack, and that written orders would soon arrive by an aide-de-camp. These orders arrived soon after 8 o'clock. In the mean time I had informed General Reynolds that his corps was to make the attack indicated by General Hardie, and he ordered Meade's division to the point of attack, to be supported by Gibbon's division. As Smith's corps was in position when the order for attack was received, and as a change in the line would have been attended with great risk at that time, and would have caused much delay, I considered it impracticable to add his force to that about to make the attack. I thought also that General Reynolds' force of three divisions would be sufficient to carry out the spirit of the order, the words of it being, "You will send out at once a division at least, * * * taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open."

At 8.30 o'clock General Meade's division moved forward about 500 yards, and, turning to the right, pushed toward the wood near the Bowling Green road. It was met by a severe fire of artillery. The fire was answered by the artillery of Reynolds' corps, which, in the course of two hours or more, silenced the enemy's batteries. The wood in which the enemy's infantry was posted was then shelled for more than half an hour, and Meade's division immediately afterward moved on to the attack. In the mean time the two divisions of General Stoneman's corps which had been detailed as supports, and were then at the bridges, I ordered over to the support of General Reynolds. The advance of General Meade was made under a general fire of the enemy's batteries, which was answered by all of Reynolds' and Smith's batteries, so that the artillery action became general along the whole line. Meade passed into the wood, carried it, crossed the railroad, and gained the crest of the hill, capturing two flags and about 200 prisoners. At the crest of the hill the combat was kept up for some time. At the same time Gibbon's division advanced, crossed the railroad, entered the wood, and took some prisoners, driving back the first line of the enemy; but the wood was so dense that the connection between Meade's and his line could not be kept up. In consequence of this fact, Meade's line, which was vigorously attacked by a large column of fresh troops, could not hold its ground, and was repulsed, leaving the wood at a walk, but not in order. Generals Reynolds and Meade rallied them beyond the Bowling Green road. Gibbon's division was also repulsed shortly afterward. Just as Meade was repulsed, two regiments of Berry's brigade, Birney's division, Stoneman's corps, which had just arrived, were thrown into the wood on Gibbon's left. They also were soon driven out. While Meade's division was getting rallied, the remainder of Birney's division came up and drove the enemy from the front of the wood, where he had appeared in strong force. This division, with the aid of the artillery, soon drove the enemy back to shelter, and he did not again appear. It also materially aided in saving Hall's battery, then seriously threatened. Gibbon's division then fell back in good order to its position of the morning, and was relieved by General Sickles' division, of Stoneman's corps, which took the position Gibbon had previously held.

As the enemy made a serious demonstration on Reynolds' left, as soon as his disposition of Meade's division was discovered he ordered General Doubleday's division to that part of the field. This division soon drove off the enemy's artillery, forcing him to leave the river bank on this side of the Massaponax. Our troops advanced on the left, and occupied the position held by the enemy in the morning. The operations on the left were materially aided by Captain De Russy, who brought

his batteries opposite the mouth of Massaponax Creek, and drove the enemy from several artillery positions; but we were annoyed continually by firing from the other side of the Massaponax from long range guns. Little harm, however, was done by them.

When Birney's and Sickles' divisions were placed in position it had become too late to organize another attack before dark, and all of the troops under my command had either been engaged or were in line, except Newton's division, Smith's corps, which was held in reserve for both corps after the whole of Reynolds' corps became engaged.

Burns' division, of Willcox's corps, was guarding the bridges, and on many accounts it would have been imprudent to have taken it away.

While the engagement was progressing on the left, Smith's line of skirmishers was nearly constantly engaged, and his artillery did good service. An attempt was made to advance the skirmish line in front of General Brooks' division, which at first was successful. As the support of the skirmishers were falling back, they were attacked in heavy force and met with severe loss. The position of the enemy in this part of the field being exceedingly strong, the attempt to advance here was abandoned.

On Sunday, the 14th, there was no change in the positions of the troops. A desultory cannonading and a brisk skirmish fight along the whole line were carried on during the day, with, I presume, about equal loss on both sides.

On Monday, the 15th, no change took place until about 6 p. m. I was at that time at general headquarters, and was directed to recross my command during the night. The orders were at once telegraphed to General Smith, who was directed to make the preliminary arrangements, commencing the movement on the left. Upon my return to my headquarters, about 7 p. m., I found that the movement was just commencing. It was successfully completed during the night, so that at 4 a. m. of the 16th all of the troops and *matériel* were on this side of the river and the men in camp.

Our losses in killed and wounded on Saturday were heavy. The numerical list has already been transmitted to headquarters.* The list of names has not yet been made out, but will soon be finished and transmitted.

Brigadier-General Bayard, commanding cavalry division, was killed by a piece of shell while at my headquarters, where he remained, at my request, to receive such orders as might be necessary for the cavalry. The loss of this gallant young general is a severe blow to his arm of the service, and in him the country has lost one of its most dashing and gallant cavalry officers. Brigadier-General Jackson, of Meade's division, was killed while leading his troops into action. He had already shown distinguished gallantry on the day of his death, and his brigade, under his command, had defended the construction of the bridges on the previous day. Our loss in field officers is heavy, and I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report for their names.

Nothing could be finer than the behavior of the troops from the 11th to the 15th ultimo; under fire, with little exception, during the whole time, and exposed on a plain nearly surrounded with the enemy's artillery, they were steady and brave, and I never saw less straggling.

I desire to express my thanks to Major-Generals Reynolds and Smith and Brigadier-General Stoneman for the valuable assistance they rendered me in managing their commands.

* See revised statement, pp. 137-142.

The quartermaster's and commissary departments were well regulated by Lieut.-Colonel Folles and Captain Sturdevant. The men were rationed as regularly as though we had been in a permanent camp. The ambulance corps was well managed by Capt. J. Howell Robinson. The remainder of my staff rendered efficient services, and I respectfully recommend them to the attention of the commanding general. They are: Lieut. Col. E. R. Platt, assistant inspector-general; Maj. M. T. McMahon, aide-de-camp; Capt. John P. Baker, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. C. Jackson, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. D. Lyon, aide-de-camp. Capt. James Starr and Lieuts. Albert P. Morrow and E. N. Carpenter, of the Lancer regiment, who were detailed as extra aides-de-camp, rendered very efficient service.

Surgs. Charles O'Leary and J. T. Heard, medical directors of the Sixth and First Corps, in the absence of a medical director of the left grand division, were exceedingly efficient and energetic in the performance of their appropriate duties.

The services of Messrs. P. C. F. West and Charles M. Bache, U. S. Coast Survey, during the action were important and cheerfully rendered. I thank those gentlemen, and commend them to the favorable notice of the Government.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left Grand Division.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff.*

No. 208.

Report of Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 21, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the First Corps during December 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15:

In obedience to the orders previously issued, the different divisions (Gibbon's, Meade's, and Doubleday's) of the First Corps took up their line of march, in the order named, at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, for the positions which had been designated for them in the vicinity of the place selected for the crossing of the Rappahannock, there to await the construction of the bridges over the river, which it was expected would be completed by daylight, the Third Brigade, of Meade's division, under General Jackson, with the light 12 pounder batteries of Ransom and Simpson, having been posted, under the direction of the engineer officer, at 2 o'clock that morning, on the immediate bank of the river, to cover the working party engaged in throwing across the bridges. The 3 inch rifled batteries of Reynolds, Hall, Thompson, Amsden, and Ricketts (in all twenty-two guns) had reported the day previous to Capt. G. A. De Russy, Fourth Artillery, and were posted, under his direction, during the night of the 10th, on the heights north of the river road, and overlooking the plain beyond the river, on which the columns would have to deploy after crossing.

The two bridges were completed about 1 p. m., without any very serious opposition from the enemy. Two attempts which he made to delay their progress having been immediately repulsed by the batteries of Ransom and Simpson, together with the fire of the sharpshooters along

the river bank, the enemy disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the river in force, and contented himself with watching our motions by a few vedettes or lookouts in sheltered positions. The bridges having been completed, arrangements were made to secure the bridge heads for the night, and the troops remained in their positions until morning.

On the morning of the 12th, the crossing was made under cover of the fog, Smith's corps preceding the First, which crossed in the following order: Gibbon's division forming on the left of Smith's in two lines of brigades, deployed; Meade's division in two lines of brigades, deployed, with his left resting on the river about Smithfield, his right joining nearly at right angles with the left of Gibbon; Doubleday's division was maintained in reserve, formed in column on the bank of the river, in rear of Meade's left, the artillery of the divisions having joined them in the mean time, and crossed with them; that of Meade's and Gibbon's divisions was disposed to command the approach by the Bowling Green road. While these dispositions were being made, the skirmishers of the enemy had been met and driven from the ravines and houses in the vicinity of Smithfield, and that place strongly occupied by Meade.

Our dispositions having been completed between 4 and 5 p. m., and our pickets thrown out, the troops bivouacked for the night in their positions. The river bottom, on which we had debouched, was inclosed by a series of heights, running from the rear of Fredericksburg on the right to the valley of the Massaponax Creek on the left, at which point the nearest crest approached the Rappahannock to within probably less than a mile. The ranges of heights formed an arc, of which the railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond may be said to form the chord, the road to Bowling Green running nearly parallel to it for this distance, but nearer the river, some 500 yards. On the left of this bottom the ground ascended gradually from the river bank to a point about half way between the two roads, when it fell off more suddenly to the line of the railroad, just beyond which the rise to the heights began. These were wooded from the rear to the crests in places, and in others the wood extended into the plain beyond the line of the railroad. All that could be seen of the enemy's position was that he occupied the crests of these heights with his artillery and infantry; the edge of the wood and the cuts of the railroad, with a line of skirmishers thrown out in front, and extending from the heights to a ravine and some houses on the river bank, opposite the extreme crest of hills on the left. This bottom was cultivated ground, and intersected by hedges and ditches running along the roads, but affording slight shelter of any description for our troops, while all our movements and dispositions were plainly visible to the enemy from the heights he occupied. All that could be discerned of his movements were those above mentioned.

On the morning of the 13th, I received from the commanding general of the left grand division the orders of the General-in-Chief for the attack on the right of the enemy's position (copy marked A, and appended hereto), and immediately directed General Meade to form his division for the attack, informing him that I would support him on the right with Gibbon's division and cover his left with Doubleday's.

About 8.30 a. m. Meade's division advanced across the Smithfield ravine, formed in column of two brigades, with the artillery between them, the Third Brigade marching by the flank on the left and rear. It moved down the river some 500 or 600 yards, when it turned sharp to the right and crossed the Bowling Green road. The enemy's artillery opened fire from the crest and the angle of the Bowling Green road. I directed General Meade to put his column directly for the

nearest point of wood, and, having gained the crest, to extend his attack along it to the extreme point of the heights, where most of the enemy's artillery was posted. As the column crossed the Bowling Green road the artillery of his division was ordered into position on the rise of the ground between this road and the railroad; Cooper's and Ransom's batteries, to the front, soon joined by Amsden's, to oppose those of the enemy on the crest, while Simpson's had to be thrown to the left, to oppose that on the Bowling Green road, which was taking the column in flank. Hall's battery was at the same time thrown to the front, on the left of Gibbon's division, which was advancing in line on Meade's right. The artillery combat here raged furiously for some time, until that of the enemy was silenced, when all of our batteries were directed to shell the wood, where his infantry was supposed to be posted. This was continued some half hour, when the column of Meade, advancing in fine order and with gallant determination, was directed into the point of wood which extended this side of the railroad, with instructions, when they carried the crest and road which ran along it in their front, to move the First Brigade along the road, the Second Brigade to advance and hold the road, while the Third moved across the open field, to support the First in carrying the extreme point of the ridge. At this time I sent orders to General Gibbon to advance, in connection with General Meade, and carry the wood in his front. The advance was made under the fire of the enemy's batteries on his right and front, to which Gibbon's batteries replied, while those of Smith's joined in on the right.

Meade's division successfully carried the wood in front, crossed the railroad, charged up the slope of the hill, and gained the road and edge of the wood, driving the enemy from his strong positions in the ditches and railroad cut, capturing the flags of two regiments and sending about 200 prisoners to the rear. At the same time Gibbon's division had crossed the railroad and entered the wood, driving back the first line of the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners; but, from the dense character of the wood, the connection between his division and Meade's was broken. The infantry combat was here kept up with great spirit for a short time, when Meade's column was vigorously assailed by the enemy's masked force, and, after a severe contest, forced back. Two regiments of Berry's brigade, Birney's division, arrived about this time, and were immediately thrown into the wood on Gibbon's left, to the support of the line; but they too were soon overpowered, and the whole line retired from the wood, Meade's in some confusion, and, after an ineffectual effort by General Meade and myself to rally them under the enemy's fire, that of the artillery having resumed almost its original intensity, I directed General Meade to reform his division across the Bowling Green road, and ordered the remainder of Berry's brigade, which had come up, to the support of the batteries.

The enemy, showing himself in strong force in the wood, seemed disposed to follow our retiring troops, but the arrival of the other brigades of Birney's division on the ground at this critical moment, to occupy our line of battle, materially aided in saving Hall's battery, which was now seriously threatened by the enemy, and, together with our artillery fire, soon drove him to his sheltered positions and cover, from which his infantry did not again appear.

General Gibbon's division was assailed in turn in the same manner, and compelled to retire from the wood soon after Meade's. General Gibbon having been wounded just before entering the wood, and obliged to leave the field, his division fell back in good order, under the able management of Brigadier-General Taylor, to its original position, from

which, later in the day, it was relieved by General Sickles' division, of Stoneman's corps.

Meanwhile, as Meade's division was crossing the Bowling Green road to the attack, the enemy opened a battery on his left and rear, toward the ravine and houses on the river bank.

Doubleday's division, which had followed Meade's column, was at once directed to form, faced to the left, and advanced toward the Massaponax Valley, the indistinct atmosphere rendering it difficult to determine the character of the enemy's force in this direction. Our artillery coming up rapidly, soon drove him from the plain and from the wooded ravine and houses on the river bank across the Massaponax, with considerable loss, though he still continued to threaten and annoy our left, keeping up a fire from some heavy, long-range guns beyond the creek, directed principally by the fire of our batteries.

Our rifled guns on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, under direction of Captain De Russy, compelled him frequently to change the position of the guns nearest the river; but he nevertheless succeeded in maintaining a number of batteries on the farther side of the Massaponax, from which he opened as opportunity offered.

The remainder of Doubleday's artillery was placed in position along the Bowling Green road, joining Meade's, and was directed on that of the enemy, lining the crest in our front, and engaging some batteries still farther to our left.

The division of Newton arrived on the left late in the afternoon, but I judged it then too nearly night to make another attempt to carry the enemy's position. Its arrival, however, was the signal for the enemy's artillery to reopen, when the artillery duel of the morning was resumed with great vigor and continued until dark, with slight loss on our part, though the enemy must have suffered severely, as he could not maintain his guns on the crest under our concentrated fire.

The contest ceased at nightfall, our troops maintaining their position in line of battle on the rise of ground between the Bowling Green road and the railroad.

The gallantry and steadiness of the troops brought into action on the left is deserving of great praise, the new regiments vieing with the veterans in steadiness and coolness. That the brilliant attack made and the advanced position gained by them were not more successful in their results was due to the strong character of the enemy's defenses; the advantage he had of observing all our dispositions, while he made his own to meet them entirely under cover, and the loss of many of the leading officers of the commands, among whom we have to deplore that of General Jackson, of the Pennsylvania Reserves, killed; General Gibbon and Colonel Sinclair, severely wounded, and many others of distinguished merit, whose names have not reached me through the reports of division commanders.

Among those conspicuous for coolness and judgment, who came immediately under my notice, and deserve particular mention, are Col. A. R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, commanding brigade; Colonel Cutler, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers; Captain Taylor, commanding First Pennsylvania Rifles; Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and Colonel Phelps, of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers, commanding brigade. To Captains Ransom, Cooper, and Simpson, commanding batteries of Meade's division; Captains Reynolds, Hall, Gerrish, and Lieutenant Stewart, commanding those of the other divisions, as well as to Captain Wolcott, commanding a battery of Smith's corps, great credit is due for the intrepidity with which they maintained their positions, and the coolness and judgment

with which they managed their commands under the severe fire of the enemy's batteries, so advantageously posted, during the whole day of the 13th. Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Stewart maintained the most advanced positions with the steadiness for which their commands have been noted on former fields. To Colonel Wainwright, First New York Artillery, chief of artillery, I am indebted for the excellent judgment he displayed in the management and disposition of the whole artillery of the corps, and for the admirable manner in which the damages it received were repaired on the field and the guns again brought into action under his supervision.

To the other officers of my staff, Major Sanderson, commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, acting assistant inspector-general; Captain Kingsbury, assistant adjutant-general; Captain Wadsworth, and Lieutenants Lamborn and Riddle, aides-de-camp, my most sincere thanks are due for their promptness and gallantry in carrying my orders on the field.

The 14th and 15th were passed by the troops in their positions, except in a different disposition of some of the batteries, and the time employed in burying the dead and caring for the wounded, the skirmishers on both sides keeping up a desultory fire, and the enemy occasionally opening upon our left from their long-range guns beyond the creek.

On the night of the 15th, the order for the withdrawal of the troops to the left bank of the river was received about 7 o'clock, and the movement commenced from the left. The night was extremely favorable for the operation, which was effected by the generals commanding the different divisions (Meade, Doubleday, and Taylor) without the least confusion, the artillery, under the management of Colonel Wainwright, chief of artillery, moving off in entire silence and assuming their positions on the left bank of the river, and the troops resuming their original positions on that side. General Smith covered the movement with his corps, and gave his personal superintendence to the withdrawal of the picket lines and the removal of the bridges, which, under his admirable management, was accomplished in perfect order without loss. The picket line of this corps was left to be withdrawn under the direction of Lieutenant Rogers, of General Doubleday's staff, who is deserving of great credit for the successful manner in which he performed that duty. The troops moved next day to the positions designated for them.

To Generals Meade and Doubleday I wish to return thanks for the able manner in which they handled their divisions in the face of the enemy, and in all the movements made during the operations on the right bank of the river.

General Taylor, who succeeded General Gibbon in the command of his division, I desire to bring to the notice of the Government for the courage, coolness, and judgment with which he managed this division after General Gibbon was wounded.

Appended hereto is a return* showing the loss in the corps during the time we occupied the right bank of the river; also the accompanying reports of the division and subordinate commanders, &c., as far as received.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers

Lieut. Col. E. R. PLATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Grand Division.

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 137–140.

[Inclosure.]

A.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862—5.55 a. m.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

General Hardie will carry this dispatch to you, and remain with you during the day. The general commanding directs that you keep your whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road, and you will send out at once a division at least to pass below Smithfield, to seize, if possible, the heights near Captain Hamilton's, on this side of the Massaponax, taking care to keep it well supported and its line of retreat open. He has ordered another column of a division or more to be moved from General Sumner's command up the Plank road, where they will divide, with a view to seizing the heights on both of those roads. Holding these heights, with the heights near Captain Hamilton's, will, he hopes, compel the enemy to evacuate the whole ridge between these points. He makes these moves by columns distant from each other, with a view of avoiding the possibility of a collision of our own forces, which might occur in a general movement during the fog. Two of General Hooker's divisions are in your rear, at the bridges, and will remain there as supports. Copies of instructions given to Generals Sumner and Hooker will be forwarded to you by an orderly very soon. You will keep your whole command in readiness to move at once, as soon as the fog lifts. The watchword, which, if possible, should be given to every company, will be "Scott."

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

No. 209.

Report of Col. C. S. Wainwright, First New York Light Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 22, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following detailed report of the part taken by the batteries of this corps in the late action beyond the Rappahannock:

By orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, Battery D, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, of four 12-pounders, was detached on the 8th instant, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Ninth Corps. By a similar order the batteries of Captains Reynolds, Hall, and Thompson, and Lieutenants Amsden and Ricketts, comprising twenty-two 3-inch guns, were ordered to report to Captain De Russy, on the heights above Pollock's Mill, on the night of the 10th. All these batteries, excepting that of Lieutenant Ricketts, rejoined the corps during Friday and Saturday.

Before daylight on Thursday, the 11th, Captain Ransom and Lieutenant Simpson, with eight light 12-pounders, were placed in position

on the first bank of the river, to aid in protecting the construction of the pontoon bridges. Here they did excellent service in repelling the charge which the enemy made on the head of the first bridge when just completed, Lieutenant Simpson's battery being within long canister range. They were also effective in driving out a body of the enemy, who had collected in a small wood and ravine, some 250 yards above the bridges, at a later hour the same afternoon, killing or wounding quite a number. About 1 p. m. of that day, Lieutenant Amsden brought his battery of four 3-inch guns down from the hills, and was posted on the bank below the other batteries.

On Friday, the 12th, the following batteries crossed with their divisions: Ransom's, Stewart's, Leppien's, and Simpson's twenty light 12-pounders; also Cooper's and Gerrish's eight 3-inch guns. That night they remained in rear of our lines.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, General Gibbon, commanding the Second Division, threw his left wing around and crossed the Bowling Green road, in prolongation of General Smith's line. At the same time, by your direction, I posted Captain Hall's Second Maine Battery, of six 3-inch guns, which had just joined us from the heights, on his left, behind the crest of a small rise. The battery had come up at so rapid a pace that the cannoneers were unable to keep alongside of their guns, but they soon had them in battery, and opened upon some guns of the enemy, stationed about 1,600 yards off, on the hills to their right and front. They were exposed at the time to a severe cross-fire from the guns against which the battery was directed, and from others to the left and front of the crest.

Meanwhile the Third Division, under General Meade, had also changed front, and formed one brigade in line, with the Second Division on the left of the fence; Ransom's battery was posted to the right of a small hut, and Cooper's about 100 yards to the left of it, while Simpson took up a position at right angles, with his left resting on the public road. The first two of these batteries replied to the enemy's guns on the crest, and to a battery in the open field to their left, while Lieutenant Simpson engaged a section posted in the corner of the hedges, at the junction of the Bowling Green road and that to Captain Hamilton's. This section was so well sheltered by the cedar trees and hedge that it was difficult to meet its fire effectually, until the advance of General Doubleday's division, which now covered our left flank, enabled Captain Wolcott, of the First Maryland Battery, to take it in rear from a position near the brick house, afterward used as a hospital, when it was soon silenced and withdrawn. Captain Wolcott reports that one of his shot overthrew the enemy's right piece. About this time Lieutenant Amsden, with his four 3-inch guns, joined from this side of the river, and was placed in position on the left of Captain Ransom, his right piece close to the small hut.

By 12 m. all the guns of the enemy were silent, and firing was pretty much suspended on our side. It now being determined to attack the crest of wood in front of Gibbon's and Meade's divisions, and having received your orders to shell the wood preparatory to the attack, I portioned them off to the batteries of Hall, Ransom, Amsden, and Cooper, and thus opened on them with eighteen guns. In about fifteen minutes this elicited a reply from all the enemy's guns on the crest, some ten or twelve in number, which, enfilading Simpson's battery, obliged him to change front to the right, and throw his battery forward some 200 yards, an operation of considerable difficulty in the heavy ground, and accomplished with a severe loss of men and horses. Soon after they also

opened from six to eight guns behind the fence, beyond our left, which took our batteries and troops in the flank. I therefore hastened to that wing, where I found that General Doubleday had advanced his lines, so that his left wing had possession of the wood and ravine near some small houses. He had also been joined by Captain Gerrish's New Hampshire battery, under Lieutenant Edgell, of four 3-inch guns, which had previously been on the right with General Smith's corps. This I posted behind the crest to the right of the straw-stacks, and directed against the batteries above mentioned. I then, by your order, placed Lieutenant Stewart's six light 12-pounders in the corner of the field, at the junction of roads above mentioned, directed against the same batteries, and posted Captain Wolcott behind the fence, on this side of the Bowling Green road, just to the left of the road leading from the brick house. Soon after, Captain Reynolds, with four 3-inch guns, was ordered up on the right of Gerrish's battery, so that we had twenty-one guns bearing on the enemy's batteries on the crest, one of Captain Wolcott's having been dismounted a few moments after he took position along the road, and fourteen guns bearing on their batteries behind the fence. The fire at this time was fearful for the space of about half an hour, when the enemy's batteries were silenced, and our columns advanced to the attack.

What damage we had done them I cannot say; two of their ammunition chests were certainly blown up on the crest, and one, if not two, on the other line. We had also suffered considerably ourselves. Lieutenant Edgell, on the left, had 2 men killed and a number wounded. Lieutenant Stewart had suffered in the same way, and the shot which dismounted Captain Wolcott's gun killed 2 of his cannoneers and wounded 3 others.

On my return to our extreme right at the time our infantry had been repulsed, I found Captain Hall had been moved forward about 200 yards by General Gibbon, over the crest of the hill. As his supports were retiring, and he was suffering much from the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, I directed him to fall back, with the infantry, to the position in which I had first placed him. Just as he had limbered to the rear, 5 horses were killed at his left piece, and he was obliged to leave it until he had removed the others, when he returned with teams and men belonging to his battery and brought it safely off, under a heavy musketry fire from the enemy, who had now advanced behind the hill to within 250 yards of Livingston's and Randolph's batteries, then stationed on his left, where they laid hid, only their colors showing above the crest. They had also advanced out of the wood in front of the batteries of Meade's division, but were prevented from forming, and were soon driven back by a well-directed fire from Ransom's, Cooper's, and Amsden's batteries—first of canister, and afterward, as they retired, of short-time case. Soon after this the enemy's guns ceased firing and our own did the same.

About sundown the enemy's batteries on the crest and on our left again opened and ours replied. The firing was quite brisk on both sides until it had become dark, when we both ceased. At a later hour Reynolds' and Gerrish's batteries were withdrawn from their position on the left, and posted along the Bowling Green road, on Stewart's right. I also relieved Captains Ransom and Cooper and Lieutenant Simpson, replacing their batteries with Leppien's and Thompson's, which had been but partially engaged during the day, along the road behind our right wing. Captain Hall's battery was also withdrawn and parked near Bernard's house, our Second Division having been relieved by that of General Sickles.

During Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th, the batteries remained in the following positions, commencing along the Bowling Green road, on the right: Captains Leppien and Thompson were to the west of the avenue leading to the brick house; then Captain Cooper's, with one section of Amsden's battery (two of his axles having been broken by the recoil of the pieces), Reynolds' and Gerrish's, Captain Cooper relieving Captain Wolcott on Sunday afternoon, who was directed to report to his own, the Sixth Corps. Lieutenant Stewart continued to hold his former important position, and during the day Captain Hall had three guns behind the rise formerly held by Gerrish's battery. He had suffered so severely in men and horses that he could only make half his battery effective. Ransom and Simpson were held in reserve. There was no general engagement on either of these days, and the batteries only opened on our left when the enemy attempted to get some of their guns in position to our left and front, or gathered in considerable numbers at any of the advanced picket posts.

About noon on Sunday they planted a Whitworth gun in the bend of the Massaponax, which annoyed us considerably, throwing its bolts over the whole of the plain. It was so well posted as to be entirely screened from our batteries across the river, and at such a distance, and so hid by trees, as to be hardly discernible by the naked eye. After considerable difficulty, we succeeded in getting the range, which was found to be 2,700 yards, with Hall's three guns, and soon silenced it. It did not reopen from that point.

Soon after 8 o'clock on Monday night, in accordance with your orders, I commenced withdrawing the batteries along our line, beginning with Lieutenant Stewart's, which was the most exposed, being within 200 yards of the enemy's pickets. This and all the others were got off without any disturbance, and before 11 o'clock they were safely on this side of the river, without, so far as I can learn, leaving even a serviceable harness-strap behind. With hardly an exception, the officers and men executed this delicate movement to perfection.

Stewart's battery, being most exposed, deserves especial praise for the noiselessness with which they brought off their guns and caissons. I take great pleasure in stating that all the batteries of this corps behaved exceedingly well under fire, and regret exceedingly that I am obliged to say that Lieutenants Edgell and Amsden withdrew their batteries without permission, being out of ammunition, and the latter having two axles broken. Having done such good service, and suffered severely (especially the former), this cannot be attributed to cowardice, but shows a great want of forethought and proper management in not providing a fresh supply before their chests were exhausted, besides being directly contrary to orders.

To Captain Wolcott and his battery I am indebted for much very valuable service during the time he was temporarily serving with this corps. Hall's Second Maine Battery suffered the most severely, having one limber chest blown up and a gun carriage smashed. The captain, with his officers and men, merit especial praise for their excellent service in a most exposed position, and for bringing off their left piece, after all but one of the horses were killed, under a heavy fire of the enemy's infantry. All the harness from the dead horses was also removed.

The behavior of Captains Ransom's and Cooper's batteries, and the accuracy of their fire, under the very able direction of these officers, elicited much praise. Lieutenant Stewart showed himself, as at all times, the thorough soldier.

To Captain Reynolds, acting chief of artillery of the First Division

after Captain Gerrish was wounded, I am indebted for much valuable aid. All the reports of the battery commanders speak in praise of the behavior of those under their command.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, First Corps

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding First Army Corps.

No. 210.

Report of Brig. Gen. Abner Doubleday, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that on Friday, December 12, at 1.30 p. m., I crossed, with my division, the two bridges over the Rappahannock, about 1½ miles below Fredericksburg, preceded by the divisions of Generals Meade and Gibbon.

To expedite the crossing, the Fourth Brigade and division artillery passed by the lower, while the three remaining brigades crossed by the upper bridge. Upon reaching the other side of the river, we found the ground very much blocked up by Smith's corps, which had not yet taken position. I left Colonel Gavin, of the Seventh Indiana Volunteers, with the Second Brigade, as a guard at the bridges, by order of General Reynolds, and then continued on with the other troops, our corps gaining ground to the left (facing down the river) as Smith's corps advanced to the front. We halted for the remainder of the day and during the night a little to the left of Bernard's house, about three-fourths of a mile from the crossing. Generals Meade and Gibbon were in front of me in two deployed lines. My troops were held in reserve in their rear, the brigades being in their numerical order from right to left, in columns of regiments, at intervals of 100 paces, our right supported by Smith's corps, our left resting upon the river. My artillery at first had been detached to answer the enemy's batteries, which had opened fire from the crests of the hills parallel to the river, but was soon relieved and directed to report to me, with the exception of Reynolds' battery, First New York Regiment, which remained absent until next morning. The other two batteries I placed in position behind the right and left brigades, in columns of sections. While thus posted we were shelled by the enemy's long-range guns, killing 1 man of the Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, but otherwise doing little damage.

On the morning of the 13th, Colonel Gavin reported to me with his brigade, and the whole line advanced farther down the river. General Meade now received orders to storm the enemy's position along the heights, which run parallel to the river, supported by General Gibbon, while my division secured the left flank of the army. The railroad runs at the foot of these heights, and parallel to it and the river runs the Bowling Green road. Between this latter road and the water there is a wide open plain, and upon this most of the operations of my division took place. Relieving General Meade's advanced troops with the sharpshooters, three quarters of a mile from the Bernard house, on the other side of a deep gorge, or ravine, we pressed on for about half a mile, driving in the enemy's skirmishers as we advanced.

Captain Gerrish's New Hampshire battery was now placed on the right of my line, and Lieutenant Stewart's battery (B), Fourth U. S. Artillery, was posted on the left, for the purpose of shelling a piece of wood in advance of us, on the bank of the river, in which a body of rebel infantry and cavalry had taken position, apparently with the intention of disputing our farther progress. The action of the batteries having prepared the way for an infantry attack, I directed General Meredith to take these woods with his brigade. The Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers and the Twenty-fourth Michigan led the advance, preceded by the Second Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, and carried the wood in gallant style, taking a number of prisoners and horses.

In this affair my attention was particularly directed to the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, a new regiment, for the first time under fire. I was pleased to see the alacrity and courage with which they performed the duty assigned them. The wood proved to be a very strong position, intersected with ravines and covered with a thick undergrowth. They contained masked batteries for eight guns, arranged to sweep the river for a long distance. While the left of my line thus gained a strong *point d'appui*, Colonel Rogers, with the Third Brigade, changed front forward, advanced rapidly, and took possession of the Bowling Green road, driving back the enemy's sharpshooters and silencing a battery not more than 500 or 600 yards in our front. Gerrish's battery was now placed to the right and rear of Rogers' position, near the intersection of a cross-road with the Bowling Green road. Colonel Rogers supported the guns in rear, leaving two companies in the road to protect the cannoneers from the rebel skirmishers.

The enemy now kept up a heavy and continuous fire upon our lines. Colonel Phelps, with the First Brigade, also changed front forward and formed line of battle to the rear of, and parallel to, the road, and to the right of Colonel Rogers' position, leaving three companies in the road to check the enemy's sharpshooters. All these roads we found lined with ditches and embankments, making excellent positions for infantry against infantry, but not against artillery. Colonel Gavin came up about the same time and occupied the road to the right of Colonel Phelps, engaging the skirmishers in his front and acting as a support to Captain Reynolds' battery, on his left. He held this position with his brigade during the whole action, throwing out strong pickets at night and skirmishers during the day to within 150 yards of the enemy's advanced line.

Having made these dispositions, I directed General Meredith to meet some demonstrations against our left flank, by forming line in that direction at an obtuse angle to the main road, his right connecting with Rogers' brigade, and his left resting on the wood and river. In the mean time Gerrish's battery was contending with two batteries on our extreme left. Stewart's battery was sent to its assistance, and took part on its right. The latter officer soon succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire, blowing up one of their caissons and driving them off. Their guns could have been captured at this period without a doubt, had not a new and startling event occurred on our right, to which our attention was immediately directed. Meade's and Gibbon's attack had failed, and the enemy, with loud yells, were following back the two divisions to our lines. I immediately called in my troops from the left, and altered the position of the artillery to meet this new danger. A portion of Birney's division, however, came up just in time to cover Meade's and Gibbon's retreat and send the enemy flying back to his intrenchments.

The danger over, I immediately ordered the troops to resume their

former position, with the exception of the artillery, the location of which was slightly changed. My line, as I have stated, ran along the Bowling Green road as far as the junction of the cross-road already referred to, and then made an angle to the left. At this angle Stewart's battery was placed. At first it acted in concert with Gerrish's battery, but, about the time of Meade's and Gibbon's retreat, Gerrish's battery left the field to go a short distance to the rear for more ammunition, and Stewart was obliged to fight the batteries both in his front and on his left, the latter having an enfilading fire. Gerrish's battery afterward returned to its position and resumed its fire.

Upon examining the lines of General Meredith, I judged them to be too extended, as the enemy were pressing hard upon my center. I therefore directed General Meredith and Colonel Rogers to leave pickets out, and fall back for the night to a safer position, behind a ditch and embankment running perpendicularly from the Bowling Green road to the wood on the river bank. The troops would thus be safe against a surprise in the night, and would be in easy supporting distance of any part of my line. As the ground temporarily abandoned was very open and commanded by our batteries, I knew the enemy could not establish himself there, and that I could resume possession of it at daylight the next morning.

It was now 4.30 p. m. A furious cannonade, apparently from more than forty pieces of artillery, opened upon us, sending an incessant shower of shot, shell, and case shot through our ranks until long after dark; at the same time a triple line of sharpshooters redoubled their efforts against the center, endeavoring to draw Stewart's battery away and to cover the advance of one or more of their batteries, which were now firing canister. Stewart, however, was fully equal to the occasion; nothing could exceed the accuracy of his fire and the sound judgment which regulated the discharges to suit the character of the attack. He blew up another of the enemy's caissons, disabled their pieces, and strewed the earth with slain. Captain Reynolds' battery had been sent a short distance, previous to the cannonade, to report to General Meredith, on the extreme left, the general having sent word that he was threatened with a charge of cavalry in that vicinity. Captain Reynolds found himself at once engaged with several batteries, and he repeatedly obliged them to shift their positions. He must have done good execution, for four dead horses were left on the ground in a single section of rebel artillery. He came in afterward with Meredith's brigade, and resumed his old position.

To fill the gap left by Reynolds' battery, and meet in some measure the overwhelming amount of artillery force in our front, Captain Wolcott, of the First Maryland Battery, was ordered to report to me. His guns were posted on my right, and at once opened upon the enemy with excellent effect. He was relieved the next morning by the Second Pennsylvania Battery, under Captain Cooper, who remained with us until we crossed the river.

I have stated that General Meredith and Colonel Rogers were ordered to take up a new position, and leave pickets out to cover the front of their brigades. There was unusual, and, as I deemed, unnecessary, delay in obeying this order on the part of General Meredith, and finding, after two hours had elapsed, that my instructions had not been carried out, I felt it my duty to relieve him of the command. I therefore placed the brigade under Colonel Cutler, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, the next in command.

The persistent efforts being made to break through my center, and

the advance of the several batteries to within canister range of that point, induced me to strengthen it in every possible way. The Second and Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers were sent there temporarily, in addition to other troops. There was no danger, however, of the center giving way; the men stood as firmly as if rooted to the spot, and, although suffering severely from the canister, they did not yield an inch of ground. It now became very dark, and the enemy's guns gradually ceased to fire.

To meet an attack, should one be made the next morning, General Reynolds sent me Hall's battery (Second Maine), with three 3-inch guns, and the division lately under command of General Gibbon and now under command of General Taylor. I posted this division, which only contained about 2,000 men, as a reserve, behind a rise of ground in our rear. There was a great deal of heavy picket firing during the night, but toward morning all became quiet.

At daylight on the 14th, my troops again resumed possession of the ground to our left, and were formed as before in two lines, obliquely from the angle of the road to the river.

About 11 a. m. a Whitworth gun opened on us from the banks of the Massaponax, near the river, enfilading our lines along the Bowling Green road. Colonel Phelps skillfully evaded the danger by a partial change of front. Hall's battery replied to this gun, firing about 20 rounds, but most of his projectiles appeared to fall short. Considerable bodies of cavalry and infantry made their appearance during the day on the river bank, but no attack took place, probably owing to the fact that our batteries on the opposite side of the Rappahannock River had an enfilading fire upon them.

On the 15th, Colonel Morrow, by direction of General Reynolds, went to the Massaponax, with two companies of his regiment (the Twenty-fourth Michigan) deployed as skirmishers. It was a daring and well-executed reconnaissance, and resulted in much valuable information. The day passed tranquilly away. About 8 o'clock we received orders to recross the river. General Reynolds himself took charge of the removal of the artillery, and I issued the necessary orders to the infantry. The retreat was a complete success. The wind was in our favor, deadening the sound of the artillery wheels, and thus preventing the enemy from being cognizant of our movements. It seems the pickets had made an agreement with each other not to fire during the night, and this also favored us. These pickets and their supports were necessarily left out all night. Before daylight, Lieutenant Rogers, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting aide de camp, drew them all in successfully to the last man. They owe their safety, in my opinion, to the judgment and coolness of this young officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the Nineteenth Indiana, was on picket duty with his regiment on the extreme left, nearly 3 miles from the crossing. His command was the last to cross the river, and was closely pursued by the enemy's cavalry and sharpshooters. A portion of his men were compelled to pass in boats, the pontoon bridges having been cut away. I cannot too highly praise the coolness and good order which marked the retreat of this regiment, and in all probability saved it from destruction.

However deplorable the results of this battle may be considered, I have the satisfaction of knowing that my division drove the enemy before it for 3 miles, and held all the ground it had gained. For the good conduct of the men I feel myself much indebted to Colonels Gavin, Phelps, Cutler, and Rogers, commanding brigades, who set an example of coolness and heroism that never wavered under any emergency.

To my staff, as usual, I was indebted for their intelligent co-operation and bravery. Major Livingston, Seventy sixth New York Volunteers, acting inspector-general; Captain Bloodgood, Ninety fifth New York Volunteers, acting assistant quartermaster; Lieut. B. T. Martin, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. L. A. Bartlett, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, were all of great assistance in conveying orders to different parts of the field, and showed themselves, as usual, utterly fearless in the discharge of their duties.

Lieutenant Snedeker, Ninety-fifth New York Volunteers, division ordnance officer, attended well to the duties of his department. He was absent when the battle commenced, but by great exertion succeeded in joining us in time to participate in the action.

Lieut. H. T. Lee, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. William H. Wilcox, acting topographical officer, were under fire for the first time. They each displayed a coolness and courage worthy of all commendation.

I have already spoken of Lieutenant Rogers, of the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp. His conduct was admirable. He exposed himself a great deal during the day in posting our skirmishers, and received a bullet through his hat. At night he was assigned to the hazardous duty of withdrawing our picket lines, and was entirely successful.

I was much indebted to Surg. Edward Shippen, medical director of the division, for his care and attention to the wounded. He also exposed himself a great deal on the field. Capt. G. F. Noyes, commissary of subsistence, was directed by me to remain on the opposite side of the river, in charge of the subsistence depot. He came over, however, to report to me, and was under fire on several occasions.

Captain Gerrish, of the New Hampshire battery, chief of division artillery, was severely wounded early in the action, and his duties devolved upon Captain Reynolds, First New York Artillery.

Brig. Gen. G. R. Paul was absent in Washington, on account of severe domestic affliction, when the battle commenced. He arrived, however, in time to take command of his brigade and lead it off the field.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. DOUBLEDAY,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. First Division.

Capt. CHARLES KINGSBURY, Jr.,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. First Army Corps.

No. 211.

Report of Lieut. Frederick M. Edgell, First New Hampshire Light Battery.

POLLOCK'S MILL, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I hereby transmit to you the following report of the operations of the First New Hampshire Battery during the actions of December 12, 13, 14, and 15, near Fredericksburg:

The battery crossed the river on Friday, the 12th, about 2 p. m., at which time the enemy was firing from the heights to the right. The battery was ordered to advance about half a mile, to the high ground, and open fire upon the batteries which were firing. After we had fired a few shots, at about 2,000 yards' distance, the enemy ceased; we the same.

Battery remained in this position till morning, when we were ordered,

with Battery B, Fourth Artillery, to move down to the left. After advancing about a mile, we opened fire, with shell, upon a body of cavalry in a wood near the river, and in the turnpike to the right. This drove them from the position with some loss. We immediately occupied the ground, and, turning to the right, advanced to the turnpike, our battery being on the extreme left. The enemy now opened upon us with shell from the heights in front and to the left, distance about 1,100 yards. We immediately opened, continuing over an hour. The dense smoke, which settled heavily over the whole ground, prevented our seeing the effect of many of our shots, but the fire of the enemy gradually slackened and almost ceased.

We had now 3 men killed; our captain and 10 men wounded; a wheel and pole smashed, and our limber-chests nearly empty. I now ordered the pieces to retire to where our caissons were stationed, refitted and filled the chests, and immediately returned to our position, and continued firing occasionally, in reply to the enemy, till dark, when the battery was ordered to move a little farther to the right, and in this position remained till morning. During the evening the enemy threw several rounds of canister at long range, which did little or no execution.

On Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th, the firing was not renewed, except by a gun of the enemy far down on our left flank. This, however, did no execution, and was, apparently, silenced by the firing from the opposite side of the river. Some of our men and horses were wounded by the picket firing during these two days.

On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, by order of General Reynolds, the battery quietly left its position, recrossed the river, taking up its present position on the bluff near Pollock's Mill.

The battery expended, during the four days, 540 rounds of ammunition (Hotchkiss' and Schenkl's percussion shell). Many of the former failed to explode; from what cause, I am unable to say, as the fuses seemed to be perfect. The Schenkl ammunition, as far as I am able to judge, worked admirably. The accuracy of aim, and the ability to see the effect of the shots, was much impaired by the smoky atmosphere during the actions.

The casualties of the battery were as follows: Three men killed; 1 officer (captain) and 11 men wounded, and 16 horses killed.

In conclusion, I would say the officers and men of the battery behaved with their usual good courage, although the fighting was more destructive to them than on any former occasion.

Respectfully submitted.

F. M. EDGELL,
Lieutenant, Commanding First New Hampshire Battery.

Capt. J. A. REYNOLDS,
Chief of Artillery, First Division, First Corps.

No. 212.

Report of Capt. John A. Reynolds, Battery L, First New York Light Artillery.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the late battle:

In obedience to orders from Colonel Platt, headquarters left grand

division, I placed my battery, under direction of Captain De Russy, U. S. Army, in position on the crest of the hill west of Pollock's Mill. We remained in this position until about 12 m. of Friday, 11th [12th] instant, when ordered by Captain De Russy to cross the river and report to Colonel Platt. After crossing, I was directed, by an aide from Major-General Franklin, to go into battery about half a mile from the river, and open at once upon the enemy's battery, to the right of our front, about 2,000 yards. After firing a few rounds, the enemy ceased his fire, and, in obedience to orders, I did likewise.

Between 10 and 11 a. m. the next day, 12th [13th] instant, the enemy opened with his batteries to our front and left. His range was very good, quite a number of shots falling directly in front of my guns and within the battery, but, fortunately, doing no harm, except to slightly injure one sergeant in the foot. In the mean time we replied to his fire, which lasted about an hour. Soon after, I was ordered by Major General Franklin to report to General Doubleday, and by him ordered to remain in reserve near the deep gorge, to the left of General Franklin's headquarters.

About 1 p. m. I was ordered by General Doubleday to take position on his extreme left, and engage the batteries on our front. The enemy changed his position several times, and, although getting a good range of us, did no injury, except to slightly wound 2 men. The infantry acting as our support suffered severely, the enemy's shot taking effect among them. Owing to the fog and smoke, I found it very difficult to observe the effect of our fire; but once during the day, half an hour before sunset, could I see the effect of our fire. This was upon a battery which opened a little to the right of our front. Our shots were well directed, and had the effect of soon silencing their fire. About dark I was ordered to retire and take position along the Bowling Green road. Two of our horses were slightly wounded by the enemy's sharpshooters.

Early the next morning I went near our line of skirmishers and saw 4 dead horses lying where a section opened on us the day before, and soon ceased after we fired a few rounds.

We remained in position along the Bowling Green road until the night of the 15th, when ordered by General Reynolds to retire across the river. We fired in all 401 rounds, mostly Hotchkiss shell. The fuses appeared to work well. Two shells exploded about 50 yards from the muzzle of the gun. The officers and men behaved well—were cool and collected.

During the firing the axle of one of our pieces, owing to a defect or flaw in the iron, broke. The piece was sent to the rear, a new axle replaced, and brought up early the next morning. There appears to be a serious defect in the axles of the 3-inch guns; twice before on the battle-field have I had them break.

Learning from Captain Hall that he had two pieces in the rear which he could not use, for want of men and horses, with his consent I sent my men and horses and brought them up, and when we retired brought them across the river with us. As I was to use them only during this engagement, I shall return them to him; but I respectfully request that I may be furnished with a section of 3-inch guns, to replace those turned over at Warrenton.

I have 4 officers and 127 enlisted men for duty.

J. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain, Commanding Battery L, First New York Artillery.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 213.

Report of Second Lieut. James Stewart, Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of Light Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, during the engagement of the 13th:

On the morning of the 13th, I was ordered by General Doubleday to shell the wood directly in my front, and distant about 800 yards. After shelling some time, and driving out the enemy's cavalry pickets, I ceased firing.

After a short time, I received another order from General Doubleday to commence again, as he was going to move the division forward. After throwing several spherical case, the division moved forward and took position. I was then ordered by the general to go to the assistance of Captain Gerrish's battery, Colonel Wainwright directing me to go on the right of that battery, which at that time was under fire from two batteries on our extreme left. I immediately came in battery, and, after firing several rounds from each gun, succeeded in silencing the enemy's fire, blowing up one of their caissons, and driving them off. During this time another battery of the enemy on our left opened an enfilading fire. I immediately changed position and engaged it, and after firing some twenty minutes drove him off, disabling one of his guns and blowing up a caisson, and preventing him from carrying his disabled gun off during three successive attempts, although well supported by his sharpshooters, who were very destructive to my men and horses. In this position I had 2 men killed and 6 wounded, besides a loss of 8 horses killed; 4 wounded so severely as to be abandoned; 1 slightly wounded, and 2 sets of wheel and 4 sets of lead harness being so cut up by the fragments of shell as to be utterly unserviceable. During the latter part of the engagement my battery was supported by the Fourteenth Brooklyn.

From that time until about 9 p. m. I was under the fire of the enemy's masked batteries from different points, one of them firing canister, but evidently at a high elevation. The battery remained in this position, occasionally firing, until about 9 p. m. of the 15th instant, during which time the battery was ably supported by the Fourteenth Brooklyn and Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Thirty-fifth New York State Volunteers. The battery, on recrossing the Rappahannock, took position to cover the pontoon bridges below Fredericksburg, remaining in battery until about 12 m. on the 16th instant.

The behavior of Lieut. James Davison, Third U. S. Artillery, temporarily attached to the battery, is deserving of especial commendation. Of the non-commissioned officers and privates I cannot speak too highly. When all have done well it would appear invidious to make distinctions, but at the same time I beg leave to call your special attention to the following as being deserving of commendation, viz: First Sergt. John Mitchell, Sergt. Andrew McBride, Lance Sergts. Frederick Chapin, James Cahoe, and James Maher; Lance Corpls. Alonzo Priest, Henry G. McDougal, Jeremiah Murphy, Edgar B. Armstrong, and Edgar A. Thorpe, and Privates John B. Lackey and John Sanborn.

The following is a recapitulation of the losses sustained by my battery: Killed, 2 men and 8 horses; wounded, 6 men and 5 horses.

The battery, on being supplied with harness for six horses, will be ready for immediate service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES STEWART,

Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Comdg. Light Battery B.

Capt. J. A. REYNOLDS,

Acting Chief of Artillery, First Division.

No. 214.

Report of Col. Walter Phelps, jr., Twenty-second New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,

Near Falmouth, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I herewith transmit a report of the operations of this brigade in the engagements of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant, near Fredericksburg, Va.

With the other brigades of the First Division, Brigadier-General Doubleday commanding, this command crossed the Rappahannock River Friday, December 12, at 12 m., on the upper of the two lower pontoon bridges, the Fourth Brigade and division artillery crossing on the lower bridge. The column united on the south side. This brigade, having the advance, moved forward, taking position near Bernard's house, to the front and right, in four lines of battle, and bivouacked for the night.

On Saturday, the 13th, I moved forward, at 9 a. m., in a direction parallel with the Bowling Green road, about 1 mile, encountering the enemy's fire, when, in compliance with instructions from General Doubleday, I ordered two regiments to the front as skirmishers—the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Major Stoughton, and the Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Beardsley. I was then ordered to advance with my remaining regiments to the Bowling Green road, and was taking position when I received orders to change direction and move at the double-quick to the left, in support of our batteries, which were being placed in position under General Reynolds' personal supervision. A short artillery fire succeeded, when I advanced in three lines of battle (the skirmishers covering our front) parallel with the Bowling Green road, and some 25 or 30 rods on its left. The enemy fell back before our advance. I think the entire division was advancing at this time. My brigade occupied the right of the division, and was nearest the Bowling Green road.

The line moved forward about three-quarters of a mile, when our batteries again took position on the Bowling Green road, on our right flank, and engaged the enemy's batteries on the summit, which were enfilading our lines. During the artillery fire, which was extremely severe, this brigade changed front forward on the right of its lines and took position to support the batteries.

About 3 p. m. General Doubleday, having received intelligence that a brigade of the enemy was advancing on our left, ordered me to change front to the left and engage them. Meredith's brigade being on the left, however, and in a more available position, was ordered to engage the enemy, and my brigade was moved to the right and rear of the batteries,

parallel with the Bowling Green road, prepared to resist any advance of the enemy from the summit. I ordered three companies of the Fourteenth New York State Militia into the road on our left, to check the enemy's skirmishers in their advance.

My lines remained in this position until 5 p. m., when I moved them to the left and rear, supporting the batteries and forming them obliquely to the Bowling Green road.

At 4.30 p. m. the enemy's batteries opened a terrific fire upon our lines, which continued until 5.30 p. m. Our batteries promptly replied. At 6.45 they reopened upon us at short range with canister, wounding a number of my men. The regiments, however, retained their position during the night.

Sunday, the 14th, the usual picket firing occurred. Our batteries occasionally opened during the morning, but elicited no reply from the enemy.

About 3 p. m. one of the enemy's batteries opened upon our left at long range, perfectly enfilading us. I then moved the brigade to the rear, changing front to the rear on the right of each line, taking position out of range of this battery, and escaping injury from it. My lines remained in this position during the night of Sunday. The Second U. S. Sharpshooters were engaged as skirmishers during the day, also two companies of the Thirtieth New York Volunteers, and succeeded in protecting the artillery and infantry from the severe fire of the enemy's skirmishers of the day before.

On Monday, the 15th, no change of importance occurred in my position, except the ordering of the Twenty-second New York Volunteers to the left and front in easier supporting distance of Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Stewart, and moving two companies on to the Bowling Green road as pickets. I also ordered the Second U. S. Sharpshooters to the front as skirmishers, and they engaged the enemy's pickets during the day.

About 8 p. m. I received orders from General Doubleday to hold the brigade in readiness to fall back and recross the river with the other brigades of the division.

At 9.45 I received orders to put my column in motion, and recrossed the river without loss, bivouacking for the night on the ground occupied by the brigade on the night of Thursday, the 11th, a mile from the river.

The conduct of the officers and men of all the regiments comprising this command deserve special mention and particular praise. There was no wavering of the lines, advancing or in position; no signs of cowardice, and no disposition evinced to neglect their duties. Under the most severe artillery fire and the fire of the pickets (my lines often being within easy range of the latter) my brigade remained firm and unbroken, speaking well for the discipline and soldierly qualities of the respective regiments. Lieutenant Cranford, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Becker, acting aide de-camp, comported themselves, as usual, most gallantly on the field, and rendered me invaluable assistance in the transmission and fulfillment of my orders. I cannot speak too highly of them or of the commanding officers of the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, Major Stoughton; Lieutenant-Colonel De Bevoise, Fourteenth New York State Militia; Lieutenant-Colonel Beardsley and Major Oliver, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel McKie, Twenty-second New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Chrysler, Thirtieth New York Volunteers. The commanding officers of the Fourteenth New York State Militia and Thirtieth New York Volunteers are

entitled to great credit for the discipline of their regiments, in view of the fact that at least 50 per cent. of their commands were new recruits, for the first time under fire.

The loss in this brigade during the engagements of the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant was as follows: Killed, 3; wounded, 22; missing 2; total, 27.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER PHELPS, JR.,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 215.

Report of Col. James Gavin, Seventh Indiana Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by my command in the battles near Fredericksburg:

The Second Brigade, consisting of the Seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, Col. W. P. Wainwright commanding; the Ninety fifth New York, Colonel Biddle; the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann, and the Seventh Indiana, Lieut. Col. John F. Cheek, took up the line of march from the heights near Falmouth at daylight on the morning of December 12.

About 2 o'clock the Seventh Indiana and the Seventy-sixth New York crossed the river (Rappahannock), about 1½ miles below Falmouth, on the pontoon bridge, the other regiments remaining on this side of the river. At this time I was ordered to guard, with the brigade, the pontoon bridges, stationing two regiments on each side of the river.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced a brisk cannonade, throwing shot and shell, several of which struck near the bridges, fortunately doing no serious damage. The brigade was relieved during the night of the 12th, and the morning of the 13th ordered to join the division at daylight. In compliance with this order, the Ninety-fifth New York and the Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania crossed the river and joined the other regiments of the brigade. My command then proceeded down the river, and joined the division near the stone house early on the morning of the 13th. The whole of the division advanced slowly about three-quarters of a mile down the river during the forenoon, under a heavy cannonade, the line of battle being at right angles with the river, until the rebels were dislodged from a thick wood near the river. Our front was then changed parallel with the river, and the order given to advance in the direction of the Bowling Green road. While advancing in this direction, I was ordered to support a battery at the angle made by a road crossing the Bowling Green road. In compliance with this order, I placed the brigade about 75 yards in the rear of, and a little to the right of, the battery, protected by two deep ditches. We remained

* But see revised statement, p. 137.

in this position until the battery was withdrawn. I then advanced and took a strong position behind a hedge fence, between two of our batteries, on the Bowling Green road, and within about 700 yards of the wood and heights immediately in our front, and occupied by the rebels. The enemy's guns continued to play upon us until some time after dark. Skirmishing was kept up with the enemy's advanced pickets until about 8 o'clock. We remained in this position until Monday night. My picket lines were within 250 yards of the enemy's, and during Sunday and Monday nights there was occasional firing, with little loss on either side.

Monday evening, before the retreat was ordered, my pickets agreed with the enemy's that during the night there should be no firing unless an attempt was made to advance on one side or the other. This contract was adhered to. Its enforcement aided us greatly in withdrawing our troops across the river under cover of the darkness.

Officers and men behaved admirably on the retreat, as they did during the entire fight. I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of both officers and men during the severe cannonading of Saturday. I can only say that the brigade sustained fully its well-earned reputation. Men all behaved so well I shall not attempt to speak of individual good conduct.

A full list* of the killed and wounded has been already forwarded to your headquarters.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GAVIN,
Colonel Seventh Indiana, Commanding Second Brigade.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Division, First Army Corps.

No. 216.

Report of Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR PRATT'S LANDING, VA.,
December 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of the Fifty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, under my command, in the battles before Fredericksburg, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th instant.

On the morning of the 13th, the regiment marched, with the brigade, from the pontoon bridge to the plateau. There we took post in line on the left of the brigade, and continued with it during the battle, having had no special duty assigned to us. The regiment sustained no loss in either killed, wounded, or missing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

J. W. HOFMANN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Vols.

Captain LOSTUTTER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 138.

No. 217.

Report of Col. William F. Rogers, Twenty-first New York Infantry, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps, during the operations at and near Fredericksburg, Va., from the 11th to the 16th instant, inclusive:

Brigadier-General Paul having been called to Washington in consequence of severe domestic affliction, the command of the brigade devolved upon the undersigned. The brigade moved with the division in its numerical order from camp, near general headquarters, at 5.30 a. m. on the 11th, and halted about 1 mile from the point where the pontoon bridges were to be thrown across the Rappahannock River. There the division was massed in column by division, and bivouacked for the night.

On Friday, the 12th, the brigade moved with the column toward the river, halting on the high ground near the bank until General Meade's division had crossed, when it was put in motion at or about 12 m., crossing the stream on the upper bridge. Moving across the fields in the direction of Mr. Bernard's house, a battery of the enemy, on a line parallel with the direction of the column, opened upon it, without, however, doing us any damage.

Passing Bernard's house, about 4 p. m., by direction of General Doubleday, I formed the brigade in three lines, the Twentieth New York State Militia, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, and the Twenty-first New York State Volunteers, Captain Layton, the latter on the right, forming the first line; the Thirty-fifth New York State Volunteers, Col. N. B. Lord, the second, and the Twenty-third New York State Volunteers, Col. H. C. Hoffman, the third. The enemy's batteries did not molest us after passing the Bernard house. Night coming on, the men laid upon their arms without changing the position of the lines.

On Saturday, the 13th, the lines advanced about a mile between and parallel with the river and Bowling Green road, when the enemy's skirmishers revealed themselves, but were forced to retire, being shelled out of a copse of wood by Battery B, Fourth U. S. Artillery, and the First New Hampshire Battery, which advanced with the lines. Passing these woods, the enemy's artillery and skirmishers, posted on the right of the Bowling Green road, commenced a rapid fire upon us, when, changing front forward on the first company of the first line, the brigade advanced rapidly and took possession of the Bowling Green road, driving back the enemy's skirmishers and silencing a battery planted not more than 500 or 600 yards in our front.

My first line remained in the road until our batteries were planted on my right and rear, when it retired about 100 yards to support them, leaving two companies in the road as skirmishers, to prevent the cannoneers from being annoyed by the enemy's sharpshooters. During these movements the enemy kept up a heavy and continuous fire upon our lines.

After dark, the brigade was drawn back to a fence running at right angles with the Bowling Green road, the batteries also retiring to the rear of the line. The enemy continued to play upon us with his artillery, throwing heavy charges of shrapnel and canister, which fell around us

like hail. My pickets, however, still retained the position gained by the skirmishers. Pickets were also established on a line running diagonally from the road to the river, connecting on my left with the pickets of General Meredith's brigade, and about 1,000 yards in advance of our lines in this direction.

During this evening, the Thirty-fifth Regiment was moved to the Bowling Green road, on the right of Battery B, a position which it occupied during the 14th and 15th instant, supporting the battery and the pickets on the right of the road.

During the 14th and 15th instant, the enemy did not make his appearance in much force in our immediate front. A column was observed by the pickets moving to the left before daylight on the morning of the 15th. The pickets frequently interchanged chats.

Occupying the front for three days and nights, in the face of an active and wary foe, the responsibilities and duties of officers and men were of no light character, but they were assumed and performed with cheerfulness and alacrity.

I take pleasure in referring to the promptness with which I was supported by Colonels Hoffman and Lord, Lieutenant-Colonel Hardenbergh, and Captain Layton. I take pleasure also in testifying to the very efficient service rendered by the Second U. S. Sharpshooters, under Major Stoughton, of Colonel Phelps' brigade.

Lieut. H. P. Taylor, of the Thirty-fifth Regiment, and Lieuts. George T. Cook and H. H. Bridges, of the Twenty-first, acting aides, performed their duties with great coolness and bravery under the severe artillery fire to which all were subjected.

Casualties: Killed, 10 enlisted men; wounded, 2 officers and 52 enlisted men; missing, 3 enlisted men.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. ROGERS,
Colonel Twenty-first New York State Vols., Comdg. Third Brig.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 218.

Report of Lieut. Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh, Eightieth New York Infantry.

DECEMBER 15, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part this regiment took in the late battle of Fredericksburg:

The regiment crossed the river with the brigade about 2 p. m. of Friday, December 12, and marched to the plain in front of the Arthur Bernard house, where they bivouacked for the night.

The next morning about daylight we were formed in line of battle (this regiment and the Twenty-first forming the first line) and advanced to the left and toward a wooded ravine near the river, occupied by the enemy. The enemy having been driven from this position the brigade changed direction to the right, and marched, under a heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, to the Bowling Green road, which was occupied by the first line.

We remained in this position about one hour, and until the advance on the right had been checked, the enemy meanwhile pouring a constant shower of shot and shell from their batteries, which were not more

than 500 or 600 yards in front, when we were ordered at a double-quick toward the right.

We had proceeded about half a mile in this direction when we were countermarched, and took up a position in a ravine in rear and a little to the right of the position we had occupied in the Bowling Green road, in support of several batteries, which drew on us a heavy fire of artillery. Soon after reaching this position, the enemy having, during our march toward the right, planted a section of artillery on the road leading from the Telegraph to the Bowling Green road, and thrown forward their skirmishers, who severely annoyed our cannoneers, Company F, Captain Corbin; Company K, Captain Baldwin, and Company A, Captain Mc Entee, were deployed as skirmishers.

They advanced rapidly, under a brisk fire from the enemy's skirmishers, drove them back, and took up a line in the Bowling Green road, where they soon silenced the section of artillery before mentioned, killing several of the gunners and 3 horses.

These companies remained in this position until after dark, when they were relieved by the Twenty-third Regiment. At dark the regiment took up a position about 100 yards to the right and rear, and remained there during the night, being treated in the early part of the evening to a copious discharge of grape and canister.

At daylight we advanced the line about 50 yards, and Company B, Captain Leslie, and Company E, Captain Cornelius, were thrown forward as skirmishers. They advanced, driving the enemy back, and took up a line, by order of General Doubleday, extending from the farther group of straw-stacks to the Bowling Green road. The firing along this line was brisk and uninterrupted during the whole day. The ammunition of these companies having become exhausted, they were relieved about 4 p. m. by Company H, Capt. A. S. Smith, and Company C, Captain Snyder. Captain Smith was severely wounded while in the discharge of this duty. These companies remained on until the next morning, when they were relieved by Company G, Captain Cunningham, and Company I, Lieutenant Cook, who were relieved in the evening by Company K, Lieutenant Young.

The picket duty along this line was very severe, as the line extended over an open plain, and the men were constantly exposed without cover to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, which was kept up during the entire day, and very frequently in the night, but both officers and men behaved with great steadiness, coolness, and gallantry.

The regiment remained in the position last indicated until Monday evening, when we were ordered to recross the river, which we did about 1.30 a. m.

I am, lieutenant, yours, very respectfully,

J. B. HARDENBERGH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. W. G. WARNIER, *Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 219.

Report of Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith, U. S. Army, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE, *December* 22, 1862.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th instant:

We crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th instant, and passed down

the south bank of the river nearly 2 miles, where we went into camp near a stone house, known as Bernard's, and remained there until the next morning. Previous to reaching the house, and during the afternoon, while the brigade was closed *en masse* by division, we received the first fire of the enemy. The firing was of short duration, and I have but one casualty to report in this instance. A private of the Seventh Wisconsin was instantly killed.

At sunrise on the 13th, I received orders to form my brigade in column by regiments, and advance with the division line of battle. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, being a large regiment, its right wing was formed on the right, the left in rear of the right; the remaining four battalions 100 paces in the rear, and with an interval of 100 paces between the brigade on my right and the right of my command. We moved forward in this manner about half a mile, when we approached a ravine, where we halted and deployed the Twenty-fourth Michigan into line, their left reaching the river, supported by the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin and Nineteenth Indiana, formed in column by division. At this time the enemy opened upon us with artillery, but, owing to a heavy fog, his range was imperfect, which resulted in no injury to any one of my command. The skirmishers to my front and right had met the skirmishers of the enemy, and the musketry revealed the fact that they were opposing our advance. I then received orders to advance and form a line of battle on the opposite side of the ravine. The order was promptly executed by a movement by the flank across the ravine, when the brigade was deployed into line, supported on the left by the Sixth Wisconsin.

After advancing some distance, the skirmishers reported a force of cavalry and infantry concealed in a piece of pine wood skirting the river, immediately in my front. Battery B, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Stewart, shelled the wood, and, with the assistance of a battery of heavy guns on the opposite side of the river, succeeded in driving the enemy from their naturally strong position. The brigade then advanced in two lines upon the wood, the first line composed of the Twenty-fourth Michigan and Seventh Wisconsin; the second of the Nineteenth Indiana and Second Wisconsin, the two lines supported by the Sixth Wisconsin. As the first line approached the wood, some of the enemy were discovered, when the Twenty-fourth Michigan pushed forward, and captured a number of prisoners and horses. In passing through the wood, fortifications were discovered, constructed for the purpose of commanding the river. Our left was then advanced to within three-fourths of a mile of the Massaponax, when we changed front and held a line running parallel with the Bowling Green road. By direction of the general commanding, our line was frequently changed; but we were under fire during the entire day.

Late in the afternoon the cannonading was terrific. One of the enemy's batteries was placed within 500 yards of my command, and was worked with great precision. It was here our heaviest losses occurred. At night we held the same relative position that we did during the day, having gained over 1 mile since morning.

I cannot close this report without reference to the officers and men of my command. The Twenty-fourth Michigan, commanded by Col. Henry A. Morrow, is a new regiment, having never been under fire before. They showed themselves to be worthy of the praise they have received, and of association with the old Iron Brigade. Their line of battle upon entering the wood was splendid, showing both courage and discipline.

The Nineteenth Indiana, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, behaved handsomely during the entire day.

The Seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Robinson; Second Wisconsin, Colonel Fairchild, and Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel Cutler, displayed the patience, endurance, and cool courage for which they are justly noted, and fully maintained the high reputation they had previously so nobly won. During the evening the command of the Sixth Wisconsin devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Bragg—an able and gallant officer, and one who well deserves any promotion at the hands of the Government. Colonel Cutler having retired, in consequence of indisposition from wounds previously received at Gainesville.

A large cavalry force was discovered on our left in the afternoon, supposed to be at least a brigade, their design being evidently to break our lines; but, discovering the disposition of our troops, withdrew, as there were serious doubts of success in that quarter.

I can recommend for promotion Col. L. Cutler, Sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who is a faithful and meritorious officer. Col. L. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin, is an accomplished officer, and managed his regiment with great skill upon this occasion, as well as all others during the battles of Virginia and Maryland. I recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Government. Colonel Robinson, of the Seventh Wisconsin, is a splendid and deserving officer, and deserves a promotion from the hands of the Government. Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, behaved handsomely during the battle. He is a gallant and brave officer, and I can consistently speak of him as worthy of a higher position than he now holds. Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the Nineteenth Indiana, did his whole duty, and I earnestly recommend him to the Executive of Indiana for a promotion. Major Dudley, of the Nineteenth Indiana, assisted me as member of my staff, and displayed courage and ability in transmitting orders. He has been in all the battles of Virginia and Maryland, and behaved with great gallantry upon all occasions. First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Shafer was prompt and active in the discharge of his duties, and has been recommended to the Governor of Indiana for promotion to a captaincy. First Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. James D. Wood, of the Second Wisconsin, served as volunteer aide upon my staff, and behaved with great courage and gallantry during the entire day. Lieuts. Samuel H. Meredith and J. M. Howard, jr., members of my staff, behaved handsomely, and were of great assistance to me. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to them for their disinterestedness and prompt manner in which they discharged their duties, regardless of personal injury, and can only say they have won for themselves the title of "soldiers."

The detailed account of losses has been heretofore furnished by the surgeon-in-chief of the brigade, and amounts in the aggregate to 10 killed, 33 wounded, 7 missing; total, 50.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. MEREDITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

No. 220.

Report of Col. Lysander Cutler, Sixth Wisconsin Infantry, commanding Fourth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH BRIGADE,
Camp opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the Fourth Brigade in the operations of the army before Fredericksburg after I took command of the brigade, late in the evening of the 13th:

When I took command, I found the Sixth Wisconsin supporting Battery B, on the Bowling Green road, on the right of Phelps' brigade; the Second Wisconsin in their rear, Phelps' and Rogers' brigades being between them, and the balance of the brigade—the Twenty-fourth Michigan and Nineteenth Indiana—were in line of battle, extending back at right angles from the road, toward the river. The Seventh Wisconsin was thrown out on a picket line, indicated by the division commander. The brigade being separated, and an attack being anticipated by the general, I obtained his order to have the Sixth relieved by one of Colonel Rogers' regiments, which was done by the Thirty-fifth New York. I also obtained permission to change the line of battle to a position diagonal to the road, so as to avoid in part an enfilading fire from the enemy's batteries.

After forming the new line, I formed the Sixth, Second, and Nineteenth as a second line, about 200 paces in rear of the first, and at daylight I called in the Seventh and formed it on the left of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, in the first line. Upon an examination of the position by the division and corps commanders in the morning, I was directed to keep the brigade in that position until otherwise ordered.

During the days of Sunday and Monday, I had skirmishers deployed in front of my line, and at night pickets posted and the skirmishers called in. On Monday forenoon, Colonel Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, was sent down the river to the Massaponax Creek, with two companies, to ascertain if the enemy were in that direction. He performed that duty very skillfully, and satisfied himself that there was no enemy in that direction above the Massaponax. During both days and nights a sharp fire was kept up between our skirmishers and those of the enemy, and at intervals a brisk cannonade from the enemy's batteries—a severe ordeal for our men, as it was a fire to which we could not reply. The men and officers of the command behaved with perfect coolness during the whole time.

At 9 p. m. of the 16th, I received orders to form the brigade in order, when the artillery had been withdrawn, to recross the river. I was also instructed to give no intimation to the pickets of our march, for fear of betraying our movement to the enemy. Being unwilling to leave any men to be captured, I finally obtained permission of General Reynolds to make the effort to save our pickets after the troops were safely withdrawn.

At 11 o'clock, the artillery having been withdrawn, I received orders to move. The brigade moved in perfect silence, and safely crossed the bridge 2 miles above. Before leaving, I sent an order to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, of the Nineteenth Indiana, who was doing picket duty that night, to call in his pickets at 4:30 o'clock, and to follow the brigade in silence to a new position up the river, without intimating to him that we were to recross the river. He obeyed the order to the letter, and when day dawned found himself and his regiment following the

army across the Rappahannock. Our position being on the extreme left, he had at least 3 miles to march to reach the bridge, and was the last of that vast army to cross. The enemy's sharpshooters and cavalry were close on his rear when he reached the bridge, and some of his men were obliged to cross in skiffs, the pontoon bridge having been cut away before his rear guard arrived.

I am under great obligations to all the officers and men for their cordial co-operation during the brief period I was in command, but most especially to Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, for the coolness and good judgment which he exercised in obeying my orders, and which resulted in saving one of the best regiments in the service.

A list of casualties has already been furnished by the surgeon.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. CUTLER,
Colonel Sixth Wisconsin, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. P. HALSTEAD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Division.

No. 221.

Report of Col. Lucius Fairchild, Second Wisconsin Infantry.

CAMP OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, under my command, in the late engagement at Fredericksburg:

Friday, the 12th instant, the regiment, with the brigade, marched over the pontoon bridge and down the river about 1 mile to the stone house, where it encamped for the night.

Early Saturday morning moved with the brigade down the river through a piece of wood, out of which the enemy had been shelled, and took position in front and to the left. Our position was changed several times during the day, but we were not engaged, except one company (B), which was acting as skirmishers part of the afternoon.

At various times we were under artillery and musketry fire, which was not very destructive. At dark the regiment was put in position in rear of the wood. Soon afterward it was changed to the Bowling Green road, where a severe fire of canister was encountered, killing 1 and wounding several. Later in the night we were ordered to our original position, near the wood, where we rested on our arms all night.

Sunday the position of the regiment remained unchanged until dark, when it was put on picket on the left flank of the army.

At daylight Monday it was relieved from picket duty, and took the original position near the wood, from whence it marched that night to the left bank of the Rappahannock.

The casualties, of which a detailed report has been submitted, are 1 killed and 10 wounded.

As usual, both officers and men behaved as well as could be wished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Colonel, Commanding Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

J. W. SHAFER,
Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fourth Brigade.

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* Embodied in revised statement, p. 138.

No. 222.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

BALTIMORE, MD., *March* 7, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my division in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862:

On the morning of the 13th, the Second Division occupied the right of the First Corps, and was immediately on the left of the Sixth Corps, and in rear of the Bowling Green road. At 9 a. m. an advance was ordered by General Reynolds, when I directed Taylor's brigade, preceded by skirmishers, to cross the road and the open field between us and the wood occupied by the enemy. On reaching half way across this field, the men were directed to lie down, under cover of a slight elevation, which protected them from the fire in front, but not from a heavy cross-fire of artillery, which the division remained under the whole of the morning. Lyle's brigade was moved forward to within supporting distance of Taylor's and Root's, in close column of regiments; was formed in rear of the left, and in support of Hall's Maine battery, which, under a heavy artillery fire, came into action on the left of Lyle's brigade.

In this position the division remained, waiting for orders, until about 12 o'clock, at which time, the fog having somewhat lifted, the enemy opened with a number of guns from an eminence in front of Meade's division. The fire of Hall's battery was joined to that of Meade's batteries, and, after a heavy cannonading, several of the enemy's ammunition boxes were blown up and the guns silenced. Immediately after, seeing Meade's men advancing to assault the enemy's position, I ordered Taylor's brigade forward. A severe fire was at once opened upon it by the enemy, posted behind the railroad embankment and in the wood. The left of Taylor's line was subjected to the heaviest fire, and was thrown into confusion. Lyle's brigade was now ordered up in support, and took post on the left of Taylor's right wing (Ninety-seventh New York and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania), which still held its position. Thompson's Pennsylvania battery was also ordered up to the right of the line to aid in the attack. Lyle's brigade soon fell into confusion, and most of it retired in disorder. The gallant Twelfth Massachusetts, Colonel Bates, however, held its ground.

Finding we were making but little impression on the enemy's position, sheltered as he was, I ordered up Root's brigade and directed it to take the position with the bayonet. The charge was gallantly made, and the brigade, being joined by the Twelfth Massachusetts and the remnants of some other regiments, took and held the embankment for some time, capturing 180 prisoners. Our forces on the right did not advance. I had exhausted my last man in capturing the position. Meade's men were retiring on the left, and without the speedy arrival of re-enforcements the position would have to be abandoned, as the enemy was pushing forward his.

About 2.30 o'clock, after directing the fire of Hall's battery upon a force of the enemy which issued from the wood on the left of my line, I was wounded and left the field.

Brigadier-General Taylor's letter, herewith,* will give the subsequent movements of the division.

I desire to call special attention to the services of Brigadier-General

* Not found.

Taylor, Col. A. R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York, and to the gallantry and steadiness under fire of the following-named regiments: Twelfth Massachusetts, Colonel Bates; Ninety-seventh New York, Colonel Wheelock; Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, Major Griffith, and Sixteenth Maine, Lieutenant-Colonel Tilden. The last-named regiment, although for the first time under fire, gave an example of gallantry and steadiness worthy the imitation of some of the older regiments. Hall's battery was under the severest fire, and was served with its usual efficiency and gallantry.

The loss in the division was 1,249 killed, wounded, and missing.*

My staff, Captain Wood, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Haskell, Sixth Wisconsin, aide-de-camp; Moale, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp, and Hildreth, Second U. S. Sharpshooters, acting aide-de-camp, and Captain Lee, Twenty-first New York, acting inspector-general, were constantly on the field, conveying orders and giving directions amid the heaviest fire. The last-named officer was of great service in rallying some of the disordered troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GIBBON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Division.

Capt. CHARLES KINGSBURY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, First Corps.

No. 223.

Reports of Capt. George F. Leppien, Fifth Maine Battery, Acting Chief of Division Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION ARTILLERY,
Camp Belle Plain, Va., December 21, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Inclosed I have the honor to forward the reports of the parts taken by each battery of this division in the engagement near Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, with detailed reports of casualties, ammunition expended, and damage sustained. From these reports I have consolidated the following report of the division artillery:

On the 10th instant, Battery F, First Regiment Artillery, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, four 3-inch guns; Thompson's battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, four 3-inch guns, and the Second Battery, Maine Volunteers, six 3-inch guns—in all, fourteen 3-inch guns—were detached from the division and placed under the command of Captain De Russy. They were employed to cover the passage of the left grand division over the Rappahannock, and held a position on the bluff on the north bank.

On the 11th instant, these batteries were engaged in shelling the ——, or any cover on the extended flat on the south of the river, covering the laying of two pontoon bridges, and clearing the field for the operations of the left grand division. The Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers marched with the division on the 11th, in readiness to cross the river.

On the morning of the 12th, the division crossed on the upper bridge, and the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers on the lower. Shortly before crossing, the Second Battery Maine Volunteers reported back to the division and crossed in rear of the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

* But see revised statement, p. 139.

The Second Battery Maine Volunteers took a position between the two brigades in line, the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers remaining in reserve in rear of the reserve brigade of infantry, Colonel Root commanding. The 12th and night passed without change.

On the morning of the 13th, Thompson's battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers, reported back to the division. The infantry advanced in a southeasterly direction, crossed the sunken road, and at 9 a. m. the Second Battery Maine Volunteers went into position on the left of the division. At this time the fire from the enemy's artillery was accurate and well sustained, occasioning losses to this battery.

At 10 a. m. the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers took position in the rear of the sunken road. At about 10 a. m. (Captain Thompson's report says 9 a. m.) Thompson's battery took position on the right of the division, engaging a battery of the enemy on his front and right. The Second Battery Maine Volunteers and Thompson's battery followed the advance of the infantry and the assault with the third line, which, after carrying the railroad and the wood, being repulsed, fell back and reformed in, and in the rear of, the sunken road, the batteries, checking the advancing enemy, withdrawing also to the rear of the sunken road.

At 3.30 p. m. the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers moved to the front of General Birney's division, on the left of Randolph's First Rhode Island Battery (Birney's division having relieved Meade's division), and at 4.15 p. m. sustained a heavy cannonade from the enemy's artillery in front, on wooded, rising ground, the enemy's pieces being placed on a road in front of the wood.

At 5 p. m. Thompson's battery took position on the left of the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers. The night was spent in filling ammunition chests, issuing rations, and repairing damage.

On the 14th, the Second Battery operated with General Doubleday's division, the Fifth Battery and Thompson's battery holding their former position. The day and night passed without any general engagement, an occasional shot being exchanged.

The 15th passed in the same manner, when, after sunset, the left grand division commenced to recross the river, withdrawing the troops from left to right in succession, the rifled batteries taking their former positions on the bluff on the north bank of the Rappahannock, and the Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers taking a position on the flat, covering, with other 12-pounder light batteries, the withdrawal of the pontoon bridges.

The officers and men of the artillery conducted themselves in a manner worthy the service.

I have the honor to remain, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE F. LEPPIEN,
Capt., Comdg. Fifth Battery Maine Vols., Actg. Chief of Artillery.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, First Corps.

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAIN, VA.,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: The battery under my command crossed the Rappahannock with the division on the 11th instant, and parked 1,200 yards southwest of the first stone mansion on the south bank of the river, remaining until the morning of the 13th.

December 13, moved with the division in a southeasterly direction, and went into battery to the rear of a sunken road, and in the rear of the division, to cover a retrograde movement, if such should prove necessary. At 3.30 p. m. moved to the left of the division, crossed the road, and took position in front of Birney's division of infantry, and on the left of Randolph's First Rhode Island Battery, relieving Captain Ransom's battery. At 4.15 p. m. the enemy opened a brisk cannonade from the woods directly in front of the battery, at a distance of 930 yards, which was answered by a rapid and effective fire from my battery and such others having the range. The enemy's guns were silenced in fifteen minutes. At 4.55 p. m. the enemy opened again with two pieces, 400 yards to the left of former position. The guns were also silenced after a cannonade of five minutes. The battery held the same position during the night.

On the morning of the 14th, at 11 o'clock, it was withdrawn to the rear of the sunken road, where it remained until Monday night, with the exception of the center section, which was placed in position in front of the sunken road at 10 o'clock, and withdrawn at 4 o'clock. At 9 p. m. the battery was moved to the pontoon bridge, crossed at 11 o'clock, and took position on the elevated flat on the north bank of the river, holding the right of five batteries of light 12-pounders until 8.30 a. m., then being relieved and ordered to the rear.

I have the honor to forward reports of horses lost and ammunition expended. I have no casualties to report, nor any injuries of importance to battery.

GEORGE F. LEPPIEN,
Captain, Commanding Fifth Battery Maine Volunteers.

Lieut. J. W. POWELL, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 224.

Report of Capt. James A. Hall, Second Maine Battery.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave to submit the following, as a report of the operations of my battery in the engagement on the south side of the Rappahannock, on Saturday, December 13, 1862:

The battery was ordered into position by Colonel Wainwright, at 9 a. m., in the corn-field on the south of the Plank road, and on the left of General Gibbon's division, to support its left flank. A battery of the enemy at the time was playing upon us, and did us considerable harm for a short time; but, as we opened upon them with shell, they soon ceased firing, or turned their fire in another direction. This battery was 1,600 yards diagonally on our right flank. As there was considerable smoke, it was difficult to tell the effect of our shots upon them. As the heavy mist which hung over the field cleared away, I found I was exposed to a cross-fire from a battery of the enemy, 700 yards directly on our left flank, which opened with a rapid and well directed fire of solid shot, which was very galling. After firing for some thirty minutes, I was ordered to cease, by order of General Reynolds, as we were firing over our line of infantry.

We did not open upon the battery on our left flank, there being a mass of our own troops intervening; besides, there were other batteries

farther to our left, which opened upon it, and soon caused it to change position.

By order of General Gibbon, I sent my caissons back across the road, under cover; not, however, until a limber chest of one of them had been blown up. The guns were kept in position, firing only occasionally into the woods, until 2 p. m., when we commenced shelling the woods in front of us, where our infantry were about to advance, and also fired some 60 rounds at the battery which was playing upon General Meade's left flank as his division advanced.

This battery of the enemy opened with ten guns, which were engaged by some forty from our lines, making it difficult to tell the effect of any one of our batteries, but the enemy's guns were soon silenced, and three of their caissons blown up. This battery was 1,300 yards diagonally on our left flank.

When General Gibbon's line went forward, he ordered the battery to advance, posting it within 200 yards of the woods, into which he directed a rapid fire of shell, continuing it until General Gibbon's division fell back, retiring some distance to my rear.

I now discovered a body of the enemy advancing from the woods, in front of my left, and opened upon them with case shot and canister at 200 yards distance. The effect of this last fire was very effectual, cutting down men and colors. My last round of ammunition being fired, I was obliged to retire, and, in limbering to the rear, five horses were shot from my left gun, and I was obliged to leave it upon the field for a time, as I had only horses enough to get the others away. As soon as I had got from under the fire of the enemy's musketry, I halted my guns, taking four horses from one of them, and with 6 men I returned to my abandoned piece and dragged it safely off the field. My horses had become so reduced, I could only move with three pieces, and with them, by order of Colonel Wainwright, on the 14th instant, I reported to General Doubleday, on the extreme left of the line, and took a position assigned me by Captain Reynolds, chief of artillery, where we remained for a short time only, when we were withdrawn 200 yards by General Reynolds, as the enemy's skirmishers were annoying us somewhat. We occupied the last-named position until 7 p. m. of the 15th, when, by order of General Reynolds, I recrossed the river, and took position on the hill covering the bridge on which General Franklin's troops were crossing.

My casualties during the engagement were 2 men killed, 14 wounded; also 25 horses killed and 6 wounded.

Eleven hundred rounds of ammunition were expended.

I have the honor to be, captain, with respect, your obedient servant,

JAMES A. HALL,
Captain, Commanding Second Maine Battery.

Capt. GEORGE F. LEPPIEN,
Acting Chief of Artillery, Second Division.

No. 225.

Report of Capt. James Thompson, Battery C, Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I would most respectfully report, for the information of the general commanding the division, that, at about 9 a. m. on the 13th instant,

I was ordered to a position in a corn-field on the right of the division, which was about to advance, and to fire upon the enemy posted in edge of the wood to the right, so as to prevent the enemy from coming out and lapping on the right of the line, when the division was about to enter the wood. I had fired but a few rounds when again ordered to advance closer and more to the right, in which position I continued to fire upon the enemy's infantry, and was subject to a cross-fire from a rebel battery, but did not reply to it until the division had fallen back some distance, when I engaged it, until ordered to retire. One of the enemy's ammunition chests was blown up.

I also report the following casualties:*

* * * * * * *

Most respectfully submitted.

J. THOMPSON,
Capt., Comdg. Independent Battery Pa. Vols., 2d Div., 1st A. C.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 226.

Report of Col. Adrian R. Root, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp near Belle Plain, Va., December 23, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I beg leave respectfully to report that, pursuant to a memorandum order, received from division headquarters at 10 p. m., December 10, I moved, with the brigade under my command, from the camp near White Oak Church at 6 o'clock the following morning (Thursday, December 11). The men were in heavy marching order, and had been supplied with three days' cooked rations. The baggage and supply trains had been previously packed, and were left in camp, in charge of the brigade and regimental quartermasters, with a guard composed of the convalescents of the brigade. I arrived at the Rappahannock River at 9 a. m., and, pursuant to orders received through Captain Wood, assistant adjutant-general, massed the brigade in a grove of small timber, and stacked arms to await the completion of the pontoon bridges. I remained in this position during the bombardment of the city of Fredericksburg.

At 5.30 p. m., pursuant to orders received through Captain Lee, acting inspector-general, I called the brigade to attention, in readiness to cross the river, but soon afterward, the order being countermanded, I took distance by the head of column and bivouacked for the night.

At 11 p. m. I received definite orders from General Gibbon in person, and at 6 o'clock the following morning (Friday December 12) marched to the river bank and halted, to await the crossing of a portion of the Sixth Army Corps.

At 12 m., during the prevalence of a dense fog, I crossed the river on the pontoon bridge, and, pursuant to orders received through Captain Wood, assistant adjutant-general, massed the brigade in column, by battalions in line, in rear and within supporting distance of the Second and the Third Brigades, which had been deployed in two par-

* Nominal list, omitted, shows 2 enlisted men wounded, 2 horses killed, 1 wheel destroyed, and 1 gun-carriage axle broken.

allel lines to the left, at right angles with the river. The prevailing fog slowly cleared away, and at 4 p. m., pursuant to orders received through Lieutenant Moale, aide-de-camp, I moved the brigade forward a distance of 300 yards, and changed front to the right, conforming to a similar movement of the first and the second lines of the division. At this time Meade's division passed my brigade and took position upon its left. The brigade lay upon its arms during the night.

At 10 o'clock the following morning (Saturday, December 13), pursuant to orders received through Captain Wood, assistant adjutant-general, I moved the brigade to the left about 400 yards, and then, changing direction to the right, advanced to the front, across a deep, wooded ravine and over an adjacent elevation of ground, to the Bowling Green turnpike. In effecting this movement the brigade was exposed to a severe fire of shell from the enemy's batteries, planted upon the wooded heights to the front, and, in order to avoid this fire, I made a considerable detour to the left, and succeeded in reaching the position assigned me with the loss of but 3 men wounded. I then deployed the One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel McCoy, and the One hundred and Fifth Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Sharp commanding, in two parallel lines in a plowed field, between the turnpike and the heights to the front, supporting Hall's battery and the left of the first and second lines of the division. I deployed the Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tilden commanding; the Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Kress commanding, and the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Prey, in three parallel lines, to the right and rear of Hall's battery. The men were ordered to lie down, and for several hours the brigade remained without loss under a severe and constant fire from the enemy's batteries.

At 1.30 p. m. the brigades of General Taylor and Colonel Lyle, comprising the first and second lines of the division, advanced in succession to the front, and opened a fire of musketry upon the enemy's position, in the wood skirting the base of the heights.

At 1.45 p. m. I received an order from General Gibbon in person to charge to the front with my brigade, storm the enemy's breastwork, and occupy his position. I at once deployed the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, the One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers, and the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers in line of battle, at double-quick, to the right of Hall's battery, and strengthened this line by deploying the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers and One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers in its rear in two parallel lines, with intervals of 15 paces. Having unslung knapsacks and fixed bayonets, the brigade advanced to the front under a severe fire of the enemy's artillery and musketry, moving steadily across the plowed field and passing through the broken lines of the Second and Third Brigades, which, with the exception of the Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, Second Brigade, and the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, Third Brigade, were retiring to the rear in confusion. On approaching the wood the enemy's position was first fully developed to my brigade, and consisted of the embankment and ditches of the Richmond railway, the approaches being rendered extremely difficult by several parallel ditches, or rifle-pits, and its rear protected by thick wood, sheltering infantry supports.

As the brigade arrived upon the ground previously occupied by the Second and Third Brigades, the fire of the enemy became so incessant and galling, and so many of my men fell killed or wounded, that the

front line of the brigade slackened its pace, and the men, without orders, commenced firing. A halt seemed imminent, and a halt in the face of the terrific fire to which the brigade was exposed would have been death; or, worse, a disastrous repulse. At this moment Brigadier-General Taylor came up in person, and rendered me timely assistance in encouraging the brigade to advance, and Colonel Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, whose ammunition had been exhausted, promptly complied with my request that his regiment might unite with my brigade in a bayonet charge. By the strenuous exertions of the regimental commanders and other officers, the firing was nearly discontinued. The brigade resumed its advance, and as the men recognized the enemy their movement increased in rapidity until, with a shout and a run, the brigade leaped the ditches, charged across the railway, and occupied the wood beyond, driving the enemy from their position, killing a number with the bayonet, and capturing upward of 200 prisoners. These prisoners belonged principally to the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment, including its lieutenant-colonel and several line officers, and were at once sent to the rear under a small guard. In charging over the railway, the brigade had necessarily become somewhat broken, especially as the Ninety-fourth and One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers had, in their eagerness to engage the enemy, broken through the first line of the brigade.

Leaving my aides, Lieutenants Scoville and Small, and the regimental commanders to reform the lines, I rode rapidly to General Gibbon, reported the success of the charge, and asked for further instructions. General Gibbon directed me to go on. On returning to the wood, I found that the enemy had rallied in superior force, and were vigorously pressing the front and flank of my brigade. I again rode to General Gibbon and requested support, to enable me to retain my position, and was informed that re-enforcements would shortly arrive. I applied also to Colonel Lyle, commanding the Second Brigade, and entreated him to return with his men to the assistance of my brigade, but could not persuade him to do so. While urging detached parties of men back to the wood, I was informed that General Gibbon had been wounded, and had left the field. General Taylor, of the Third Brigade, being the next senior officer, I reported to him the situation of the brigade, and was directed to withdraw it from the wood whenever its safety demanded it. Returning to the railway, I found that the enemy, in an attempt to turn the flanks of my brigade, were emerging from the wood in defiance of the shells with which Hall's battery, to the left and rear, and Thompson's battery, to the right and rear, were endeavoring to protect my flanks. In short, the position, which, with supporting brigade, would have been perfectly tenable, was, by the absence of any infantry support whatever, rendered simply murderous to my command. It was with real pain that I gave the order for the brigade to fall back. The officers and men received it with surprise and grief, and retired so reluctantly that the enemy was enabled to close upon the rear of the brigade and inflict a loss exceeding that incurred during the charge itself.

As the brigade retired, most of the wounded were brought from the wood and field, but the dead were left where they fell. On again arriving at the Bowling Green turnpike, I halted the brigade, faced it about, and reformed it in line of battle, and deployed the Ninety-fourth Regiment New York Volunteers, Major Kress commanding, as skirmishers, 40 rods to the front. The enemy, however, did not endeavor to pursue the brigade.

During the evening I sent out several parties and secured the arms, equipments, and ammunition of many of the killed and wounded, and issued to the brigade three days' additional rations, which had been received from the supply train at camp.

At 3 o'clock the following morning (Sunday, December 14), by order of General Taylor, commanding division, I moved my command to the extreme left of the lines, and deployed the brigade in single line of battle, at right angles with the river, as a support to Doubleday's division, the Second and Third Brigades being deployed in two parallel lines in my rear. In this position the brigade was exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy's artillery, which continued with occasional intermission throughout the day. At 4 p. m. the enemy had obtained the range of my position so accurately as to render it expedient to withdraw my line slightly to the left and rear, when, by lying down, the men were partially sheltered, and escaped loss. The brigade remained on its arms during the night.

On the following day (Monday, December 15), the brigade was thoroughly inspected, while under fire, by Captain Lee, acting inspector-general. In the afternoon, by order of General Taylor, I sent out a strong patrol to the rear of the First Army Corps and arrested 140 stragglers, sent their names to division headquarters, and forwarded the men under guard to their respective regimental commanders. I also visited the neighborhood of the action of the 13th instant, in search of such of the wounded of my brigade as might have been left on the field, and, through the courtesy of the officer commanding the enemy's pickets, was enabled to make a thorough search of the field nearly as far as the railroad, without, however, finding any of my wounded.

At 10 p. m., pursuant to an order from General Taylor in person, I silently formed the brigade, marched to the pontoon bridge, and recrossed the Rappahannock River, bivouacking at midnight upon the plateau on this side.

The loss of the brigade during the three days' action is shown by the regimental reports (which are herewith submitted) to have been as follows: Officers killed, 2; wounded, 26; missing, 4; total, 32. Enlisted men killed, 50; wounded, 343; missing, 53; total, 446. Aggregate, 478.*

I am happy in being able to bear testimony to the gallant manner in which the regimental commanders took their men into action, and I deem it a duty no less than a pleasure to make especial mention of the Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tilden commanding. This regiment is a new one, and here fought its first battle, and I felt some apprehension lest the terrible fire from the enemy's concealed rifle-pits would be too severe a trial for its men. But the gallant manner in which this regiment charged the enemy's position excited my surprise and admiration, and reflected the highest honor upon its officers and soldiers.

Previous to the battle 38 men of this regiment had volunteered to do duty with Hall's battery, and their conduct is represented by Captain Hall to have been creditable in the highest degree. The Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, Major Kress commanding; the One hundred and fourth New York Volunteers, Colonel Prey; the One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers, Major Sharp commanding, and the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel McCoy, are comparatively veteran regiments, and have been tried upon a number of hard-fought battle-fields. In doing their entire duty during the recent engagements they did what I expected of them.

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

I wish to make especial mention of Lieut. Charles E. Scoville, Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general. This gallant young officer, by his personal bravery and active exertions, inspirited the men and contributed greatly to the success of the brigade.

Lieut. Abner R. Small, Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, rendered me valuable and efficient service, and bore himself with a cool intrepidity worthy of his regiment.

I wish to acknowledge my obligations to Colonel Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers, for his prompt and generous response to my request for his co-operation. He promptly united his regiment with my brigade and charged upon the enemy's position with fixed bayonets and empty cartridge-boxes.

I entertain a deep sense of the valuable assistance afforded me by Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor in person. His personal courage and active zeal rendered him conspicuous even among so many brave men; and, finally, I desire to render a general tribute of honest praise and gratitude to the officers and soldiers of my brigade. The soldierly attributes implanted and fostered at Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Bull Run, South Mountain, and Antietam evinced themselves in full maturity at Fredericksburg Heights, enabling many to meet death with unflinching courage; others to bear painful wounds with uncomplaining fortitude, and inspiring me with such confidence in the remaining officers and soldiers of my brigade as justifies my desire for a future and early opportunity of meeting the enemy upon a fair field.

I remain, captain, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

ADRIAN R. ROOT,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Division, First Army Corps.

No. 227.

Report of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Tilden, Sixteenth Maine Infantry.

CAMP NEAR BELLE PLAIN, VA.,
December 25, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the regiment under my command at the late engagement near Fredericksburg:

In compliance with your order, my command, numbering 21 line officers and 406 enlisted men, was in line at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, for the purpose of crossing the Rappahannock, as it was understood we were to cross at daybreak. We commenced our line of march, with the First Brigade, at 5.15 a. m., and proceeded some 3 miles toward the river, a short distance below Fredericksburg, when it was discovered that we would not cross, owing to the engineers being unable to complete the bridges. At this point I brought my command to a rest, and remained through the day and night.

On the morning of the 12th instant, orders being received from headquarters of brigade to be under arms at 5 o'clock, I had my command in line at the appointed time, and took up our line of march, crossing the river about 12 m. After crossing and resting for a short time, we formed a line of battle in the rear of the One hundred and seventh

Pennsylvania and One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers, near the stone mansion occupied as a hospital, which position we maintained through the remainder of the afternoon and night, with the exception of changing slightly from time to time to avoid the fire of the enemy's batteries in position on the heights at our right.

On the morning of the 13th instant, I had my command under arms at 8 o'clock, and had orders to march by the left flank about a quarter of a mile to the left. Here we were obstructed in our passage by a thick growth of bushes and a ravine. Our pioneers soon cleared the way, and we were again on the march. While waiting at the above place, 2 of my command were slightly wounded by pieces of shell thrown from the enemy's guns, they having complete range of this point. After crossing the ravine, we moved by the right flank beyond the country road and formed a line of battle. Remained here for a short time, and was then ordered to return to the road, where we remained until about 1 p. m. At this time I moved my regiment, in compliance with orders from you, to the front, in the open field, and then by the right flank to the right, unmasking the One hundred and fifth New York Regiment, and forming in line of battle on their right. This being done, we immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who were covered behind the embankment of the railroad in front of us. Finding his fire very disastrous, and seeing that our fire was doing little or no execution, the order was received from you, through Lieutenant Scoville, to fix bayonets, charge, and drive him from his breastworks. My regiment being some 15 paces in advance of those on my right and left, I waited some few moments for them to come up, but finding they did not, I gave the order to charge, which was obeyed with promptness and firmness equal to that displayed by veteran troops, driving the enemy from his breastworks and capturing some 60 prisoners, sending the same to the rear. After crossing, I advanced into the woods a short distance, and my lines being somewhat broken, ordered a new line formed for the purpose of advancing still farther; but finding that we had no support, I immediately gave the order to fire into the woods, as it was evident the enemy was there in ambush, from the fire received from the woods, hoping that support might be sent to us. None being received, however, my ammunition being nearly exhausted, and finding that the enemy had gained possession of the point of woods making out on our left, which I supposed was held by the other regiments of the brigade, I gave the order to retire, which was obeyed, and the retreat made in good order, but not without giving the rebels two volleys as a parting salute. We retired under the crest of the hill, back of the country road, where we remained until 2 o'clock of the morning of the 14th instant, at which time we moved to the left some 1½ miles, and remained until daylight, at which time we advanced and formed the second line of battle at this point. Remaining in this position Sunday and Monday, I received your orders to get my command in line at 7 o'clock Monday evening, which was accordingly obeyed, and proceeded to cross the river, which was done without any casualty.

I should be remiss did I fail to mention the bravery and heroic conduct of the Twelfth Massachusetts, Colonel Bates commanding, whom we were to relieve. It was with difficulty we gained their front, they were so determined, so earnest in doing their whole duty, and it was with reluctance Colonel Bates and command obeyed the order to retire. I should be doing injustice to mention the names of any of my command as worthy of mention in this engagement, as all, both officers and men, performed their duty like true soldiers, and with determination to con-

quer. My loss of line officers was fully equal to the percentage of enlisted men, having 11 killed, wounded, and missing. Among the number were Captain Hutchins, Company B, and Lieutenant Herrick, Company D, who fell gallantly leading their commands forward to the work before them.

My loss is as follows: Killed—officers, 2; enlisted men, 30. Missing—officers, 2; enlisted men, 32. Wounded, 157.*

I have the honor, colonel, to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. TILDEN.

Col. A. R. ROOT,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 228.

Report of Maj. John A. Kress, Ninety-fourth New York Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with circular from Headquarters First Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers in the action of December 13, 1862, near Fredericksburg:

We crossed the Rappahannock on the 12th, and bivouacked near the Bernard mansion.

On the morning of the 13th, we were moved farther down the river, and across a ravine, to the rear of an earthen fence along the Bowling Green road. While passing through the ravine, we were shelled by the enemy, and 2 men of the Ninety-fourth were wounded; neither severely. We laid near the road, as a reserve to the Second and Third Brigades, until about 2 p. m., when we were ordered to fix bayonets and storm a breastwork in our front. We charged in column of battalions in line, the Sixteenth Maine being in front, and the Ninety-fourth New York next in rear. The brigade charged up to the railroad in the face of a close and telling fire from the enemy, posted in a ditch beyond the railroad. On reaching the railroad, the Sixteenth Maine halted on the track. The rebels turned, broke, and ran. My own men, eager to do their part, rushed to the front, and captured over 100 of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment.

The brigade was again moved to the front, about 100 yards, into the woods. The enemy rallied quickly, and came down on our right, pouring in a very severe fire, which killed and wounded many of our men. At this time my color-bearer was shot through the breast. We were entirely unsupported, and, as the enemy was attempting to flank us on our left, we were ordered to retire, which we did at a walk, and reformed in rear of the Bowling Green road.

This regiment had 2 captains and 2 lieutenants wounded, 2 men killed, and 45 wounded; 2 of the latter have since died.*

All did nobly. Officers and men were cool and collected, each and all anxious to do their whole duty. Captains Tomlinson, Place, Carpenter, Moffett, White, and Searles, Lieutenant Tyler, acting adjutant, Lieutenant Hulbert, and several others were brought particularly under my notice by their coolness and courage.

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

Captains Place and Carpenter and Lieutenants Tyler and Wodell were wounded. Nine men are reported missing in action.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KRESS,
Major, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. E. SCOVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 229.

Report of Col. Gilbert G. Prey, One hundred and fourth New York Infantry

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this regiment in the action before Fredericksburg:

On the 13th instant, this regiment moved forward with the rest of the First Brigade, and in rear of them. After remaining in line in rear of the road for some time, it went into action in that position, being just in rear of the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers. Following closely the movements of the preceding regiment until it came to the railroad, it there became partially divided, the right wing obliquing to the right and directing its fire upon a body of the enemy in the edge of the woods, while the left, pressing forward, became entangled with the Ninety-fourth New York and Sixteenth Maine Volunteers, and in that position entered the woods. Here the regimental line was again restored, forming on the left of the Ninety-fourth New York Volunteers. After the firing had continued some time, an order was passed along the line to fall back, and this regiment, with others, fell back to the edge of the woods; but, finding this order unauthorized, returned again to their positions, and continued the firing until the brigade was ordered to retire. Retiring across the railroad, the regimental line was reformed, and came in good order from the field.

I am gratified to say that the conduct of most of my officers and men was entirely satisfactory. Many of them are deserving of special notice for gallantry; but as the names of all such cannot be given, a mention of any would be invidious.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

GILBERT G. PREY,
Colonel, Commanding.

Lieut. C. E. SCOVILLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

No. 230.

Report of Capt. Abraham Moore, One hundred and fifth New York Infantry.

OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit to you the following official report of the movements of this command during the last few days:

On Thursday, the 11th instant, under command of Maj. Daniel A. Sharp, we broke camp about 4 a. m., distant about 4 miles from Fred-

ericksburg, and moved up to the river. On the following (Friday) morning we moved 1 mile below this point, where, after being delayed by the passage of troops a few hours over the pontoon bridge, which was thrown across the river at this point, at about 9 a. m. we took our place in line, and crossed to the opposite bank, and halted on the plain, about a half mile distant from the river, where we remained all night.

On the following (Saturday) morning we moved nearer the front, and during the earlier portion of the forenoon changed our position several times. At about 11 a. m. our regiment was deployed into line, and moved rapidly to the front, when, coming under the enemy's fire, they halted and returned volley for volley for the space of a half hour. Here Major Sharp fell, seriously wounded, the command devolving upon myself. We charged on the enemy, driving them from their cover, but our number having become so reduced, we were obliged to fall back a short distance before superior numbers of the enemy. We rallied, and made a stand, and held our position against great odds until we were ordered to fall back to where we formed line of battle, where we remained the rest of the day. In the early part of the evening we fell back to a grove, where, during the night, the men were rationed, and on the following morning early we moved to the left about 1 mile from where Saturday's engagement took place, and acted as a support to the artillery until Monday evening, when we were ordered to fall back to the (or near) original starting point, on the opposite side of the river, where we now are, ever ready at your call.

We went into action with 12 commissioned officers and 160 enlisted men.

The following is a list of our casualties:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing in action.	Supposed to be prisoners.	Total.
Officers	.....	5	.....	2	7
Men	10	56	4	.....	70
Total*	10	61	4	2	77

I am, yours, most respectfully,

A. MOORE,
Captain, Comdg. One hundred and fifth New York Volunteers.

Col. A. R. ROOT,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 231.

Report of Col. Thomas F. McCoy, One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with the order of Col. A. R. Root, commanding the brigade, I would respectfully make the following report of

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

the part taken by this regiment (One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) in the recent actions near Fredericksburg, Va.:

In camp near this place, on the evening of December 10, 1862, I received orders from your headquarters to prepare the regiment for immediate action, by having each soldier supplied with 60 rounds of cartridges, three days' cooked rations in the haversacks, and to be in line of march at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, in view of proceeding to cross the Rappahannock.

Being ready at the designated hour, the line was formed by Colonel Root, the One hundred and seventh on the right of the brigade, the brigade itself being composed of the Ninety-fourth, One hundred and fourth and One hundred and fifth Regiments New York Volunteers, the Sixteenth Maine, and One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. The brigade leading the division (Second Division, First Army Corps, left grand division) took up the line of march for the intended point of crossing, about 1 mile southeast of the city of Fredericksburg. The cannonading had already commenced, and was increasing in volume as we approached the river. When near the river, and within view of the conflict, a halt was ordered, where we remained in support of the batteries in our front, on the bank of the river (part of which were in action during the day), until dawn of the morning of the 12th, when the line of march was again taken for the pontoon bridge, upon which we safely crossed to the south side of the Rappahannock at about 12 m. Skirmishing with the enemy's sharpshooters was then in progress, and was continued during the whole day. The afternoon was occupied in forming and disposing the several lines of battle fronting the enemy's position, which was very strong, being the ridges and woods south of the river, and from 1 to 2 miles from it, but forming a semicircle, with the right and left on the river east and west of the city of Fredericksburg, and forming an extent within view of, perhaps, 6 or 8 miles. The night of the 12th we bivouacked on the field, ready for the impending conflict.

Soon after daylight of the morning of the 13th, the contest opened, and in a few minutes we advanced, under a heavy fire of shell, to the front and left of the position occupied during the night. My regiment, with the One hundred and fifth New York as a supporting column, was ordered forward to the support of Captain Hall's battery, then in position in a corn-field, in short range of the enemy, who was posted in the wood and along the railroad, parallel with our line, where we remained for several hours, and whilst a most terrific artillery battle was being waged. In the mean time the infantry columns were forming to advance upon the enemy.

Colonel Root, with our brigade, advanced in support and to the relief of the Second Brigade (Colonel Lyle's), then under a most deadly fire of musketry. The brigade advancing in column, my regiment necessarily came under and into close musket range before the other regiments composing the brigade could be deployed into line on its right. At this period in the battle, and immediately after, we were under a most destructive fire, and our brave fellows were falling fast. The ground was strewn with the dead and the wounded. Regiment after regiment having expended their ammunition, with their ranks shattered and thinned, were retiring to reform and renew the conflict. At this point General Gibbon, commanding the division, advanced to the rear of my regiment and ordered that the wood should be taken at the point of the bayonet. The order to fix bayonets was given. A farther advance was made; several more volleys fired into the enemy, when I repeated the order to charge into the wood. The regiment, officers and men, responded with a

cheer, the flags advanced, the regiment followed at a run, quickly gaining the railroad, and, without a moment's stop, after the rebels into the wood, being, as I believe, the first regiment of the division to enter, clearing it in our front of the enemy, silencing their fire, capturing a number of prisoners, and resumed the position on the railroad skirting the wood.

When here, forming a line in the defenses along the railroad, that we might hold what we had gained, I was ordered by the commander of the brigade, through Lieutenant Scoville, acting assistant adjutant-general, to immediately repair to the right and aid the other regiments of the brigade, then in close conflict with a superior force of the enemy, which order was promptly complied with, and again my almost exhausted regiment rendered good and, I trust, efficient service. Being now far in advance of our own lines, and into the enemy's, with our ranks decimated, we were ordered to retire, that fresh troops should or would occupy and hold the ground thus gained, and gained at so fearful a sacrifice. Soon reforming our lines, replenishing the cartridge-boxes and haversacks, we bivouacked upon the adjoining field for the night.

At 3 a. m. we were again up and under arms, on the march to the extreme left of our lines, where we remained in line of battle, exposed to the shells of the enemy's batteries in that quarter of the battle-field during the 14th and 15th, and until we left to resume our present position.

The loss in my regiment has been great; but, thanks to a kind Providence, not so great as might have been expected, in view of the terrible conflicts through which it passed.

The regiment entered the battle with 171 muskets, the balance of the regiment being on provost and other duties. The loss in killed is 4; in wounded, 47 (2 of these since dead); missing, 2. Total, 53.* I herewith inclose you a list† of the names, as directed by your circular of this morning.

The following officers of the regiment were present upon the field and engaged in the battle: Company A, Lieut. T. K. Scheffer, commanding, and Lieut. O. P. Stair; Company B, Capt. J. MacThomson and Lieut. J. V. Gish; Company C, Lieut. James Corcoran, commanding; Company D, Sergt. George Huff, commanding; Company E, Capt. E. D. Roath and Lieut. J. A. Carman; Company F, Capt. E. W. H. Eisenbice; Company G, Capt. E. E. Zeigler and Lieut. James B. Thomas, acting adjutant; Company H, Lieut. D. S. Mathews, commanding, wounded in the arm; Company I, Capt. H. J. Sheafer and Lieut. W. N. Black; Company K, Lieut. B. Rodes, commanding, and Lieut. G. F. Cook.

I am happy to say that these officers conducted themselves with zeal and courage, and that their example inspired and encouraged the men.

I would take pleasure in naming the flag-bearers, Corpl. Henry Sunniver and Private George Henthorne, of Company B, as having exhibited during the battle great courage and daring.

I will embrace the first opportunity of forwarding to your headquarters the names of such non-commissioned officers and privates as may have merited special notice.

Lieutenant, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. F. McCOY,

Colonel One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. C. E. SCOVILLE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

P. S.—I would add to this report that Surg. J. F. Hutchinson and Asst. Surg. R. Dana were detailed for duty in the division hospital, and Asst.

* But see revised statement, p. 138. † Omitted.

Surg. E. R. Westcott was on duty with the regiment on the south side of the river. Rev. W. T. Campbell, chaplain, was also on duty in the division hospital. Quartermaster Samuel Lyon and Commissary-Sergeant MacMontgomery were on duty with the train, and in forwarding necessary supplies to the regiment on the battle-field.

No. 232.

Report of Col. Peter Lyle, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
December 22, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to the part borne by the Second Brigade in the action of December 13, near Fredericksburg, Va.:

At daylight on the morning of the 13th instant, the brigade was under arms, in obedience to orders from General Gibbon. At 8 o'clock I formed line parallel with the road running south from Fredericksburg, in the rear of the Third Brigade, commanded by General Taylor. At 9 o'clock I advanced across the road, breaking by the right of companies to the front into column, passing over about one-third of the field toward the enemy, who were in the wood in front, where I halted and formed line about 100 yards in rear of the Third Brigade, when I ordered the men to lie down, my line being parallel with the road, that of General Taylor's being oblique, his left thrown a little forward. We remained in this position between three and four hours, under a fire from the enemy's batteries upon our right and front of shell, shot, and grape, the shot generally falling short or going over the brigade. We sustained a loss of 15 or 16 men here, 2 of my orderlies having their horses shot under them.

At 1 o'clock, by order of General Gibbon, the brigade moved forward, taking position upon the left of the Third Brigade, within 50 yards of the wood, under a most galling fire from the enemy, and remained in that position some twenty-five or thirty minutes, when Lieutenant-Colonel Leech, of the Ninetieth Pennsylvania, and Major Wetmore, of the Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, reported to me that they had exhausted their ammunition. I ordered them to remain in line, seeing the First Brigade, Colonel Root, coming to our relief, telling the Ninetieth and Twenty-sixth to lie down when the First Brigade came up, so that they could pass over them. At the same time the Twelfth Massachusetts and One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers advanced with the First Brigade into the wood. I then ordered the Ninetieth and Twenty-sixth to retire to a ditch about 100 yards to the left and rear, to gather ammunition from the cartridge-boxes lying upon the ground, and open fire as a check upon a body of the enemy who had emerged from the wood upon our left.

Just as they reached this position, I received an order from General Taylor to move them to the front, which was promptly obeyed. They advanced to the railroad at the edge of the wood, where, finding Colonel McCoy's regiment, of the First Brigade, moving to the right along the railroad, I ordered the Ninetieth and Twenty-sixth to move by a flank, following Colonel McCoy, not knowing what disposition General Taylor wished to make of them, as they were out of ammunition; but supposing he wanted them to charge with another column, after

passing well to the right, in front of where the Third Brigade had engaged the enemy, and finding the several regiments of the First and Third Brigades retiring, I gave orders for the Ninetieth and Twenty-sixth also to retire. Passing to the left, I found the One hundred and thirty-sixth retiring from the wood, Colonel Bayne informing me he had exhausted his ammunition. I got them in line and retired with them. After retiring about half way across the field to the road, General Taylor rode up and ordered me to halt the regiment and protect with the bayonet Hall's battery, upon our left, he (General Taylor) being informed by Colonel Bayne he was out of ammunition. After halting four or five minutes, the battery limbered up and retired with the infantry who were supporting it. I then ordered Colonel Bayne to retire, which he did, as did the rest of the brigade, in good order across to the north side of the road, where the brigade was formed into line. I then, by order of General Taylor, caused a detail to be made from each regiment to go upon the battle-field and gather cartridge-boxes to supply themselves with ammunition. At dark we received ammunition sufficient to supply each man with 60 rounds with what we gathered upon the field, and were also furnished with rations.

At 2 o'clock next morning we were moved to the left about 1 mile, in rear of General Doubleday's division, forming three lines, the First Brigade being the first, the Second Brigade the second, and the Third Brigade the third. We remained in this position until the night of the 15th instant, when we recrossed the Rappahannock to the north bank.

I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the coolness and bravery of Colonel Bates, commanding Twelfth Massachusetts; Colonel Bayne, commanding One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Leech, commanding Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, commanding Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers (who was wounded in the early part of the action); Lieutenant-Colonels Allen and Wright; Majors Sellers and Wetmore, and to the line officers of the several regiments of the brigade. The steadiness and good behavior of the men, in my opinion, have never been excelled.

A list of casualties* has already been forwarded to division headquarters, and I herewith append copies of the reports of the regimental commanders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. LYLE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Lieut. J. W. POWELL, Jr.,
Aide-de-Camp and A. A. A. G., Second Division.

No. 233.

Report of Col. James L. Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the particulars of the battle of Fredericksburg, fought on the 13th instant, so far as the Twelfth Massachusetts was concerned.

General Gibbon's division was formed in three brigade lines. The

* Embodied in revised statement, pp. 138, 139.

Third Brigade, General Taylor commanding, had the advance, the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment acting as skirmishers for the division. Colonel Lyle's brigade, composed of the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, formed the second line, the Twelfth Massachusetts having the right. The third line was Colonel Root's brigade, the Sixteenth Maine having the right.

Our position was taken at 9 a. m. The enemy was hidden from view by a thick wood. We remained lying down until 1 p. m., under a brisk fire of shot and shell, the skirmishers being hotly engaged, the balls of the enemy passing over us. During these four hours we had but 1 man of the Twelfth Massachusetts injured.

At 1 o'clock the signal to advance was given to the whole division. Immediately the advance began, when a heavy fire of musketry broke from the whole line of wood in our front. General Taylor's brigade stood the fire some thirty minutes, when ours was ordered to relieve them. As we advanced, the Twelfth Massachusetts became separated from the brigade by the retiring regiments of the Third Brigade, and continued to advance independently, taking a position and firing until our ammunition began to fail. Our brigade had fallen to the rear, and we were alone until the third line came forward. Our solid ranks broke the right of this line, which opened to the right and left to get to the front, where it was quickly formed. We followed the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, now in our front, a short distance, and, being out of ammunition, were about to join our brigade in the rear, when Colonel Root came to me, saying, "Don't retire." I told him our condition. "Never mind," said he, "I am going to make a charge." I at once gave the command to fix bayonets, and filed to the right of this brigade and charged with them into the wood. About 200 of the enemy rushed through our lines without arms, giving themselves up as prisoners of war. We carried the position, and remained some twenty minutes, expecting support. It did not come, and none was in sight. A fatal fire was still kept up by an unseen foe, and our men were falling constantly. Captains Ripley, Reed, Packard, and Clark were already wounded, and 100 of our men had fallen, and we were reluctantly compelled to abandon our position. I consulted with the officers, and it was deemed useless to remain, and the order was given to about-face. We marched back slowly and reluctantly, in good order, bearing our tattered banners safely, and had but 2 men harmed as we retired, although several were saved from death by their knapsacks. Colonel Root's command fell back at the same time.

As we emerged from the wood, General Taylor rode up, saying, "Colonel, I am now in command of the division. General Gibbon has been wounded. Keep your position. There is your support," at the same time pointing to a force emerging from the wood on our left. This force I had observed before, and informed the general that it was a force of the enemy. He looked again, and ordered me to the line occupied in the morning by the reserve, to await orders. As we retired we took with us our wounded officers, one of whom, Captain Ripley, is supposed to be mortally wounded.

After reaching our position we were supplied with ammunition and rations. We remained under arms during the night, and early on the morning of the 14th were ordered into a new position, where we remained until the night of the 15th, when we recrossed the river with the corps.

The Twelfth Massachusetts was under fire six hours. Our loss was made, with the exception of one man, during the last two hours of the

six. In that time we had 5 officers wounded; enlisted men, 15 killed, 87 wounded, and 3 missing, making an aggregate of 105 out of the 258 which we took into the fight.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES L. BATES,
Colonel, Commanding Twelfth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Lieut. D. P. WEAVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 234.

Report of Maj. Ezra F. Wetmore, Twenty-sixth New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by this regiment in the engagement of December 13.

About 7 a. m. on that day, having laid on our arms during the preceding night, orders were received to get into line. Immediately conformed to the order, this regiment being second in line of the brigade, the Twelfth Massachusetts on the right and the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers on our left, the brigade taking position in rear of the Third Brigade about 100 yards, under fire.

We moved forward by the right of companies to the front, across the road running south from Fredericksburg. In advancing, were subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's batteries on the right. Taking position in a corn-field in line of battle, we were ordered to lie down, in which position we remained until about 1 p. m., losing 1 man killed and 6 wounded during the interim from the artillery fire of the enemy in front and flank.

About 1 p. m. received orders from Colonel Lyle, commanding the brigade, to advance. The regiment at once pushed forward in line of battle with the brigade, and opened fire on the enemy at about 80 yards distance. The regiment remained in this position until the ammunition was exhausted. Notice was given to the commanding officer of the brigade that the ammunition was failing. The regiment maintained its position until relieved by the First Brigade, we lying down while it passed over us. Then retired to within 160 yards of the position occupied in the morning, with orders to collect ammunition from the boxes of the killed and wounded. Immediately faced about, and, with 2 rounds of cartridges, fixed bayonets, and charged, with the Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, to the railroad and over to the edge of the timber occupied by the enemy. At this moment the troops on the right and left of the brigade retiring, we were ordered to retire also, the regiment executing the movement in good order, falling back nearly to the position occupied in the morning. While at this point we gathered cartridge-boxes and replenished our ammunition. While falling back we carried most of our wounded with us.

During the night we moved our position to the left, remaining in the last-named position until Monday, December 15, when this regiment was ordered to the front in support of a battery, remaining as such support until after dark, when we were ordered to rejoin the brigade, and crossed the river at about 10 p. m.

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

The strength of the regiment on the field at the commencement of the fight was 280 rifles. The loss was 158 killed and wounded, including 9 commissioned officers.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EZRA F. WETMORE,
Major Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. D. P. WEAVER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Brigade.

No. 235.

Report of Lieut. Col. William A. Leech, Ninetieth Pennsylvania Infantry.

IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the part taken by the regiment under my command in the engagement on Saturday, December 13.

About 7 a. m. on that day, having laid on our arms during the previous night, I received orders to get my men in line.

About 8 a. m. we were in line with the brigade, this regiment being third in line of battle in the brigade, the Twenty-sixth New York being on our right and the One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania being on our left, the Twelfth Massachusetts occupying the right of the brigade. The brigade took position in rear of the Third Brigade, under fire, two men of the regiment being wounded while we were taking up our position. Having been formed in line, the brigade was ordered forward, and we advanced by right of companies to the front, across the road running south from Fredericksburg, and took position in a cornfield, about 100 yards in rear of the Third Brigade, a portion of which were engaged as skirmishers. While taking this position we were subjected to a severe fire from the enemy's batteries in our front and a little to the right. Here we were ordered to lie down.

We remained in this position from about 9 a. m. until about 1 p. m., subjected during most of that time to the shells of the enemy's batteries not only from the wood in front but from batteries on our left flank. Fortunately these shells fell either in front or immediately behind the regiment and did us no damage, but we lost some men wounded by occasional shots from the enemy's skirmishers.

About 1 p. m., after a severe cannonading from our batteries on the left, which was replied to very spiritedly by the enemy's batteries, I observed the division on our left advancing toward the enemy in line of battle. Almost immediately I received orders from Colonel Lyle to advance, and at once pushed my regiment forward with the rest of the brigade. I received orders to advance to a hillock, about 40 yards in front of the wood occupied by the enemy. As we advanced, the Third Brigade obliqued off to the right and uncovered the position I was ordered to occupy. Having gained the hillock, we halted and opened fire. We continued our fire upon the enemy until all available ammunition was expended. About this time General Taylor rode up to me and asked me to charge into the wood in front. As my men were rapidly falling, and out of 189 muskets taken into action I had but about 100 left, and these were without ammunition, I referred him to the colonel

* But see revised statement, p. 138.

commanding the brigade. It would have been worse than madness to have done as he directed. I looked behind me and saw no support. I sent immediately to the commander of the brigade, Colonel Lyle, to say that we must have support, as our ammunition was failing—in fact, it was entirely gone, as what we had left was unserviceable, not being of the kind fitted for our pieces. Soon after this, a regiment belonging to the First Brigade (I think the One hundred and seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers) came up behind us to our support. I directed my men to lie down for them to charge past us to the front. After they had passed to the front and opened fire, this regiment withdrew to the rear, under orders, to collect cartridge-boxes with ammunition. The Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers withdrew with the regiment, and both regiments formed in line about 100 yards to the left and rear.

While we were occupying this position, Captain Lee, of General Gibbon's staff, rode up, and, in a most insulting manner, drew his pistol upon the men of this regiment and the Twenty-sixth New York. As these men had withdrawn in good order, and with a perfect consciousness of what they were about, and as it was not the first time they had been in action, I consider it my duty, as commanding officer of the regiment, to call attention to it. The men that he threatened were, to say the least, much cooler than he appeared to be. Dismissing Captain Lee, we formed here without time to collect any ammunition. We received various orders from different aides-de-camp, and were finally ordered to advance and charge bayonets upon the enemy in the wood. Without hesitation we advanced without a round of available ammunition, and charged across the railroad into the wood. On our left we saw the One hundred and thirty sixth Regiment, of our brigade, who had maintained their position all this time, falling back from the wood, pursued by lines of rebels. The enemy were closing on our left, and I reported to Colonel Lyle that we could not hold our position, as all the troops on our right and left were falling back. I received orders to fall back. We retired in good order, and formed in rear of a battery nearly on the same ground we had first occupied in the morning, no re-enforcements arriving until an hour afterward.

Here we remained until early the next morning, December 14, when we moved to the left and formed in line of battle. In this position we remained until we received orders, on Monday, the 15th, when we were withdrawn across the river.

The casualties have been already reported in a special report.* It would be almost invidious to mention a special instance of bravery among men and officers who have already been honorably mentioned on many hard-fought fields.

I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Charles W. Duke, commanding Company K, who fell gallantly at the head of his company. I have the honor to call your attention to Second Lieut. William H. Hewlings, of Company C, who commanded the color company. Three sergeants of this company had been shot with the colors. Lieutenant Hewlings himself took the colors and gallantly bore them through the remainder of the fight and from the field.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. A. LEECH,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. D. P. WEAVER,
A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 2d Div., 1st Army Corps.

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 139.

No. 236.

Report of Col. Thomas M. Bayne, One hundred and thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report the part taken by my regiment in the battle of the 13th instant, on the southern bank of the Rappahannock River, near Fredericksburg, Va.

Agreeably to your orders, I drew the regiment up in line of battle at 9 a. m. At 9.50 o'clock we made an advance. After having advanced about half way down the field of battle, the enemy threw a terrific storm of shell, grape, and canister at us. We lay down upon the ground, and remained in this position till 1 p. m., when we again advanced. There being none of our men in our front, we opened fire, and continued firing while advancing. We crossed the railroad and went into the wood, where we halted. We remained there until we exhausted our ammunition (60 rounds to each man), being under a direct and enfilading fire for two hours and forty minutes. Having no support upon our left, we had to defend our position against a force which presented a front twice the length of our own, occupying a chosen position, protected by a dense wood and supported by a battery. Had we been properly supported by infantry and artillery, we could have held the wood, but we were compelled to retire for want of ammunition, which we did in good order.

It would be invidious to mention individual cases of courage and bravery, when all acted so nobly and heroically. A list* of the casualties, hereto subjoined, will show the shock we had to withstand, and how we withstood it those who witnessed the engagement can best attest. None faltered, but all stood at their post of duty, and were loth to quit their position, even when they knew it was impossible to hold it longer. Lieutenant-Colonel Wright was constantly moving along the line encouraging the men. Company officers stood up beside their men and offered every encouragement. It is with proud satisfaction I say both officers and men performed their whole duty.

THOMAS M. BAYNE,
Colonel, Commanding.

Col. P. LYLE,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 237.

Report of Brig. Gen. Nelson Taylor, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
Camp near Fletcher's Chapel, Va., December 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Third Brigade in the action of the 13th instant, together with the reports of the commandants of the regiments composing the brigade:

On the morning of the 13th, by direction of Brigadier-General Gibbon,

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 139.

commanding division, I formed line of battle south of and parallel to the Bowling Green road, about 2 miles southeast of Fredericksburg, Va. This was executed under cover of the Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, then deployed as skirmishers. My command was arranged as follows (Thirteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers deployed as skirmishers), commencing from the right of the line: First, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers; second, Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers; third, Eighty-third New York Volunteers, and fourth, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. Having the line formed, I was then (about 9 a. m.) ordered to advance it to within about 300 yards of the skirt of a wood covering a range of hills immediately in our front and the grading of the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

In the execution of this order I drew the fire of the enemy, whom I found strongly posted in force in the wood and behind the railroad track. The skirmishers being within good range, a lively fire was kept up by them with effect on both sides. The line not being in range, I caused the men to lie down, to avoid as much as possible the effect of the enemy's artillery, which had opened upon my line from right to left. Finding the right of my line exposed to two or three of the enemy's guns, using grape and canister, I ordered the Eighty-eighth Regiment forward under the cover of a slight elevation of ground, with directions to fire a volley at the battery. This was executed, and had the desired effect. The pieces were silenced and immediately withdrew, but, most singular to say, apparently frightened at the noise they had made themselves, with a few exceptions the whole regiment turned and ran toward the rear. With the assistance of my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Post, and an intervening ditch, I succeeded in stopping this disgraceful and causeless retrograde movement, and getting the regiment back upon the brigade line again, where it remained during the rest of the engagement, and fully retrieved itself by its firmness and steadiness thereafter.

At about 1 p. m. I was ordered to advance my line, which I did, to within a short distance of the wood, when the whole line became briskly engaged. The enemy seemed to concentrate the most of his fire on the two regiments on the left of my line (the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Eighty-third New York), which, from casualties and other causes, soon melted away, when the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Lyle, was advanced and took their places on the left of the regiments on the right (the Ninety-seventh New York and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania), which regiments were marched a short distance to the right to make room for and unmask the advancing line.

The two last-named regiments remained on the line and sustained themselves to the last, and did not leave the field until the whole division retired, which was about 2.30 p. m. The troops, generally, composing this brigade displayed a great deal of bravery and courage; none more so than the Ninety-seventh New York, commanded by Colonel Wheelock. This regiment stood firm from first to last. Lieutenant-Colonel Batchelder, commanding the right wing of the Thirteenth Massachusetts, deployed as skirmishers, is entitled to much praise for the skillful manner in which he maneuvered his command. Colonel Coulter, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania; Captain Hendrickson, commanding Eighty-third New York, and Capt. J. A. Moesch, of the last named regiment, are also entitled to honorable mention for their brave and gallant conduct on the field. There are many others in the command equally entitled to a classification with the above list, with whose names and

persons I was not sufficiently familiar to remember, and trust that the omission of any deserving name will, in consequence, be overlooked.

The especial attention of the commanding general is called to the regimental reports, herewith submitted, and to the honorable mention of names contained therein.

In conclusion, I should feel that I failed to do my duty if I omitted to acknowledge my great indebtedness to my two aides, Captain Hartz, assistant adjutant-general, who was wounded, and Lieutenant Post, aide-de-camp, for their able and timely assistance, particularly to the latter, whose gallantry and intrepidity in assisting to execute and to convey my orders could not be excelled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. J. P. WOOD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 238.

Report of Col. Samuel H. Leonard, Thirteenth Massachusetts Infantry.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the doings of this regiment in the late action across the river, near Fredericksburg:

In obedience to orders, we crossed the river at the head of the brigade about 10 a. m., and soon after were marched nearly 2 miles to the left, beyond the Bernard mansion, when the regiment was deployed as skirmishers, covering the entire left flank to the river. After advancing about half a mile, crossing a ravine, the direction was changed to the right, and the left wing brought up toward the Bowling Green road. When approaching near it, the enemy's pickets were discovered posted in the road. They slowly fell back as we advanced, and possession of the road was gained without firing a shot, covering the front of the brigade, and extending nearly a quarter of a mile to the left, where we joined pickets established by General Meade's division. The regiment remained in that position all night.

About 9 a. m. Saturday, the 13th, General Meade's division changed position to the right, and were placed with the front resting on the road, when I asked to have my left wing rallied to the right, which was granted. Before the movement was completed, an advance was ordered, and the right wing was moved to the front about 500 yards, into an open field, where the enemy's pickets were. They fell back as we advanced, exchanging shots, to the woods in our front. This ground was held until 1 p. m., when the ammunition was exhausted. At that time the brigade was advanced over the line of skirmishers toward the woods, and we were ordered to the rear to get ammunition, when the engagement became general. The skirmishers were assembled on the right and left, and retired in good order. I remained on the left of the line of skirmishers, covering the battery (Captain Hall's), with four companies, until there appeared to be a general retreat, when I marched them to the rear, near the Bernard mansion, and reformed the regiment and obtained a supply of ammunition. At this time (about 4) I was ordered

to assume the command of the brigade. The officers and men, I am pleased to say, performed their duties promptly and faithfully.

A report of the casualties has been made in full.*

Hoping that my actions meet with your approval, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LEONARD,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Massachusetts Volunteers.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 239.

Report of Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, Eighty-third New York Infantry.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: The Ninth Regiment New York State Militia, of the Third Brigade, Second Division, First Army Corps, crossed the Rappahannock River on Friday, the 12th instant, at 9 a. m. The regiment was marched to the left of the line of battle, where they remained under arms during the night.

Early on Saturday morning they advanced in line of battle, for the purpose of engaging the enemy. The regiment was commanded by Capt. John Hendrickson, of Company G, and took into the action 12 officers and 280 men. After being engaged for thirty minutes, the regiment was relieved, and came off the field with a loss of 1 officer (Lieut. Felix Hirt, Company H) and 8 enlisted men killed; also 5 officers and 116 enlisted men wounded.†

In merit to those who distinguished themselves on this occasion, I would respectfully mention the name of Capt. John Hendrickson, acting colonel, who, while urging on his men in the most gallant manner, was severely wounded, and carried from the field. The command then devolved on Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, acting lieutenant-colonel, who was particularly noticed by the officers and men for bravery exhibited throughout the fight; and, though wounded, still remained in command, cheering on his men until relieved by another brigade.

The regiment then fell to the rear, for the purpose of reforming. Captain Moesch's wound being of such a painful nature, he was forced to turn over the command to senior Lieut. Isaac E. Hoagland. After a rest of a few hours, the regiment was again ordered to the front, on the extreme left of the line of battle, where they bivouacked until the night of Monday, the 15th instant. During the intervening time, Lieutenant Hoagland was relieved, by permission of the colonel commanding the brigade. The command then devolved upon First Lieut. Henry P. Claire, in which capacity he acted until relieved by Capt. Joseph A. Moesch, who had so far recovered from the effects of his wound as to be once more enabled to take command of the regiment.

Great credit is due Capt. Angus Cameron, of Company F, for the able manner in which he performed the duties devolving upon him as acting major. In the first part of the engagement he was severely wounded and carried from the field. Also to Lieut. Thomas Layton, of Company E, acting adjutant, who fell, mortally wounded, and has since died.

I cannot give too much praise to both officers and men of my com-

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 139.
† But see revised statement, p. 139.

mand for their bravery and steadiness while under the galling fire of the enemy, and for the manner in which they obeyed every order emanating from their superior officers.

J. A. MOESCH,
Captain, Commanding Ninth New York State Militia.

Capt. W. T. HARTZ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 240.

Report of Col. Charles Wheelock, Ninety-seventh New York Infantry.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with brigade orders, I herewith send you a statement of the part taken by my command in the action of December 13.

Having crossed the Rappahannock River 2½ miles below Fredericksburg on the morning of the 12th with the brigade, we took a position on the north side of the Bowling Green road, and remained there until the morning of the 13th. General Taylor's brigade, comprising the Thirteenth Massachusetts, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Eighty-third New York Volunteers, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and my regiment, the Ninety-seventh New York Volunteers, being in line, the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania on the right and the Ninety-seventh New York second in line, my regiment was ordered to advance into the open field on the south side of the road, where the brigade line was formed by General Taylor, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts was thrown out as skirmishers in advance, when the whole line advanced one-fourth of a mile at 9 a. m. We were there halted, and ordered to lie down under a heavy fire of shell and grape from the enemy, and also from the enemy's sharpshooters from the wood, 80 rods off.

We lay in that position until 1 p. m., when we were ordered to advance in line to within 50 rods of the wood, under a sharp fire from the enemy, and commenced a heavy fire on the enemy. We remained in this position until ordered by General Taylor to fix bayonets and forward, which every man did with alacrity. We crossed the railroad to within 20 rods of the wood, where the enemy lay in force. We remained in this position until our ammunition (60 rounds) was nearly exhausted, when we were relieved by the Second Brigade. I then marched my regiment by the right flank, and took a position on the right of the Second Brigade, and continued the firing until the Second Brigade was relieved by the First Brigade, and still we remained with the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and kept our front until ordered back by General Taylor. The enemy had batteries on our right and left flanks, near the wood, which kept up a heavy fire.

My command went into the field with 213 men and 17 officers. One hundred and eighty-one had arms and 32 were without arms. My object in taking in men without guns was to take the arms of those that fell and to help the wounded, which they did to my entire satisfaction. My loss was 5 killed, 33 wounded, and 10 missing.*

I wish to say that every officer and man behaved with courage and bravery, with one or two exceptions. My regiment was the first to advance into the field, and was the last to cross the road when we fell

* But see revised statement, p. 139.

back. We left the field at 2.30 p. m., being under fire five and a half hours. After the action we took the position we had left in the morning.

I cannot name officers that distinguished themselves, as they all acted bravely, with the exceptions above stated. I will state, however, that Lieutenant-Colonel Spofford assisted me very much by his bravery and example, and also in keeping the men in their places.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

CHARLES WHEELOCK,
Colonel, Comdg. Ninety-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

Col. S. H. LEONARD,
Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 241.

Report of Capt. Christian Kuhn, Eleventh Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR WHITE OAK CHURCH, VA.,
December 22, 1862.

SIR: I report the following as the part borne by this regiment in the action with the enemy near Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th instant:

About 6 o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, marched to low ground on the north side of the Rappahannock River, and there lay until about 11 a. m., when, with balance of the brigade, proceeded across the river and halted on opposite bank, being formed in column by division. Were moved from this point about 400 yards down the river and again halted. About 1 p. m. were moved still farther down the river, in vicinity of stone hospital; after passing which, were drawn up in line of battle, with left resting near the bank of the river. At about 2 p. m. were marched, by the right flank, some 400 yards, and, filing to the left about 200 yards, came again by files right into line facing the road, which was occupied by our pickets (Thirteenth Massachusetts). Here we lay on our arms during the night.

On the morning of the 13th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, were ordered to advance across the road, which was done by the right flank, and, filing to the right, advanced by the left flank, in line of battle, about 200 yards, the enemy's pickets firing. Here we halted for a few moments, and afterward advanced about 50 yards, when a battery on our right opened, which had considerable effect upon our line, when we were ordered to lie down. Colonel Coulter here remarked to Captain Hartz, assistant adjutant-general, that if he had permission to move his regiment to the low ground, about 50 yards in advance, it would be more protected; to which Captain Hartz replied, "Certainly; take all the cover you can." Colonel Coulter immediately ordered the regiment forward to the ground designated, where the men again lay down for, perhaps, thirty minutes. The regiment having passed the line of skirmishers in the advance, Colonel Coulter ordered one man from each company to the brow of the hill, in advance, to watch the movements of the enemy, and act as skirmishers. Were now within 250 yards of the enemy's line. Here we received orders from General Taylor to advance and engage the enemy, which was done, to within about 150 yards of the enemy's position; during which advance it was exposed to a most galling fire of small-arms. This was, however, briskly replied to by our line. The regiment remained in line firing until, the colonel being wounded, and the colors

having been three times shot down, and the line very much broken, the remainder of the regiment were ordered by General Taylor to rally on their colors. This was promptly done, and the colors brought off the field, the brigade being relieved by the Second Brigade, Colonel Lyle. After leaving the field, the regiment moved to the bank of the river east of stone hospital. While there, the heavy shelling of the enemy made it necessary, for the security of the residue of the regiment, to move some 400 yards up the river under cover, where sufficient ammunition was drawn to supply 60 rounds per man. About 6 o'clock we received orders to rejoin the balance of the brigade at the position occupied by us on the night of the 12th instant. About 2 o'clock received orders to move and proceed about 800 yards to the left, where we lay until daylight on the 14th instant. Were ordered here to retire about 100 yards, under cover of the rising ground then occupied by us, where we remained until about 5.30 p. m., when we received orders to report to Major Gould, Thirteenth Massachusetts, for picket duty at cross-roads. Remained on picket until about 3 a. m., 15th instant, when we were ordered by General Smith to retire as quietly as possible to the north bank of the Rappahannock.

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

C. KUHN,

Captain, Comdg. Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieut. D. H. BRADLEE,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Brigade.

No. 242.

Report of Maj. David A. Griffith, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

SIR: In accordance with your order, I herewith send you a statement of the part taken by my command in the action of December 13, 1862, near Fredericksburg, Va.

Having crossed the Rappahannock River with the rest of the brigade, we took a position on this side of the Bowling Green road (the Thirteenth Massachusetts being in the road as skirmishers) on Friday afternoon about 2 o'clock, and remained in this position until 9.30 a. m. of the 13th. The brigade then advanced into the field, fronting the position of the enemy, driving in their pickets and supporting our skirmishers. The brigade then halted and laid down. In a few minutes General Taylor ordered me to advance my men to the brow of the hill and pour a volley into a rebel battery, which was shelling us. We accordingly advanced to the brow of the hill, amid a shower of grape, and delivered our volley. The fire being very severe, having already 3 killed and a number wounded, I gave the command "march on retreat," which was unfortunately misunderstood by my men, who became partially disorganized and ran to the rear, but I succeeded in rallying them at a trench some distance behind the brigade line, and, having reformed, we again took our position on the line with the rest of the brigade. After lying in this position about an hour, under the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, the brigade was ordered to advance, which my regiment accordingly did, and engaged the enemy with the rest of the brigade, until the Second Brigade came up to our relief, when I immediately faced my regiment to the right and took a position on the right of the

Second Brigade. This brigade was in turn relieved, but my regiment did not quit the field until the First Brigade had retired, when we accompanied it, marching out in quick time and in good order.

In this engagement this regiment lost 6 killed, 27 wounded, and 1 missing.*

We were under fire for five hours, having advanced at 9.30 a. m., and fell back at 2.30 p. m. One hundred and eighty-three officers and men of my command were engaged.

Why my regiment was not relieved with the Third Brigade, I cannot say. But having no orders to quit the field, my command remained as above stated. My men fired all their ammunition, 60 rounds per man, and, after this supply was exhausted, we still retained our position, exposed to the enemy's fire, but unable to return it, expecting every moment to obtain support.

All my officers behaved with great gallantry, but I would particularly mention Adjt. Benezet F. Foust and Lieut. George B. Rhoads, commanding Company B, whose noble conduct greatly encouraged my men. Among the non-commissioned officers I would mention Sergt. George H. Fulton, William H. Forbes, and Jacob Neinsteel, the first two of whom have been acting as commissioned officers and have been recommended for promotion.

Very respectfully,

D. A. GRIFFITH,
Major, Commanding Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Col. S. H. LEONARD,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 243.

Report of Maj. Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the subjoined report of the part taken by this division in the recent operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg:

The division is composed of three brigades, organized and commanded as follows: First Brigade, Col. William Sinclair, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, commanding, consists of the First Rifles (Bucktails), First, Second, and Sixth Regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and the One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. A. L. Magilton, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, contains the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, together with the One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. C. Feger Jackson, was composed of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Regiments Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. Attached to this division were four batteries, each of four guns, two of light 12-pounders, one commanded by Capt. D. R. Ransom, Fifth U. S. Artillery, the other by Lieut. J. G. Simpson, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and two of 3-inch rifled guns, commanded by Capts. J. H. Cooper and F. P. Amsden, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

* But see revised statement, p. 139.

On the 11th instant, the division moved from the camp near White Oak Church to the vicinity of the point on the Rappahannock River selected for the crossing of the left grand division. The previous evening Captain Amsden's battery of rifled guns had been detached and ordered to report to Captain De Russy, U. S. Army, for service on the river bank. Brigadier-General Jackson's brigade, together with Ransom's and Simpson's batteries, were also detached and sent down during the night of the 10th, and posted on the river bank to protect the working party, which duty was successfully accomplished without any loss, although there was considerable firing between our sharpshooters and those of the enemy posted on the opposite bank.

The bridges being completed, the division crossed the river on the morning of the 12th, and was posted on the plateau on the left of the line of battle formed by the left grand division. The following was the formation of the division: The First Brigade in line of battle, its left resting on the river bank, and the line extending in a northwesterly direction, along and in rear of the ravine at Smithfield, the right connecting with the left of Gibbon's division. Two regiments of this brigade, the First Rifles and Second Infantry, were detached, the former for picket duty, the latter to occupy the buildings and outhouses at Smithfield, and to hold the bridge across the ravine at its debouch into the river. The batteries were posted in front of the First Brigade, on the edge of the ravine, where they had complete command of the front and of the approach by the Bowling Green road. The Second Brigade was formed in line of battle 300 paces in rear of the first and parallel to it, and the Third Brigade along the river bank in column of regiments, the head of the column being 100 paces in rear of the left of the Second Brigade. This position was occupied by 3 p. m. without any serious opposition from the enemy, but with occasional skirmishes with the pickets in front.

Early on the morning of the 13th, I accompanied the general commanding the First Corps to the headquarters of the left grand division, where the commanding general indicated the point he was instructed to attack, and I was informed my division had been selected to make the attack.

The point indicated was on the ridge, or rather range of heights, extending from the Rappahannock, in the rear of Fredericksburg, to the Massaponax, and was situated near the left of this ridge, where it terminated in the Massaponax Valley. Between the heights to be attacked and the plateau on which the left grand division was posted, there was a depression or hollow of several hundred yards in width, through which, and close to the foot of the heights, the Richmond railroad ran. The heights along the crest were wooded. The slope to the railroad from the extreme left for the space of 300 or 400 yards was clear; beyond this it was wooded, the woods extending across the hollow and in front of the railroad. The plateau on our side was level and cultivated ground up to the crest of the hollow, where there was quite a fall to the railroad. The enemy occupied the wooded heights, the line of railroad, and the wood in front. Owing to the wood, nothing could be seen of them, while all our movements on the cleared ground were exposed to their view. Immediately on receiving orders, the division was moved forward across the Smithfield ravine, advancing down the river some 700 or 800 yards, when it turned sharp to the right and crossed the Bowling Green road, which here runs in a parallel direction with the railroad. Some time was consumed in removing the hedge fences on this road, and bridging the drains on each side for the passage of the artillery.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock the column of attack was formed as follows: The First Brigade in line of battle on the crest of the hollow, and facing the railroad, with the Sixth Regiment deployed as skirmishers; the Second Brigade in rear of the First 300 paces; the Third Brigade by the flank, its right flank being a few rods to the rear of the First Brigade, having the Ninth Regiment deployed on its flank as skirmishers and flankers, and the batteries between the First and Second Brigades. This disposition had scarcely been made when the enemy opened a brisk fire from a battery posted on the Bowling Green road, the shot from which took the command from the left and rear.

Apprehending an attack from this quarter, the Third Brigade was faced to the left, thus forming, with the First, two sides of a square. Simpson's battery was advanced to the front and left of the Third Brigade, and Cooper's and Ransom's batteries moved to a knoll on the left of the First Brigade. These batteries immediately opened on the enemy's battery, and, in conjunction with some of General Doubleday's batteries in our rear, on the other side of the Bowling Green road, after twenty minutes' firing, silenced and compelled the withdrawal of the guns. During this artillery duel the enemy advanced a body of sharpshooters along the Bowling Green road, and under cover of the hedges and trees on the roadside.

General Jackson promptly sent out two companies of marksmen from his brigade, who drove the enemy back. No further demonstration on our left and rear being made, the advance was again determined on. Previous to pushing forward infantry, the batteries were directed to shell the heights and the wood in front. For this purpose, and to protect our line in case of falling back, Ransom's battery was moved to the right and front of the First Brigade, and Amsden's battery, which had just rejoined from detached duty, was posted on the right of Cooper's. During this operation, by the orders of the general commanding the First Corps, the Third Brigade changed front and formed in line of battle on the left of the First Brigade, its left extending very nearly opposite to the end of the ridge to be attacked. The formation was barely executed before the enemy opened a sharp fire from a battery posted on the heights to our extreme left. Cooper's, Amsden's, and Ransom's batteries were immediately turned on it, and after about thirty minutes' rapid firing the enemy abandoned the guns, having had two of his limbers or caissons blown up, the explosions from which were plainly visible.

As soon as the enemy's guns were silenced, the line of infantry was ordered to the attack. The First Brigade, on the right, advanced several hundred yards over cleared ground, driving the enemy's skirmishers before them, till they reached the woods previously described as being in front of the railroad, which they entered, driving the enemy out of them to the railroad, where they were found strongly posted in ditches and behind temporary defenses. The brigade (First) drove them from there and up the heights in their front, though, owing to a heavy fire being received on their right flank, they obliqued over to that side, but continued forcing the enemy back till they had crossed the crest of the hill; crossed a main road which runs along the crest, and reached open ground on the other side, where they were assailed by a severe fire from a large force in their front, and, at the same time, the enemy opened a battery which completely enfiladed them from the right flank. After holding their ground for some time, no support arriving, they were compelled to fall back to the railroad. The Second Brigade, which advanced in rear of the First, after reaching the railroad, was assailed with so severe a fire on their right flank that the Fourth Regiment halted and formed, faced to the right,

to repel this attack. The other regiments, in passing through the woods, being assailed from the left, inclined in that direction and ascended the heights, the Third going up as the One hundred and twenty-first of the brigade was retiring. The Third continued to advance, and reached nearly the same point as the First Brigade, but was compelled to withdraw for the same reason. The Seventh engaged the enemy to the left, capturing many prisoners and a stand of colors, driving them from their rifle-pits and temporary defenses, and continuing the pursuit till, encountering the enemy's re-enforcements, they were in turn driven back. The Third Brigade had not advanced over 100 yards, when the battery on the height on its left was remanned, and poured a destructive fire into its ranks. Perceiving this, I dispatched my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Dehon, with orders for General Jackson to move by the right flank till he could clear the open ground in front of the battery, and then, ascending the height through the woods, swing around to the left and take the battery. Unfortunately Lieutenant Dehon fell just as he reached General Jackson, and a short time afterward the latter officer was killed. The regiments, however, did partially execute the movement by obliquing to the right, and advancing across the railroad, a portion ascending the heights in their front. The loss of their commander, and the severity of the fire from both artillery and infantry to which they were subjected, compelled them to withdraw, when those on their right withdrew.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the attack was for a time perfectly successful. The enemy was driven from the railroad, his rifle-pits, and breastworks, for over half a mile. Over 300 prisoners were taken and several standards, when the advancing line encountered the heavy re-enforcements of the enemy, who, recovering from the effects of our assault, and perceiving both our flanks unprotected, poured in such a destructive fire from all three directions as to compel the line to fall back, which was executed without confusion. Perceiving the danger of the too great penetration of my line, without support, I dispatched several staff officers both to General Gibbon's command and General Birney's (whose division had replaced mine at the batteries from whence we advanced), urging an advance to my support, the one on my right, the other on my left. A brigade of Birney's advanced to our relief just as my men were withdrawn from the wood, and Gibbon's division advanced into the wood on our right in time to assist materially in the safe withdrawal of my broken line.

An unsuccessful effort was made to reform the division in the hollow in front of the batteries. Failing in this, the command was reformed beyond the Bowling Green road and marched to the ground occupied the night before, where it was held in reserve till the night of the 15th, when we recrossed the river.

Accompanying this report is a list giving the names of the killed, wounded, and missing, amounting in the aggregate to 179 killed, 1,082 wounded, and 509 missing.* When I report that 4,500 men is a liberal estimate of the strength of the division taken into action, this large loss, being 40 per cent., will fully bear me out in the expression of my satisfaction at the good conduct of both officers and men. While I deeply regret the inability of the division, after having successfully penetrated the enemy's lines, to remain and hold what had been secured, at the same time I deem their withdrawal a matter of necessity. With one brigade commander killed, another wounded, nearly half their number

* But see revised statement, p. 140.

hors du combat, with regiments separated from brigades, and companies from regiments, and all the confusion and disorder incidental to the advance of an extended line through wood and other obstructions, assailed by a heavy fire, not only of infantry but of artillery—not only in front but on both flanks—the best troops would be justified in withdrawing without loss of honor.

The reports of the brigade commanders, herewith submitted, are referred to for details not contained in this report.

My thanks are due Col. William Sinclair, Sixth Regiment, and Col. A. L. Magilton, Fourth Regiment, for the manner in which they handled their commands. To Colonel Sinclair particularly, who had command of the advance during the whole day, and who was severely wounded, I desire to express my obligations for the assistance rendered me.

The members of my personal staff, Capt. E. C. Baird, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. Alexander B. Coxe, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Lieut. A. G. Mason, Fifth Regiment, aides-de-camp, deserve my thanks for the prompt and fearless manner in which they conveyed my orders to all parts of the field.

The loss of Lieut. Arthur Dehon, Twelfth Massachusetts, my aide, is greatly to be deplored, as he was a young officer of high promise, endeared to all who knew him for his manly virtues and amiable character. The public service has also to mourn the loss of Brig. Gen. C. Feger Jackson, an officer of merit and reputation, who owed his position to his gallantry and good conduct in previous actions.

Others have fallen of distinguished merit, and there are many of the living whom it will be my pleasure hereafter to bring to the notice of the Government for their distinguished acts of gallantry. At present I must refer to the reports of brigade and regimental commanders.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. C. KINGSBURY, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. First Army Corps.

No. 244.

Report of Lieut. John G. Simpson, Battery A, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

CAMP NEAR RAPPAHANNOCK,
December 17, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following report of the engagements this battery participated in on the 11th, 13th, and 16th of December:

According to instructions from General Jackson, commanding Third Brigade Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, to whom I was ordered to report by Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade, commanding division Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, I left camp, near White Oak Church, on the evening of the 10th instant, at 10.30 o'clock, and reported to Lieutenant Comstock, of the engineer corps, at General Burnside's headquarters, who directed me to report to Lieutenant Cross, of the pontoon train; pass the same on the road, and take up a position on the river bank, opposite the ground to be occupied by the pontoon bridge. This was accomplished in due and proper time, arriving (according to orders) at 2 a. m. on the ground, and getting into position, covering the

laying of the pontoons, the train passing at the same time to my right, to its position on the river bank, in the bottom.

The next morning, 11th instant, I divided my battery into sections (after asking advice of Captain Ransom, chief of this artillery battalion), taking with me personally the left section lower down the river, so as to have a raking cross-fire on the enemy, in conjunction with the right section, and prevent any advance which might deter the finishing of the pontoon bridge.

As the bridge was about being completed, the enemy's sharpshooters opened fire on the engineers, under cover of the farm houses opposite the battery, when we immediately shelled the buildings and roads, clearing the ground in a short time of the enemy's presence. My orders were then, from General Jackson, to destroy the buildings, which we tried to do with shot and shell, but they resisted our efforts. This firing, with an occasional case shot at groups of cavalry, was all the firing for that day, when both bridges were completed and ready for the crossing of our troops.

I should here state that two regiments of infantry attempted to charge down from the woods on the bridge, but were driven out by the aid of canister, at the time the sharpshooters opened.

Next day, 12th instant, our battery crossed the river and took up a position on the extreme left of our division, remaining in camp until next morning, 13th instant.

According to orders from General Jackson, I advanced along the road to the front with his brigade; immediately got into position to repel a battery, which was enfilading our troops as they were advancing to the front, and shortly after entering action had the axle of my third piece broken by a shot from the enemy; at the same time destroying the sponge bucket, sponge staff and rammer, and lunette strap.

The enemy were driven off to another position, when I immediately removed the gun for repairs. This left me with but three guns, and in fifteen minutes afterward the enemy opened on my right with a cross and concentrated fire with eight or ten guns. So rapid and effective was their fire that I changed my front by hand, as my horses were being shot down in every direction. As soon as my change was accomplished, under this galling fire (which caused me to lose 11 men and 16 horses), I immediately opened a heavy fire on the enemy, and then removed my dead and wounded horses from the limbers and caissons, placing fresh ones (which I had conveniently by) in their stead, so that when we ceased firing I was just as strong in horses as at first.

The limber of my third caisson was badly damaged; also the hounds, splinter-bar, and pole, as well as the foot-boards, were destroyed. This as well as the harness and gun were all promptly repaired, and reported on the field for service next day. Placed as the battery was on low ground (a large plain), and the enemy on an eminence, they had complete range of us; so, to obviate this, I kept advancing to the front, and at the close of the day found myself 300 yards nearer the enemy, and where his range varied so much that we were not touched afterward.

Shortly after dark the enemy suddenly opened again, but accomplished nothing; and then being ordered back to camp by Lieutenant Mason, of General Meade's staff, we retired. As we did so, a shot struck my first piece, destroying a sponge bucket, staff, hand-spike, and knocking off the lunette strap beneath the piece, and also jamming the end of the bed of the trail between the cheeks of the piece. Nothing serious occurred, and we arrived safe in camp. Two days after, being out daily on picket duty (or awaiting further orders), we recrossed the river, and,

by Captain Ransom's directions, I took my former position on the river bank, to protect the removal of the pontoon bridges.

Next morning we discovered the enemy advancing in line of skirmishers, and as some of them ran to a building in a group, I dropped a couple of spherical case among them, which killed 4, and drove the balance, with their cavalry, back. I afterward, by General Meade's orders, opened on a battery by the hospital, and prevented it from being planted. The bridges were all safely removed, and, by your orders, I retired to camp, reporting back to Captain Ransom.

In regard to the conduct of the men and officers of this battery, I would state that they discharged their duty faithfully and promptly, the greatest enthusiasm prevailing at all times.

Please find annexed a list of killed and wounded;* also tabular statements of expenditure, &c.†

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. SIMPSON,
Lieutenant, Comdg. Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery.

Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT,
Acting Chief of Artillery, First Corps.

No. 245.

Report of Capt. James H. Cooper, Battery B, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

DECEMBER —, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 13th, the battery advanced with Meade's division to an elevated piece of ground in the front of the enemy's right wing. Here it came into action, and engaged one of the enemy's batteries, which was enfilading the line of infantry advancing on our right. After about one hour's slow firing, aided by Battery A, First Pennsylvania Artillery, we succeeded in compelling this battery to retire, when, by order of General Reynolds, the battery's front was changed to fire across the railroad into the woods, distant about 1,000 yards. This woods we shelled at intervals for about one hour, when the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps deployed as skirmishers on the left of the battery and advanced a few rods, which drew the fire of four or five of the enemy's guns, posted in the edge of the woods in our front. We immediately opened fire upon them, and after forty minutes' engagement the enemy's guns ceased firing, we evidently doing them some injury, one of their caissons or limbers having exploded during the engagement. We continued to shell the woods at intervals until about 1 p. m., when, an advance of the infantry being ordered, the battery, by order of Colonel Wainwright, shelled the woods with as much rapidity as possible, until the line of infantry had advanced about 150 yards, when the enemy opened upon them from the woods with ten or twelve guns. The fire of the battery was now opened upon these guns, and, with the aid of Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, and Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery, they were all silenced but two in a few minutes. We continued to shell the woods until about 3 o'clock, when our ammunition, with the exception of canister, was exhausted. In a few minutes the infantry retreated from our front, followed by the enemy. I then requested the colonel of the Thirty-seventh New York Regiment

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 140.
† Shows 866 rounds of ammunition expended.

to move forward and to support the battery, which he did. At this time the enemy had come within canister range. At this juncture Captain Ransom's battery came into action immediately on our right, and with his aid the enemy in our front were compelled to retire to the woods from which they had charged. About sunset we received 200 rounds of case shot and shell from the ammunition train. Soon after, the enemy's guns again opened upon us from the woods, and after an hour's engagement they ceased firing, and the engagement ended for the day, the battery having expended 980 rounds of ammunition. The battery retained its position until about midnight, when we were relieved by Captain Thompson's battery, when we withdrew to a position near the Bernard house.

The following is the list of casualties in this day's engagement: *

* * * * * * *

J. H. COOPER,

Captain First Pennsylvania Artillery, Commanding Battery B.

[Col. C. S. WAINWRIGHT.]

No. 246.

Report of Capt. Frank P. Amsden, Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

SIR: My report of the part taken by Battery G, First Pennsylvania Artillery, in the battle of Fredericksburg is as follows:

Received orders from headquarters left grand division, dated December 9, 1862, to report to Captain De Russy, U. S. Army, on the 10th instant with my battery, to take position on the heights above Pollock's Mill. Got into position by midnight. About 1 p. m., the 11th instant, was ordered by Captain De Russy to take my battery down to the bank of the river, and take position to the left of Captain Hall's battery, to protect the troops crossing the pontoon bridge. From this position I fired 24 case shot at squads of the enemy, who appeared in the vicinity of a large stone house and the surrounding outbuildings, on the opposite bank, and to our left.

About 9 a. m. on the 12th instant, was ordered to resume my first position, on the heights. About 4 p. m. same date, was ordered by Captain De Russy to take my battery across the river, and report at General Franklin's headquarters. Was ordered by Colonel Wainwright to encamp for the night on the plain, near the river bank, above the stone house.

About 8 a. m. 13th instant, was moved by Colonel Wainwright to a point about 200 yards in front of the stone house. From this was led by Colonel Wainwright to a position in front of General Meade's division, to the right of Captain Cooper's battery, with orders to watch the line of woods in front, and report to General Sinclair, commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

The general fire opened about 12 m. During the engagement the battery fired 346 case shot and 236 shell. The balance of the ammunition in the chests was Schenkl, 80 rounds of which were percussion shell. After the guns became a little foul, this ammunition would not enter. I also lost 25 cartridges, through the flimsiness of the material the bags were made of. They were drawn from the Washington Arsenal

* List, omitted, shows 5 enlisted men wounded and 2 horses killed.

last September. During the firing, the axles of the two middle guns were broken by the recoil of the pieces. Examination, after leaving the field, proved them of a very inferior quality of iron; so bad that they could not be welded. I kept these guns firing, however, until I considered them unsafe, and then ordered them from the field. Their ammunition was nearly expended, and our infantry was falling back.

While firing the last round from the left piece of the right section, a shot from the enemy, on our left, struck the wheel of the piece, shivering it and the axle-body badly. The piece, however, got off the field. The other two pieces, understanding this as an order for the whole battery, proceeded to limber up. At this moment my horse was shot under me, and, while I was disengaging myself, these pieces limbered up and moved off. As soon as possible, I formed the battery, parked it near the stone house, gave orders for the chests to be refilled with ammunition, and proceeded in search of Colonel Wainwright, to report. Met General Reynolds; reported to him. Was ordered to fill my chests with ammunition, and report to General Meade. There was no ammunition at the train, nor did any come over the river for us during the night.

The next morning, 14th instant, about 10 o'clock, I reported to General Meade the state of the battery. He ordered me to have the section, with what ammunition I could get, report to Captain Ransom, who would assign it to duty with Captain Cooper's battery, while I took the disabled guns across the river and got them repaired. This I did. After getting the guns repaired, I joined the division about 6 p. m. the 15th instant. About 8 p. m. same date, received orders to cross the river. On this (the north) side, received orders from Captain West, of General Franklin's staff, to resume the position of the 11th instant, on the bank of the river. Was relieved from this position about 2 p. m., 16th instant, and ordered to join the division at this camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. P. AMSDEN,
Commanding Battery G.

Capt. D. R. RANSOM,
Commanding Artillery, Third Division.

No. 247.

Report of Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom, Third U. S. Artillery, commanding Battery C, Fifth U. S. Artillery.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Pursuant to instructions, I moved from camp, near White Oak Church, about midnight on the 11th instant, in rear of the Third Brigade, and came into position, under the direction of Major Doull, assistant inspector of artillery, covering the lower crossing of the Rappahannock, before daylight, Lieut. J. G. Simpson, First Pennsylvania Artillery, on my left, and supported by the Third Brigade. During the morning we repulsed skirmishers sent to interrupt the laying of the bridge.

I crossed the river with the division on the 13th, and camped some half mile below the crossing, near the stone house, used as a hospital.

On the 14th, as the division was advancing, I came into battery, by General Meade's order, in rear of the skirmishers of the Sixth, under

Colonel Sinclair, the enemy having opened on the left, and enfilading my line. I opened with case and solid shot in line with Captain Cooper and Lieutenant Simpson. I soon after returned to my first position, by the order of General Meade, and under the immediate direction of Colonel Sinclair.

With the other batteries of the division, I shelled the woods in advance of the line, and ceased firing as the division passed, having nothing but canister. I remained in the same position until relieved by Randolph's battery. I then formed line in rear, and a few yards on his left. Some ten or fifteen minutes after, I came into battery between Captain Cooper and Captain Randolph, on the ground previously occupied by Captain Amsden; with the other batteries on the line, covered the retreat of the troops from the woods in front. I remained in position until relieved, on General Reynolds' order, by Captain Leppien. Near sundown, I joined the division, on the ground occupied the night before.

My casualties were 5 men wounded and 2 horses disabled.

During the 13th and 14th, I used 25 rounds of canister, 481 case shot, 47 solid shot, and 14 shell.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. R. RANSOM,
Captain Third Artillery, Comdg. Battery C, Fifth Artillery.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 248.

Report of Col. William McCandless, Second Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to report the following operations of the First Brigade Pennsylvania Reserves in the recent engagement:

On the morning of December 13, this command was drawn up in line of battle on the plain between Dr. Pratt's house and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, forming the right brigade of Meade's division, being joined on the right and parallel with the division of General Gibbon. The Sixth Regiment was deployed as skirmishers in front of our artillery, and kept up a heavy fire upon the enemy until about 2 p. m., when the brigade was ordered to advance upon the enemy, who were stationed in sheltered positions on the west side of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and through dense woods directly in our front.

The brigade advanced, with the regiments posted as follows, viz: The Sixth covering the brigade as skirmishers, First Infantry on the right, Second on the left, and the One hundred and twenty-first in the center. The Rifles (Bucktails) had been posted in the rear of Captain Cooper's battery, and advanced in line with the Third Brigade.

The enemy defended his first line of rifle-pits stubbornly, but was forced to retire, with severe loss. Our men pushed forward rapidly, and came upon the second parallel of the enemy in the wood before they had an opportunity to remove a portion of their guns from the order in

which they had been stacked. We here captured a large number of prisoners.

Having advanced about 700 or 800 yards beyond the railroad mentioned, we found our right-flank unprotected, General Gibbon's division not having advanced parallel with us. Our lines had gained the outer edge of the wood, and the rebel batteries and infantry on our right, not having anything to occupy their attention in front, concentrated on our right flank an enfilading fire that swept us down with murderous accuracy, and compelled us to retire. Owing to the density of the wood, and the unevenness of the ground over which we passed, the regiments became greatly confused. I am confident that had we been called upon to hold the ground we had so dearly won against the force on our front we could have done so.

Our loss was severe, amounting to 22 officers and 496 men killed, wounded, and missing, among whom was our brigade commander, Colonel Sinclair, who was wounded while gallantly leading forward his brigade.*

I am unable to enter more fully into detail, not having received all the regimental reports, and not having made the disposition of the brigade in the field.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. McCANDLESS,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Meade's Division.

No. 249.

Report of Col. Chapman Biddle, One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 18, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to brigade circular of this date, requesting a statement of the operations of the several regiments of the brigade in the engagement of Saturday last, the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following, respecting the One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers:

Early on the morning of the 13th, the brigade was moved from its camping ground, near Bernard's house, to the left and front, to the support of Ransom's battery, where it remained a considerable time in position. The ground occupied by the brigade was a portion of the extensive plain reaching above Fredericksburg, probably 3 miles in length by 1 mile or 1¼ miles in width. From one-third to one-half mile in front of us was the Richmond railroad, and just beyond the wooded heights, which inclose the plain.

Between 1 and 2 p. m. Meade's division was ordered to move forward to clear the wood, which was occupied by the enemy in force, the First Brigade leading. The advance was made promptly, and, after crossing three ditches and the railroad, the brigade entered the wood. The One hundred and twenty-first, continuing in line, reached the crest of the hill, passing on the way a number of the enemy's musket stacks. From the time the regiment entered the wood its advance was kept up steadily,

* But see revised statement, p. 139.

until the greatly superior force of the enemy, who were flanking us on both sides, compelled us to retire.

In withdrawing from the wood, the regiment retired with steadiness, though suffering severely from the enemy's fire. On reaching the plain, and at a short distance from the railroad, such of the regiment as came out together were formed in line, and there halted for a time. The regiment was then moved a short distance to the rear, where it remained until ordered back to the position it occupied on the night of the 12th.

While in the wood, the One hundred and twenty-first advanced to the extreme front, and it is believed that if the brigade had been supported the object contemplated by the general would have been accomplished.

In closing this sketch, I take great pleasure in referring to the good conduct of the officers and men. I may mention that the order of the regiment was in a great measure due to the coolness and efficiency of Lieutenant-Colonel Davis and Major Biddle. If desired, it will afford me sincere satisfaction to furnish a list of the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the engagement.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAPMAN BIDDLE,
Colonel One hundred and twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Lieutenant CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Brigade, Meade's Division.

No. 250.

Report of Col. Albert L. Magilton, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, on the south side of the Rappahannock River:

The Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, composed of the Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Regiments of Pennsylvania Reserves, and the One hundred and forty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, crossed the Rappahannock River on the pontoon bridge Friday, December 12, and formed in column of division front, on the west of the Bernard mansion, when they were marched to a point a short distance east of the mansion, and deployed in line of battle, the left resting on the Rappahannock River, where we bivouacked for the night.

About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, December 13, we marched across a small branch, and formed in line of battle parallel to the Fredericksburg and Bowling Green road, and about 100 yards to the east of the road facing the enemy's line of intrenchments. Here we were exposed to a very severe cannonade fire from the enemy for about two hours.

About 1 p. m. we were ordered forward to attack the enemy, and in support of the First Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, then about 100 yards in front. The brigade advanced in good line, and the One hundred and forty-second and Eighth Regiments were checked and stopped at the railroad. The Third, Fourth, and Seventh Regiments proceeded across the railroad and up the hills, driving the enemy

in front of them, until they reached a new line of the enemy, concealed just beyond the summit of the hills, when they opened a dreadful fire upon the line, at a few yards distant only, and caused the whole line to break and fall to the rear. They were then formed beyond the musket range of the enemy, and placed in line of battle on the same ground we had marched from the same morning, where we remained until the evening of the 15th instant, and then recrossed the river.

Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing is reported at 22 officers and 718 men. We succeeded in capturing a color from the enemy, and about 300 prisoners.

I would state that great credit is due to Colonels Sickel, Bolinger, and Woolworth for the manner in which they discharged their duty. I would also state that Lieutenant Wilson, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, and acting assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant Campbell, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting as aide-de-camp, deserve great praise for the manner in which they conveyed orders under such a terrific fire, showing great coolness and courage, although both were slightly wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. MAGILTON,

Col., Comdg. Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Reserve Vol. Corps.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Meade's Division, Army of the Potomac.

No. 251.

Report of Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson, Ninth Pennsylvania Reserves, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,

December 18, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this brigade since December 10:

In accordance with orders from division headquarters, the command, accompanied by Simpson's and Ransom's batteries, under Brig. Gen. C. F. Jackson, broke camp, near White Oak Church, about 11.30 p. m. of the 10th instant, and moved to a point on the Rappahannock River, about 3 miles below Fredericksburg, where it arrived at 2 o'clock the next morning. The orders being to cover the pontoniers while constructing bridges across the river, the Twelfth Regiment, with two companies of the Tenth and the batteries, were posted so as to protect the working party, the balance of the command being held in reserve. Two bridges were thrown across, and the work of constructing them accomplished about 11 o'clock, without interruption, except in one instance, when the enemy appeared in small force and fired upon the working party, wounding 6. They were immediately driven off by the artillery, and did not again make their appearance. The brigade remained in position until the next morning, when it crossed the river in rear of the Second Brigade, and, moving down the river, bivouacked for the remainder of the day and the following night about 1 mile below the place of crossing, the left resting upon the river.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, being under orders to that effect, the command was under arms and ready for action. Moving forward a short distance, it crossed a deep ravine near a burned mill, and, marching by flank across a broad, open field, and crossing a road formed

in line of battle, perpendicular to the First Brigade, the right resting upon the left of the First Brigade, and the Ninth Regiment deployed in front as skirmishers. This position was hardly assumed when the enemy opened quite a destructive fire from a battery posted in front of our left. The brigade remained in this position for several hours, losing a number of men by the enemy's artillery.

About 1 o'clock orders were received to change front forward and form on the left of the First Brigade, which being accomplished, the line moved forward, receiving, as it advanced, a heavy artillery fire. The course taken was across a clear field, toward a hill, the crest of which was covered with a wood. The enemy's skirmishers were about 200 yards in advance of our batteries, and were driven in. The rebels, strongly posted behind a stone wall, now opened a most destructive fire of musketry, notwithstanding which and a rapid discharge from a battery, so posted as to enfilade our line, the men steadily advanced, drove the enemy from their position, gained the railroad, and penetrated into their camps, holding the position against vastly superior numbers for over an hour, when, the last round of ammunition being exhausted and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving General Jackson dead upon the field.

I cannot close this portion of my report without expressing the conviction that had we been promptly supported, that portion of the field gained by the valor of our troops could and would have been held against any force that the enemy would have been able to have thrown against us. The brigade, withdrawn from the fight, joined the division near the ground it occupied the previous night, where it remained until the night of the 15th instant, when it recrossed the river.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the gallantry of both officers and men throughout the engagement. Never was the courage and stamina of troops put to a severer test, and never did they more nobly vindicate themselves.

In the death of General Jackson, who fell while encouraging and sustaining his men, this brigade has lost a brave and good leader. To his example and conduct, and that of his aides, Captain Swearingen and Lieutenants Bemus and Chamberlain, is owing, in a great measure, the steadiness and perseverance with which the troops fought.

A list of the killed, wounded, and missing will be forwarded immediately.*

Very respectfully submitted.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. E. C. BAIRD, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 252.

Report of Maj. Gen. William F. Smith, U. S. Army, commanding Sixth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near White Oak Church, Va., December 31, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Sixth Corps with reference to the recent battle south of the Rappahannock River:

On Thursday, December 11, the corps marched from its camp toward

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 139.

the bridges, below Deep Creek, the head of the column arriving at the river about 7.30 a. m. The bridges not being completed, the command was sheltered as much as possible from the view of the enemy, where it remained till about 4 p. m., when I received orders to cross the river. General Devens' brigade, of General Newton's division (Third), was ordered to occupy both bridges in the crossing, and after that the lower bridge was to be used by the division of General Brooks (First), while the remaining brigades of the Third Division were to cross on the upper bridge. As soon as the skirmishers, under Colonel Wheaton, Second Rhode Island, were ready to cross, I opened a heavy fire of artillery on the houses on the plateau near the crossing, to drive out any enemy holding them, and this fire was maintained until our skirmishers reached the plateau. The troops were being rapidly thrown across, when an order came to retire all the troops but one brigade.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, there would not have been sufficient time for me to have deployed my command and taken any defensive position, and I was glad I was to have the daylight of the next day for that purpose. General Devens was selected by General Newton to keep the bridge head, while the troops were kept at a convenient distance, to support him in case he was attacked.

On Friday morning, soon after daylight, General Brooks' (First) division was crossed, and took position in front of General Devens, relieving his skirmishers. General Howe's (Second) division was then ordered across, and formed in line of battle on the left of General Brooks. General Newton's troops were then crossed and formed in columns in reserve.

As soon as the crossing was completed and the lines formed, I pushed the command forward, General Brooks holding the Richmond road and Deep Creek with one line in front of the creek, while General Howe occupied the crest of a hill, over which ran the Richmond road, his right at a sharp turn of Deep Creek. These movements were all made, when the fog, which had concealed us, lifted, and our lines became visible to the enemy, who occupied the hills in front of us.

The troops were as well protected as the topography would allow, and there was nothing to be done but maintain our skirmish line, which was engaged nearly all the time, and to submit quietly to the feeble and spasmodic artillery fire of the enemy, which both encircled and commanded us.

On Saturday, we were subjected to severe artillery practice, and our skirmishers were hotly engaged, but we silenced the fire of the enemy, and our skirmish line was retained at its advanced position. Toward evening General Newton was ordered from the reserve to support the left of the line of battle of the Sixth Corps, and assist in repelling the attack of the enemy on the troops under General Stoneman. After dark he was withdrawn to his former position.

On Sunday, with the exception of the angry skirmish line and an occasional artillery engagement, all was quiet, and our position merely maintained.

On Monday, General Newton relieved General Howe, whose troops had been so much exposed that they required rest. On Monday night the corps was ordered to cross after the other troops, and everything was done quietly and expeditiously. The artillery was placed on the north bank, as it crossed, by Captain West, my acting aide-de-camp, while Captain Ayres placed in position that necessary to form the line at the bridge head. General Devens' and Colonel Torbert's brigades formed the line to cover the troops, and the pickets were ordered in

only after the line was nearly formed. By 4 a. m. the troops were all across, and everything ready for the bridges to be taken up.

General Devens and Colonel Torbert deserve especial mention for the promptitude and precision with which they formed their lines to cover the crossing. The generals of divisions, Newton, Brooks, and Howe, deserve thanks for their zeal and efficiency. General Calvin E. Pratt did great and good service in his labors at the bridges during the night of the 15th. Of Captain Ayres, who has so often been mentioned by me for previous services, I must again speak in terms of high commendation for his services, in the hope that promotion, so long deserved, may follow his valuable services in posting and watching the artillery.

To my staff I owe my thanks for their zeal and coolness. I mention them in order of rank: Maj. Charles Mundee, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. P. C. F. West, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Samuel Cary, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. James Scrymser, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. Matthew Berry, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. J. F. S. Gray, acting aide-de-camp, and Lieut Campbell Tucker, acting aide-de-camp. Dr. O'Leary, the medical director, was zealous and efficient in the care and disposition of the wounded. The commissary department, under Captain Scofield, was perfectly managed, as also was the quartermaster's department, under Captain Bliss.

I regret to report that the corps met with a heavy loss on Saturday, in the disabling wound received by General Vinton, who, at a critical time, went to the front to steady his line of skirmishers, and was wounded by a sharpshooter while engaged on that duty. His ability and coolness make even his temporary absence from the command felt, and it is hoped he will soon be able to join his brigade.

I inclose herewith copies of the reports of subordinate commanders, giving in detail the services of their commands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Army Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel PLATT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Left Grand Division.

No. 253.

Report of Capt. Romeyn B. Ayres, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, SIXTH CORPS,
December 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following general report of the operations of the artillery of this corps in the recent operations on the Rappahannock, including the battle of the 13th instant:

A number of the batteries were detached, under the general directions of the chief of artillery of the army, and posted to cover the crossing and recrossing of the river. The special service rendered by those batteries will, doubtless, be reported upon by the officers under whom they served.

The crossing was made and line of battle formed on the 12th, two divisions in line, one in reserve.

The general commanding the corps decided that the ground was such that but one battery could properly be posted along the line of the right

division, and that on its left; so that the artillery service was rendered on the left division front mainly. The right of this division rested on the ravine known as Deep Run. On the right of this run, and sweeping it, was posted Platt's battery (D), Second U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieut. Edward B. Williston. On the left of the run was posted Ayres' battery (F), Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieut. Leonard Martin. Snow's battery (B), First Maryland Artillery, was posted near the left of the division; between it and Ayres' were posted Battery G, Second U. S. Artillery, commanded by First Lieut. J. H. Butler; McCartney's battery (A), First Massachusetts Artillery, and Clark's battery (B), First New Jersey Artillery. Finally, in the plain, quite in rear of Platt's, was posted Hexamer's battery (A), First New Jersey Artillery, bearing upon the heights in front, which frowned upon our line, and from which artillery fire could partially enfilade it.

This was attempted on the 13th instant, but Ayres' battery wheeled up to the right; two batteries were thrown upon its left, and those three, with Hexamer's, silenced the enemy's fire, which did not again open from that point, save once, for a short time.

On the 13th, the enemy opened a heavy artillery fire upon our front, which was responded to by our batteries in position. The batteries were engaged from about 10 a. m. until 11 a. m., when the enemy were forced to retire, leaving a portion of one of their batteries upon the field. About 2 p. m. on the same day, two batteries of the enemy were brought into position in our front. A brisk fire was sustained for about an hour by both parties; in the mean time one or two of the enemy's caissons were blown up and a gun dismantled. Occasional firing was kept up during the remainder of the day.

Sunday, the 14th instant, there were but few shots exchanged, but the batteries were particularly troubled by the incessant fire of the enemy's sharpshooters.

On Monday, the 15th instant, a battery of rifled guns opened a heavy fire upon Ayres' battery, which battery returned the fire with great accuracy and alacrity, blowing up two caissons of the enemy's, and forcing them to abandon their position.

Captain Wolcott's battery (A), First Maryland Artillery, was detached on the 13th, reporting to General Doubleday, and engaged on our left. He was relieved that night, but did not report to me till next day.

During the 15th instant the batteries were not engaged. That night the troops were withdrawn to the north bank of the river, and I have gratification in mentioning the alacrity manifested by Capt. F. W. Seeley, Fourth Artillery, of General Stoneman's corps, Captain McCartney, and Lieutenants Martin, Williston, and Butler, commanding batteries, when called upon to remain on the south bank of the river, to repel any attack, in case daybreak of the 16th should find the troops not all passed over. Also rifle gun batteries were posted on the north bank, sweeping the plateau. The positions of these batteries were pointed out by that able officer, Acting Aide Preston C. F. West, U. S. Coast Survey.

I would specially mention the gallant style in which First Lieut. Leonard Martin, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. J. H. Butler, Second Artillery, commanded their batteries, and the splendid practice of those batteries. Captain McCartney showed coolness in his duties, and his battery did fine service. Captains Hexamer's and Snow's batteries did some good firing. First Lieut. James A. Sayles, Fifth Vermont Volunteers, rendered valuable aid.

The artillery in these operations, it will be seen, generally performed

its part of the duties with efficiency and success. When it is remembered that all this has been accomplished without organization, it is manifest that with it, no artillery in the world would be its superior.

I inclose copies of the reports of the different battery commanders, giving in detail their expenditures, losses, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. AYRES,
Captain Fifth Artillery, Acting Chief of Artillery, Sixth Corps.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIXTH CORPS.

No. 254.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Army, commanding First Division.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
December 23, 1862.

SIR: I respectfully report the operations of this division in the battle of Fredericksburg.

On the 11th instant, the division left its camp, east of White Oak Church, and marched to the bank of the Rappahannock, where the bridges were being thrown across the river. The division was designated as the reserve of the corps. This was somewhat changed in the evening. As the corps was about to cross the river, the division was ordered to cross at the lower bridge simultaneously with General Newton's at the upper. Two regiments of Cake's brigade (the Twenty-seventh and One hundred and twenty-first New York) were crossed over, when orders were received for their return. The division bivouacked on the north side of the river.

At daylight on the 12th, the division crossed the river and took position in front of Newton's, relieving his skirmishers. The division was formed in three lines: First line, Colonel Russell's brigade; second line, Colonel Cake's; third line, Colonel Torbert's. The lines were gradually advanced until the first line was beyond Deep Creek. The second was in the old Richmond road; the third in the valley of Deep Creek. These positions were maintained throughout the time the division was south of the river, each brigade alternating daily in furnishing picket line and supports.

On Saturday an effort was made to extend the picket line on the left of the railroad, running to our front. The right of the line rested on the road. For this purpose, Colonel Torbert was ordered to move forward the picket line, supported by one or two regiments. The line and its support advanced handsomely, and drove the enemy beyond the road. The object sought for being attained, the supports of the picket line were ordered to return to their first position. The enemy, in the mean time heavily re-enforced, advanced to recover his lost ground. Torbert in withdrawing his regiments met with severe loss.

In the details of this gallant affair, I beg to refer you to Colonel Torbert's report, herewith inclosed. It gives me pleasure to concur in his estimate of the services of his troops, and to call attention to the officers referred to by him. Although not directly engaged with the enemy, the troops of the other two brigades of the division were exposed for four days to much shelling from the enemy's batteries that were located on

the heights all around us. In this trying situation they displayed great fortitude, patience, and endurance.

The First Maryland Battery, Captain Wolcott, was detached from the division during the whole of the operations. Williston's battery (D), Second U. S. Artillery, was placed daily in position to command any advance of the enemy down the valley of Deep Creek. McCartney's Massachusetts battery was in position on a slight crest to the south and east of Deep Creek, except one day he was in position and action within General Howe's line. Hexamer's battery was on the plateau near to Deep Creek, and spiritedly replied to the enemy whenever he opened from the hillside. The fire of this battery appeared to be very effective.

It gives me pleasure to call attention to the activity, zeal, energy, and good conduct displayed by the officers and men generally of the division. I beg to call special attention to the brigade commanders, Colonel Torbert, First New Jersey, First Brigade; Colonel Cake, Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania, Second Brigade, and Col. D. A. Russell, Seventh Massachusetts, commanding Third Brigade.

The officers of my personal staff are entitled to my thanks for their activity, gallantry, and general good conduct throughout those critical days. They are Capt. Theodore Read, assistant adjutant-general; Lieuts. A. K. Parsons and D. D. Wheeler, Fourth Vermont Volunteers, and Lieutenant Tyler, Twenty-seventh New York. It gives me pleasure to speak of Surgeon Burr, medical director of the division, as being devoted to his duties in the relief and care of the wounded.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL, SIXTH CORPS.

No. 255.

Report of Col. A. T. A. Torbert, First New Jersey Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report the following as the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va.:

The brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments New Jersey Volunteers, arrived on the north bank of the Rappahannock on the 11th instant, and encamped for the night.

At daylight on the 12th, the brigade started to cross the river. On reaching the south bank it was formed in two lines, in rear of the division; first line, Fifteenth and Twenty-third Regiments, deployed; second line, First, Second, Third, and Fourth Regiments, in line of masses 100 yards in rear.

About 1 o'clock the brigade advanced across a beautiful plain to support the second line of the division, during which time the enemy shelled them, but without effect. They were then put in a deep ravine to shelter them from the enemy's fire, where they lay on their arms all night, one or two being wounded by shells while there.

On the morning of the 13th, I relieved the pickets of the division by

the Fifteenth Regiment, and supported them by the balance of the brigade.

About 3 p. m. General Brooks, commanding division, ordered me to advance one regiment, supported by another, and drive the enemy from and hold their position, posted in a railroad cut and behind the embankment, just where the railroad crossed a deep ravine, and on the extreme left of my picket line. At the same time two regiments of the Third Brigade were placed under my orders. I immediately ordered Colonel Hatch, with the Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers (about 300 rifles), to advance and take the position above referred to, at the same time directing the left of my picket line, with its reserve, under Major Brown, Fifteenth Regiment, to advance with them. These troops advanced in a handsome manner under a severe fire, and then charged the enemy's position, led by their gallant leader, Colonel Hatch, driving them from it with great loss, capturing about 25 prisoners of a Georgia and North Carolina regiment. The enemy being in a stronger force than was supposed, I at once ordered the Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, under Colonel Ryerson, and the two regiments of the Third Brigade, to advance and support the Fourth and Fifteenth. Six companies of the Twenty-third were soon engaged. At this time I received orders to halt the balance of my supports and fall back from the railroad, and hold it with pickets only, if possible, for fear that a general engagement might be brought on. The enemy seeing my small force at the railroad, and that retiring, charged with a whole brigade to the railroad. My men fell back and the pickets held their original line.

On the morning of the 14th, my pickets and brigade were relieved by the Second Brigade, when they were placed in the ravine before referred to, to shelter them from the enemy's fire.

On the morning of the 15th, the First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers was placed on picket, covering the right of the division.

About 11 o'clock at night on the 15th, I received orders that the whole army was recrossing the river, and that my brigade and that of Brigadier-General Devens would cover the crossing, and be the last to pass over. Arriving at the river, I was ordered to send the Fourth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third Regiments across the river, covering the right with the Second and Third Regiments in two lines, deployed. In good time the First Regiment (which had been on picket) and all of the pickets of the left grand division arrived and crossed the river, when the troops which had covered the crossing passed over.

In this affair I regret to mention the loss of 1 officer and 16 enlisted men killed; 5 officers and 90 enlisted men wounded, and 50 enlisted men missing in action.* Many of the missing were wounded and taken prisoners. The brigade has lost one of its best and gallant officers in Col. William B. Hatch, Fourth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, who was wounded in the right leg, having to have it amputated near the thigh. Captain Slater, Company G, Fifteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, unfortunately lost a leg also.

I am pleased to speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, being a nine-months' regiment, and the first time they were under fire. Their colonel (Ryerson), formerly of the Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, who was badly wounded at Gaines' Mill, was to be seen in the thickest of the fight (mounted), cheering on his men. Major Grubb, of the Twenty-

* But see revised statement, p. 140.

third, lately promoted from my staff, deserves great credit for the manner in which he fought a part of his regiment.

Major Brown, of the Fifteenth, in command of the pickets (who was also wounded), behaved with great coolness and bravery. I am much indebted to my staff, First Lieut. William E. Sturgis, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. J. T. Whitehead, quartermaster Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. H. H. Goldsmith, Twenty-third Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, for their bravery and coolness in transmitting my orders with promptness and precision to different parts of the field and in the thickest of the fight.

Accompanying please find a list of the killed, wounded, and missing.*

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

A. T. A. TORBERT,
Captain, U. S. Army, Colonel Commanding Brigade.

Captain READ,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 256.

Report of Brig. Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. Army, commanding Second Division.

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on the Rappahannock, December 23, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to instructions from the headquarters of the Sixth Corps, I have the honor to report the operations of the division under my command while on the south bank of the Rappahannock, between the 12th and 15th instant.

The division had with it on the morning of the 12th the First Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Pratt; the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. H. Whiting, Second Vermont; the Third Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Francis L. Vinton (wounded, and relieved on the 13th by Brigadier-General Neill); two regular batteries and two volunteer batteries. The division crossed the river early on the morning of the 12th at the lower pontoon bridges, and formed on the plateau immediately in front, about 400 yards from the river. General Pratt's brigade, in the front line, deployed in line of battle nearly parallel to the line of the river, with batteries on its right and left and intermediate. General Vinton's brigade, in rear of General Pratt's, deployed in line of battle, and Colonel Whiting's brigade in rear of General Vinton's, in line of battalion, in column.

About 10 a. m. the division advanced and occupied the ridge of the plateau, about half the distance from the river to the range of heights in front, the right of the division resting on Deep Creek; the front line nearly parallel with the course of the river, and on the opposite side of the Richmond and Fredericksburg road from the river, the other two lines holding the same relative position as before the advance. The base of the heights from the left of the front line of the division was some 1,500 yards, and in front of the right they receded somewhat more, the ground between the front line and the base of the hills sloping gently toward the hills, affording easy and ready movement for infantry

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 140.

and cavalry, and practicable for artillery. My position here was in front of the enemy's center, with instructions to hold the position, and not to advance unless it became necessary in an attack. When the division reached the position, our line of skirmishers became warmly engaged with the enemy, and soon drove them back to the point desired. With the exception of an angry skirmish line, the division was not active during the day nor the following night.

Early on the morning of the 13th, I relieved the first line (General Pratt's) by General Vinton's brigade. Soon after this the enemy, with re-enforced line of skirmishers, attempted to drive back our skirmish line, but they immediately came in collision with those hardy veterans of the Vermont brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce, of the Second Vermont, and were handsomely repulsed, themselves driven back. It was in this sharp clash of the skirmish lines that Brigadier-General Vinton, in dashing up to our skirmish line, was severely wounded.

When the sun had lifted the heavy fog on the morning of the 13th, we discovered that the enemy had been active during the night in placing artillery in position in our front. As soon as we could discern objects at the distance of the rebel artillery sufficiently distinct, I ordered the division batteries to open fire upon them. Lieutenant Martin's regular battery was on the right of the division; Captain Snow's Maryland battery on the left, and Captain Clark's New Jersey battery, and Lieutenant Butler's regular battery, were immediately placed on the front. The enemy worked their artillery with energy, and continued their firing obstinately; but, after a reasonably short time for the guns they had, they disappeared with all they could draw off. Soon after, the enemy began his fire in our front; he also opened fire upon our lines from artillery placed on the heights on our right. The fire from this point annoyed us very much during the day, it being almost a direct enfilading fire on our second line. In a little time after the artillery in our front had been driven from its position, it was replaced by other, some of the guns of which were of heavier caliber. As soon as they showed themselves our artillery again opened upon them, and from the effect of our shots from the first fire the rebels must have been well assured that our artillerymen knew well at what degree of elevation to operate them. This second attempt of the enemy with their artillery resulted the same as the first—they retired with what they could carry off. Later in the day they again appeared with a showering of artillery and opened upon our lines, but again our batteries drove them from the field as before. These three artillery skirmishes ended the work of the day, except the line of skirmishers, which continued active until late, when the division rested upon its arms.

Early on the morning of the 14th, I relieved the first line (General Neill's) by Colonel Whiting's brigade. Soon after daylight the enemy appeared on nearly the same ground as the day before, with another outfit of artillery, and opened upon our lines in a very spirited manner, but in twenty minutes from the first fire our batteries compelled them to leave the field. This was the last appearance of the enemy's artillery on our front while we held this position. Our skirmish line during the day continued active, and at night again our men rested on their arms.

On the morning of the 15th, at 5 o'clock, the infantry portion of the division was relieved by the division of General Newton, and took a position near the river, in reserve. On the evening of the 15th, the division crossed to the right bank of the Rappahannock. During the three days and nights the division held a position immediately in front of the enemy, the artillery and the skirmish lines only were engaged,

the Fifth Vermont and the Fifth Wisconsin Regiments holding the skirmish line during the whole time. Our skirmish line, during the whole time the artillery was not engaged, was constantly active, and portions of the time sharply engaged, and during the whole time our line was gallantly maintained at all points. Each of the four batteries with the division was skillfully and gallantly served during the whole of these engagements; but I will make especial mention of Captain Clark's New York [New Jersey?] battery and Lieutenant Martin's regular battery. For continued accuracy and good effect in firing, I have never seen them excelled. It is with pride and pleasure that I mention the gallant bearing of the infantry lines of the division, while under the enemy's fire. Without being able to fire a shot themselves, they stood unmoved for three days and nights under the direct and enfilading fire of the enemy's batteries, and at all times exhibited a discipline and soldiership worthy of veterans of the first class.

My thanks are due to my personal staff, Capt. Theodore McGowan, assistant adjutant-general; Lieutenants Edgerton and McPherson, aides-de-camp; Captain Hickman, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, ordnance officer of the division, and Lieutenant Hoag, acting quartermaster, volunteer aides, for the gallantry and promptness with which they transmitted orders to the different points of the division while we were on the south bank of the river.

I transmit herewith the reports of the brigade commanders in the division, in all of which I concur. A nominal list of the killed and wounded of the division has been previously forwarded.*

I will, at an early date, bring to the notice of the general commanding the corps the names of those officers of the division whose services were such as to deserve special mention.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HOWE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Sixth Corps.

No. 257.

Report of Brig. Gen. Calvin E. Pratt, U. S. Army, commanding First Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
Camp on Stafford Heights, Va., December 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor briefly to report the part acted by my brigade in the late battles near Fredericksburg.

On the morning of the 11th instant, we marched from camp, near White Oak Church, to the river, opposite the point where the lower bridges were in process of construction. At this place the brigade was deployed under cover of a slight elevation, and there remained until after dark, when the brigade was marched to the rear about one-half of a mile, and bivouacked for the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th instant, we crossed the river and formed the front line of battle upon the plain, on the right bank of the river, and on the left of the First Division of this corps. About 10

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 141.

a. m. there was a general advance of the lines, and this brigade occupied a crest extending from a deep ravine to the left. We remained in this position until the morning of the 13th, when we took the second line, about 100 yards in rear of the first. In this position we remained until the morning of the 15th, when, relieved by a brigade from the Third Division, we marched back to the river, to a point opposite the bridges.

During the 12th and 13th, heavy skirmishing was continually going on in front of our line, and during almost the entire day of the 13th my command was under an incessant fire from the enemy's batteries, which the troops withstood with heroic indifference.

I have heretofore sent forward a list of casualties, which shows the exact loss sustained by my command.

On the evening of the 15th, we received orders to recross the river, and I was required to report in person to headquarters left grand division, and was afterward ordered to direct the crossing of the troops at the lower bridges.

The officers and men of this brigade, without exception, displayed the utmost steadiness and the best of discipline during the whole affair. To my staff officers, Captain Keith, Lieutenants King and Totten, and acting aides, Lieutenants White and Furlong, I am under obligations for the gallant and efficient manner in which they performed their duties. They were all under fire, more or less, during the 12th, 13th, and 14th, and at the recrossing of the troops on the 15th. The services of Lieutenant King were invaluable.

The troops of my command are now in as good condition as on the day previous to crossing the Rappahannock.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. E. PRATT,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Capt. THEODORE MCGOWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division.

No. 258.

Report of Col. Henry Whiting, Second Vermont Infantry, commanding Second Brigade.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

SIR: The Second Brigade crossed the Rappahannock Friday morning, December 12, 1862, and was formed in double columns, as a third line, in the rear of the first ridge after ascending the bluff. The Sixth Regiment was, by direction of General Howe, detached to the front as skirmishers, under Col. N. Lord. A report of the proceedings of that regiment, by its present commandant, is herewith inclosed.

Toward evening another regiment was called for by General Howe for picket duty. The Fourth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Foster, Fourth Vermont Infantry, was detailed for that purpose. A report of Col. C. B. Stoughton, now in command of the regiment, is herewith inclosed. This regiment had a good deal of fighting, and acquitted itself exceedingly well.

About 6 a. m. the 13th instant, General Howe directed me to send one regiment to a point on the right of the first line, and another to a point on the right of the second line. The Third and Fifth Vermont were detached for that purpose, but at daylight I found them both on the

right of the first line. As soon as it cleared up this morning, the shells from the enemy, which yesterday fell sparsely from the hill in front of Fredericksburg, to-day fell more numerously. Being directed at the batteries in our front, they struck generally near our position. The regiments obeyed the order to lie down very closely; particularly the Twenty-sixth New Jersey, a new regiment, which had 2 wounded by shells, kept its place very well.

About 1 p. m. 13th instant, another regiment being called for as picket, the Second Vermont, Lieutenant-Colonel Joyce commanding, was sent forward. The report of the commandant is herewith inclosed,* as well as that of the Third Vermont.* The last two named regiments, I am credibly informed, repelled an attack of superior numbers, which has produced a good effect on the whole brigade.

The Fifth Regiment, Colonel Grant, was on picket all day Sunday, the 14th, and was engaged with the enemy's pickets most of the day. A report of the colonel is herewith inclosed.

Early on the 14th, the Second Brigade was ordered to occupy the first line. It cleared up very early this morning, so that a portion of the brigade had to take position under fire. Two of the Fourth and one of the Second were wounded. The brigade remained in this position till next morning, 5 o'clock, when it was relieved by General Newton's troops, and took their places near the river, which we recrossed that evening.

The lists of killed and wounded are as follows: Killed, 20; wounded, 121; missing, 2; total, 143.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY WHITING,
Colonel Second Vermont Infantry, Comdg. Second Brigade.

Capt. THEODORE MCGOWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Howe's Division, Smith's Corps.

No. 259.

Report of Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Neill, U. S. Army, commanding Third Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
December 23, 1862.

SIR: In conformity with instructions from your headquarters, I have the honor to report that the Third Brigade crossed the Rappahannock with the division at about 9 a. m. the 12th instant, and formed on the left of the second line of battle, our left resting on the river, near the stone house occupied by Mr. Bernard. About noon we advanced with the line, and took a position near the road which runs parallel to the river. General Reynolds' corps formed upon our left and extended to the river.

In this position we laid on our arms until about daylight on the morning of the 13th instant, when we relieved the First Brigade of our division, which formed the first line. About 9 a. m. Brigadier-General Vinton was advancing the skirmishers, in order that the left of General Smith's skirmishers should keep on a line with General Reynolds' right, which was advancing, when he (General Vinton) was wounded by a minie ball, and had to leave the field. Col. R. F. Taylor, Thirty-third

* Not found. † But see revised statement, p. 141.

New York Volunteers, was then placed in command, but was relieved by myself on the field of battle about 12 m.

During the 13th, the brigade was under fire of the artillery and musket shot of the enemy's skirmishers. Our loss will be found in the list of casualties appended.*

The morning of the 14th, we were relieved by the Second Brigade, and occupied the second line a few yards in the rear.

On the morning of the 15th, at 1 o'clock, the whole division was relieved by Newton's division, and occupied the position, in reserve, at the head of the pontoon bridge.

On the evening of the 15th, about 7.30 o'clock, we crossed the river and occupied a position on the north bank, covering the crossing of the troops on our left. We held this position until the evening of the 16th, and our sharpshooters, in conjunction with those of General Meade's division, kept the enemy at bay until the whole of the material of the pontoon bridges was safely removed.

From the time of assuming command in the first line, I am happy to bear tribute to the steadiness and good conduct of the brigade. It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to the intelligent services rendered me by Capt. William H. Long, assistant adjutant-general, as well as by Lieutenants Alberts and Pemberton, my aides, during the four days we were under fire. To Captain Martindale, who volunteered his services on the occasion of this battle, I am under obligations for able and gallant services in assisting me to restore a line of skirmishers which was falling back. They went back.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. H. NEILL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. THEODORE MCGOWAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Division, Sixth Corps.

No. 260.

Report of Brig. Gen. John Newton, U. S. Army, commanding Third Division.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH ARMY CORPS,
December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of this division in the operations of the army during the crossing of the Rappahannock, and until resuming position on the north bank of that river.

On the morning of Thursday, 11th instant, the division broke up its camp, near the White Oak Church, and marched to the bank of the Rappahannock. About an hour before sundown the division received orders to cross on the pontoon bridges below Fredericksburg. General Devens' brigade led (Colonel Wheaton's Second Rhode Island Regiment in front as skirmishers), followed by General Cochrane's and Colonel Rowley's brigades. Butler's battery (G), Second U. S. Artillery, accompanied Devens' brigade. General Brooks' division took the lower bridge immediately after General Devens' brigade had effected a crossing. Colonel Wheaton's regiment met with opposition from five companies of rebel skirmishers, whom they succeeded in driving back without difficulty, after inflicting a slight loss of prisoners and killed and

* Embodied in revised statement, p 141

wounded upon them. Immediately after crossing, all of my division, except Devens' brigade, was ordered to recross the river. I held General Cochrane's brigade during the night close to the river bank, ready to go to the assistance of General Devens, if necessary.

On Friday, the 12th, the rest of the left grand division crossed the river, the remainder of my division leading the way. Nothing occurred of note this day, except Col. (now Brig. Gen.) T. H. Neill's regiment, the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, being ordered to the left of the line, which was found to be occupied by the enemy's skirmishers, whom they steadily pushed back, and held the position until it was occupied and extended by General Reynolds' corps, and a partial shelling of my command by the enemy's batteries. My division was now in reserve.

On Saturday, the 13th, the general attack upon the enemy having been made, my division in the afternoon was ordered to the left of the line, to report to General Reynolds as a re-enforcement. I reported to that officer, and posted my division in three lines, behind General Berry's brigade (Birney's division) to sustain him. This position I held after dark, until ordered to encamp near corps headquarters by Major-General Smith. During this day the division was severely shelled by the enemy.

On Sunday, the 14th, the division was ordered to its old position, in reserve, nothing of note occurring.

On Monday, the 15th, the division was ordered to relieve that of General Howe, in the front line. Nothing of note occurred this day, except the opening of batteries in position upon one of the enemy's, directly in front, for a short time. At night the passage back of our troops across the river was effected in order and without the knowledge of the enemy. General Devens, at his own request, had the privilege of commanding the rear guard, consisting of four regiments of his own brigade and two regiments of the First (New Jersey) Brigade, of Brooks' division, under Colonel Torbert.

My obligations are due to all according to their opportunities, but especially to Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, who commanded the advance and rear guard in the crossing and recrossing of the river; to Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Wheaton, who led the skirmishers at the passage of the river, and to Colonel Shaler, Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, who had command of the pickets during the night of the evacuation. Lieutenant Butler's battery (G), Second U. S. Artillery, was posted in front from the passage of the river until the evacuation. This battery was hotly engaged on Saturday; met with severe loss, and did gallant and effective service.

The casualties amount to 53 killed and wounded.* The division was never seriously engaged, but manifested a becoming readiness for action, and great fortitude and steadiness under the shelling of the enemy.

My staff, Lieut. William Russell, jr., acting assistant adjutant-general; Captain Ulshoeffer, Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. H. W. Jackson, Fourth New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Charles Eccleston, acting aide-de-camp, were very efficient. Doctor Holman, the medical director of the division, was very efficient in the care of the sick and wounded.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN NEWTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. CHARLES MUNDEE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Sixth Army Corps.

* But see revised statement, p. 142.

No. 261.

Report of Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, jr., U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE,
Near Fulmouth, Va., December 17, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In regard to the part taken by this brigade in the recent operations on the Rappahannock, I have the honor to report that, about an hour before sunset on the evening of Thursday, the 11th instant, I received the order from Brigadier-General Newton, commanding the division, to cross my brigade as the advance guard of the left wing of the army over the pontoon bridges which had been constructed over the Rappahannock. General Newton further directed that I should cross the brigade in two columns, preceding it by skirmishers, and should rest the right of my brigade line, as soon as I could form it, upon the bank of a ravine, which he designated. The brigade was immediately moved to the bridges, and three companies of the Second Rhode Island Regiment were thrown across in advance, under Capt. S. B. M. Read, of that regiment, supported at once by the rest of the regiment (Colonel Wheaton). The two columns, consisting of the Tenth Massachusetts, Colonel Eustis, and Seventh Massachusetts, Lieutenant-Colonel Harlow, by the upper bridge, and the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts, Colonel Edwards, and Thirty-sixth New York, Colonel Browne, by the lower bridge, immediately followed. On crossing, the skirmishers almost immediately engaged those of the enemy, a considerable body of whom were posted in the garden and cluster of houses just above the bridges, and along the front, but found no serious difficulty in forcing them out of the garden and houses, and driving them away from our immediate front, so that the other regiments could form without embarrassment.

In this affair 3 privates and a captain of a Georgia regiment were taken prisoners by our skirmishers. Two men of the Second Rhode Island were wounded, and, probably, much greater injury was inflicted on the enemy.

Having crossed with the skirmishers, I indicated to Colonel Eustis, as he led the Tenth Massachusetts up the bank, the designated point to form in line, which he at once did, and was followed rapidly by the other regiments of the brigade. The other brigades of the division were also moved across the river and formed, but were almost instantly withdrawn, and I was directed, with this brigade, to hold the crossing during the night. The position of the line was changed, as far as was deemed necessary, for this purpose, by drawing it in closely, so as to form a *tête-de-pont*, and during the night (one of the bitterest of the season) the men were awake and under arms, the outpost and pickets being several times engaged with those of the enemy, especially soon after daylight the next morning. During the day, the left wing of the army having crossed, the brigade was twice under artillery fire from the batteries of the enemy, and also on Saturday morning, by which it suffered considerably.

On Saturday afternoon the brigade was moved farther to the left than the position it had previously occupied in front of the bridges, and for the two hours before nightfall was under a very severe fire of shot and shell from the batteries of the enemy. The casualties suffered at this time and at the former times will be found in the annexed list.

On Sunday the brigade was in reserve, and on Monday in the front line, but not in any way engaged. On Monday evening, learning the

intention to evacuate, I requested that this brigade, having been the first to cross, might be the last to recross, the river. It was accordingly designated, with that commanded by Colonel Torbert, of New Jersey, to form the *tête-de-pont*, and cover the retreat. After the main body of the left wing had evacuated, these brigades having in the mean time been drawn up in two lines, the pickets, who had been left at their posts, were sent for. So silently had the retreat been effected, that in most cases they were found not aware of it.

At about 4 o'clock it was reported that the pickets, which had consisted of two regiments from each of the divisions of Brigadier-Generals Brooks, Newton, Sickles, Birney, and Doubleday, were in, and, after waiting a short time for any stragglers who might have lost their way, I gave the order for the front line to retreat; the second line immediately followed it. The Tenth Massachusetts was the last regiment to cross, followed by the bridge guard, under Captain Read, of the Second Rhode Island, and the bridges were at once taken up. Boats were kept on the other side of the river until after daybreak, to take off any stragglers, but, as reported to me, only a very small number appeared, so carefully and thoroughly had the retreat been conducted.

The behavior of the whole command, both officers and men, for spirit and willingness, could not be exceeded, and I do not specify particular instances, because good conduct was universal. Captain Read, of the Second Rhode Island, is entitled to the honor of having first crossed the bridge and engaged the skirmishers of the enemy.

I am under especial obligations, for their zeal and fidelity, to my staff, Capt. G. W. Baldwin, assistant adjutant-general, who was severely injured; my aide, Lieut. E. Washburn, jr., and Quartermaster J. Aborn, volunteer aide-de-camp.

I append a nominal list of casualties.*

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

CHAS. DEVENS, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade

Lieutenant RUSSELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 262.

Report of Col. Oliver Edwards, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry.

[Extract covering operations of the command at Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862.]

Thence, on December 2, 1862, we moved forward to White Oak Church, where we remained till December 11, when we marched to the Rappahannock, at Franklin's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, at which point, later in the day, we crossed to the south bank of the river, the Thirty-seventh being the advance regiment upon the lower of the two bridges there. Alone, our brigade covered the bridges all the next day, standing to arms through the entire night.

On the afternoon of the 13th (the day of the general engagement), we took position on the extreme left, and were under a very severe shell fire, with, however, but little loss. On the 14th, we were in reserve. On the 15th, again took position in front, and during the night covered

* Embodied in revised statement, p. 142.

the retreat of our army to the north bank of the river, our brigade being the last to recross, as it had been the first to cross.

The behavior of officers and men of the regiment in this, the first time they ever were under fire, was all that I could wish, and was all that could be expected from even Massachusetts men.

Official copy.

ISAAC F. KINGSBURY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General, State of Massachusetts.

No. 263.

*Organization of the Army of Northern Virginia.**

FIRST CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LAFAYETTE MCLAWS.

Kershaw's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina:
Col. James D. Nance.
Lieut. Col. William D. Rutherford.
Maj. Robert C. Maffett.
Capt. William W. Hance.
Capt. John C. Summer.
Capt. John K. G. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Elbert Bland.
8th South Carolina, Capt. E. T. Stackhouse.
15th South Carolina,† Col. W. D. DeSaussure.
3d South Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.

Barksdale's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BARKSDALE.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi, Col. John C. Fiser.
18th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. H. Luse.
21st Mississippi, Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys.

Cobb's Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. T. R. R. COBB.
(2.) Col. ROBERT MCMILLAN.

16th Georgia, Col. Goode Bryan.
18th Georgia,‡ Lieut. Col. S. Z. Ruff.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb Legion.
Phillips' Legion,† Col. B. F. Cook.

Semmes' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PAUL J. SEMMES.

10th Georgia.
50th Georgia.†
51st Georgia.†
53d Georgia.

Artillery.

Col. H. C. CABELL.§

Manly's (North Carolina) battery.
Read's (Georgia) battery.
Richmond Howitzers (1st), McCarthy's battery.
Troup (Georgia) Artillery (Carlton's battery).

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* Based upon General Lee's roster for July 23, 1862, subsequent assignments, and the reports. The actual commanders are indicated as far as practicable.

† Transferred from Drayton's brigade, November 26, 1862.

‡ Transferred from Robertson's brigade, November 26, 1862.

§ Cabell also commanded Nelson's battalion, and Branch's, Cooper's, Dearing's, Ells', Eubank's, Lane's, Macon's, and Ross' batteries.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD H. ANDERSON.

Wilcox's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

8th Alabama.
9th Alabama.
10th Alabama.
11th Alabama.
14th Alabama.*

Mahone's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE.

6th Virginia.
12th Virginia.
16th Virginia.
41st Virginia.
61st Virginia.

Featherston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. S. FEATHERSTON

12th Mississippi.
16th Mississippi.
19th Mississippi.
48th Mississippi (5 companies).

Wright's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. WRIGHT.

3d Georgia, Col. Edward J. Walker.
22d Georgia.
48th Georgia, Capt. M. R. Hall.
2d Georgia Battalion,† Capt. C. J. Moffett.

Perry's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PERRY.‡

2d Florida.
5th Florida.
8th Florida:
Capt. David Lang.
Capt. Thomas R. Love.

Artillery.

Donaldsonville (Louisiana) Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
Huger's (Virginia) battery, Capt. Frank Huger.
Lewis' (Virginia) battery,§ Capt. John W. Lewis.
Norfolk (Virginia) Light Artillery Blues,§ Lieut William T. Peet.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE E. PICKETT.

Garnett's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. RICHARD B. GARNETT.‖

8th Virginia.
18th Virginia.
19th Virginia.
28th Virginia.
56th Virginia.

Armistead's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. LEWIS A. ARMISTEAD.

9th Virginia.
14th Virginia.
38th Virginia.
53d Virginia.
57th Virginia.

Kemper's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES L. KEMPER.

1st Virginia.
3d Virginia.¶
7th Virginia.
11th Virginia.
24th Virginia.

Jenkins' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. JENKINS.

1st South Carolina (Hagood's).
2d South Carolina (Rifles).
5th South Carolina.
6th South Carolina.
Hampton Legion.
Palmetto Sharpshooters.

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* Transferred from Pryor's brigade, November 10, 1862.
† Transferred from Cooke's brigade, November 26, 1862.
‡ Assigned November 10, 1862.
§ Assigned December 1, 1862.
‖ Assigned November 26, 1862. Corse was assigned November 6, *vice* Pickett promoted, and was succeeded by Garnett.
¶ Transferred from Pryor's brigade, November 10, 1862.

*Corse's Brigade.**

Brig. Gen. MONTGOMERY D. CORSE.

15th Virginia.
17th Virginia.
30th Virginia.
32d Virginia.

Artillery.†

Dearing's (Virginia) battery.
Fauquier (Virginia) Artillery (Stribling's battery).
Richmond (Fayette) Artillery (Macon's battery).‡

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. HOOD.

Law's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. M. LAW.

4th Alabama.
44th Alabama.§
6th North Carolina.
54th North Carolina, Col. J. C. S. McDowell.
57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.

Robertson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. B. ROBERTSON.

3d Arkansas.‖
1st Texas.
4th Texas.
5th Texas.

Anderson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE T. ANDERSON.

1st Georgia (Regulars).
7th Georgia.
8th Georgia.
9th Georgia.
11th Georgia.

Toombs' Brigade.

Col. H. L. BENNING.

2d Georgia.
15th Georgia.
17th Georgia.
20th Georgia.

Artillery.

German (South Carolina) Artillery (Bachman's battery).
Palmetto (South Carolina) Light Artillery (Garden's battery).
Rowan (North Carolina) Artillery (Reilly's battery).

RANSOM'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.

Ransom's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT RANSOM, Jr.

24th North Carolina.
25th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Samuel C. Bryson.
35th North Carolina.
49th North Carolina.
Branch's (Virginia) battery.

Cooke's Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. J. R. COOKE.
(2.) Col. E. D. HALL.

15th North Carolina.¶
27th North Carolina, Col. John A. Gilmer, jr.
46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
48th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. Samuel H. Walkup.
Cooper's (Virginia) battery.

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* Brigade organized and Corse assigned November 26, 1862.

† Other batteries of this division are probably noted as "miscellaneous" (p. 544), their assignments not being clearly indicated by the reports. Stribling's battery was assigned December 1, 1862, "for service with the brigade to which it has long been attached."

‡ Transferred from McLaws' division, December 8, 1862.

§ Transferred from Wright's brigade, November 26, 1862.

‖ Transferred from Cooke's brigade, November 26, 1862.

¶ Transferred from Cobb's brigade, November 26, 1862.

FIRST CORPS ARTILLERY.*

Washington (Louisiana) Artillery.

Col. J. B. WALTON.

1st Company, Capt. C. W. Squires.
2d Company, Capt. J. B. Richardson.
3d Company, Capt. M. B. Miller.
4th Company, Capt. B. F. Eshleman.

Alexander's Battalion.

Lieut. Col. E. PORTER ALEXANDER

Bedford (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. Ty er C. Jordan.
Eubank's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. L. Eubank.
Madison Light Artillery (Louisiana), Capt. George V. Moody.
Parker's (Virginia) battery, Capt. William W. Parker.
Rhett's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. A. B. Rhett.
Woolfolk's (Virginia) battery, Capt. P. Woolfolk, jr.

SECOND CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON.

D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. DANIEL H. HILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.

3d Alabama.
5th Alabama.
6th Alabama.
12th Alabama.
26th Alabama.

Second (Ripley's) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia.
44th Georgia, Col. John B. Estes.
1st North Carolina.
3d North Carolina.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT.

13th Alabama.
6th Georgia.
23d Georgia.
27th Georgia.
28th Georgia.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED IVERSON.

5th North Carolina.
12th North Carolina.
20th North Carolina.
23d North Carolina.

Fifth (Ramseur's) Brigade.

Col. BRYAN GRIMES.

2d North Carolina.
4th North Carolina.
14th North Carolina.
30th North Carolina.

Artillery.

Maj. H. P. JONES.

Hardaway's (Alabama) battery.
Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery (Bondurant's battery).
King William (Virginia) Artillery (Carter's battery).
Morris (Virginia) Artillery (Page's battery).
Orange (Virginia) Artillery (Fry's battery).

* Not assigned to divisions.

A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE P. HILL.

First (Field's) Brigade.

Col. J. M. BROCKENBROUGH.

40th Virginia.
47th Virginia, Col. Robert M. Mayo.
55th Virginia.
22d Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. E. P. Tayloe.

Second Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. MAXCY GREGG.
(2.) Col. D. H. HAMILTON.

1st South Carolina (P. A.), Col. D. H. Hamilton.
1st South Carolina Rifles.
12th South Carolina.
13th South Carolina.
14th South Carolina, Col. Samuel McGowan.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia.
35th Georgia.
45th Georgia.
49th Georgia.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. J. L. Hill.
18th North Carolina, Col. Thomas J. Purdie.
28th North Carolina, Col. S. D. Lowe.
33d North Carolina, Col. Clark M. Avery.
37th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.

5th Alabama Battalion:
Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
Capt. S. D. Stewart.
19th Georgia, Lieut. Col. A. J. Hutchins.
1st Tennessee (Provisional Army):
Col. Peter Turney.
Lieut. Col. N. J. George.
Capt. M. Turney.
Capt. H. J. Hawkins.
7th Tennessee, Col. John F. Goodner.
14th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. J. W. Lockert

Sixth Brigade.

(1.) Brig. Gen. WILLIAM D. PENDER.
(2.) Col. A. M. SCALES.

13th North Carolina, Col. A. M. Scales.
16th North Carolina, Col. John S. McElroy.
22d North Carolina, Maj. Christopher C. Cole.
34th North Carolina.
38th North Carolina.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. R. L. WALKER.

Branch (North Carolina) Artillery, Lieut. J. R. Potts.
Crenshaw (Virginia) Battery, Lieut. J. Ellett.
Fredericksburg (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. E. A. Marye.
Johnson's (Virginia) battery, Lieut. V. J. Clutter.
Letcher (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. G. Davidson.
Pee Dee (South Carolina) Artillery, Capt. D. G. McIntosh.
Purcell (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Pegram.

EWELL'S DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

Lawton's Brigade.

(1.) Col. E. N. ATKINSON.
(2.) Col. C. A. EVANS.

13th Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith.
26th Georgia, Capt. B. F. Grace.
31st Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans.
38th Georgia, Capt. William L. McLeod.
60th Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles.
61st Georgia, Col. J. H. Lamar and Maj. C. W. McArthur.

Trimble's Brigade.

Col. R. F. HOKE.

15th Alabama.
12th Georgia.
21st Georgia, Lieut. Col. Thomas W. Hooper.
21st North Carolina.
1st North Carolina Battalion.

Early's Brigade.

Col. J. A. WALKER.

13th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. B. Terrill.
25th Virginia.
31st Virginia.
44th Virginia.
49th Virginia.
52d Virginia.
58th Virginia.

Hays' (First Louisiana) Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana.
6th Louisiana.
7th Louisiana.
8th Louisiana.
9th Louisiana.

Artillery.

Capt. J. W. LATIMER.

Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. McD. Carrington.
Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery, Lieut. John E. Plater.
Courtney (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. W. A. Tanner.
First Maryland Battery, Capt. William F. Dement.
Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. Louis E. D'Aquin.
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. Asher W. Garber.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. F. PAXTON.

2d Virginia, Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia:
Lieut. Col. R. D. Gardner.
Maj. William Terry.
5th Virginia, Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams.
27th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. K. Edmondson.
33d Virginia, Col. Edwin G. Lee.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. JONES.

21st Virginia.
42d Virginia.
48th Virginia.
1st Virginia Battalion.

Third (Taliaferro's) Brigade.

Col. E. T. H. WARREN.

47th Alabama, Capt. James M. Campbell.
48th Alabama, Capt. C. B. St. John.
10th Virginia, Capt. W. B. Yancey.
23d Virginia, Capt. A. J. Richardson.
37th Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams.

Fourth (Starke's) Brigade.

Col. EDMUND PENDLETON.

1st Louisiana (Volunteers), Lieut. Col. M. Nolan.
2d Louisiana, Maj. M. A. Grogan.
10th Louisiana, Maj. John M. Legett.
14th Louisiana, Capt. H. M. Verlander.
15th Louisiana, Lieut. Col. McG. Goodwyn.
Coppens' (Louisiana) battalion.

* From division return for December 10, 1862, and Early's report.

Artillery.

Capt. J. B. BROCKENBROUGH.

Carpenter's (Virginia) battery, Lieut. George McKendree.
Danville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. G. W. Wooding.
Hampden (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. H. Caskie.
Lee (Virginia) Artillery, Lieut. C. W. Statham
Lusk's (Virginia) battery.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.*

Brig. Gen. W. N. PENDLETON.

Brown's Battalion.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Brooke's (Virginia) battery.
Dance's battery, Powhatan Artillery.†
Hupp's battery, Salem Artillery.†
Poague's (Virginia) battery, Rockbridge Artillery.
Smith's battery, Third Howitzers.†
Watson's battery, Second Howitzers.†

Cutts' (Georgia) Battalion.

Lane's battery.
Patterson's battery.
Ross' battery, Capt. H. M. Ross.

Nelson's Battalion.

Maj. WILLIAM NELSON.

Kirkpatrick's (Virginia) battery, Amherst Artillery.
Massie's (Virginia) battery, Fluvanna Artillery.
Milledge's (Georgia) battery.

Miscellaneous Batteries.‡

Ells' (Georgia) battery.
Nelson's (Virginia) battery, Hanover Artillery, Capt. G. W. Nelson.

CAVALRY.§

Maj. Gen. JAMES E. B. STUART.

First Brigade.‖

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON.

1st North Carolina, Col. L. S. Baker.
1st South Carolina, Col. J. L. Black.
2d South Carolina, Col. M. C. Butler.
Cobb (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. Col. P. M. B. Young.
Phillips' (Georgia) Legion, Lieut. Col. William W. Rich.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE.

1st Virginia, Col. James H. Drake.
2d Virginia, Col. Thomas T. Munford.
3d Virginia, Col. T. H. Owen.
4th Virginia, Col. Williams C. Wickham.
5th Virginia.¶

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE.

2d North Carolina, Col. S. Williams.
9th Virginia, Col. R. L. T. Beale.
10th Virginia, Col. J. Lucius Davis.
13th Virginia, Col. J. R. Chambliss, jr.
15th Virginia, Col. William B. Ball.

*Fourth Brigade.***

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES.

6th Virginia, Col. John S. Green.
7th Virginia, Col. R. H. Dulany.
12th Virginia, Col. A. W. Harman.
17th Virginia Battalion, Lieut. Col. O. R. Funsten.
White's (Virginia) battalion, Maj. E. V. White.

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* Majors Garnett, Hamilton, and T. J. Page, jr., are mentioned in the reports as commanding artillery battalions, but their composition is not stated.

† Of the First Virginia Light Artillery.

‡ Mentioned in the reports, but assignments not indicated.

§ Organization of brigades as established November 10, 1862. On roster for December 16, 1862, Hart's, Breathed's, Moorman's, and Chew's batteries appear as attached, respectively, to the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Brigades. Commanders are given as reported December 16, 1862.

‖ Detachment on raid to Dumfries.

¶ Transferred from Third Brigade, between November 10 and December 31.

** In the Shenandoah Valley.

Artillery.

Maj. JOHN PELHAM.

Breathed's (Virginia) battery, Capt. J. Breathed.
Chew's (Virginia) battery, Capt. R. P. Chew.
Hart's (South Carolina) battery, Capt. J. F. Hart.
Henry's (Virginia) battery, Capt. M. W. Henry.
Moorman's (Virginia) battery, Capt. M. N. Moorman.

No. 264.

*Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.**

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 11, 1862—12.30 p. m.

At 5 a. m. enemy commenced throwing three bridges across river—one at railroad bridge, one at ford above, and one below mouth of Deep Run. They were soon driven from first two, but at third their guns, sweeping the plain in all directions, have driven back our sharpshooters, and their men cannot be molested; bridge is reported nearly completed; our guns command plains should they cross; no attempt to cross yet General W. E. Jones reports Slocum's whole force left Harper's Ferry yesterday in cars for Washington. Milroy reached Petersburg, Hardy County, W. Va., Sunday night. Forces at New Creek moved down the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and entered Martinsburg at sundown yesterday.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War.*

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NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 11, 1862.

Enemy, after cannonading Fredericksburg, and demolishing many houses next the river, succeeded in driving back our sharpshooters and occupying Fredericksburg. They crossed also on their bridge below Deep Run about dusk. We hold the hills around the city.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

—

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 12, 1862.

The enemy passing over all of last night and to-day their troops by the different bridges. They are massed under protection of their guns on the north bank of the river, beyond the reach of which they have not yet ventured. They hold Fredericksburg with their pickets. Houses are being continually burned in the town.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General.*

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* For joint resolution of thanks of Confederate Congress, approved January 8, 1864, to General Robert E. Lee, and to the officers and soldiers under his command, see Series I, Vol. XXVII, Part II, p. 325.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 13, [1862]—9 p. m.

About 9 a. m. the enemy attacked our right, and as the fog lifted the battle ran from right to left; raged until 6 p. m.; but, thanks to Almighty God, the day closed [with attacks] repulsed along our whole front. Our troops behaved admirably, but, as usual, we have to mourn the loss of many brave men. I expect the battle to be renewed at daylight. Please send this to the President.

R. E. LEE.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
December 14, 1862.

I think it best to draw all re-enforcements you propose and all available forces from North and South Carolina. Keep guards to batteries on James River.

R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 14, 1862.

I am informed by chief of ordnance of this army that the train now on the road contains all the ammunition prepared in Richmond. I beg that every exertion be made to provide additional supplies, as there is every indication that it will be needed.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 14, 1862.

SIR: On the night of the 10th instant, the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock, two at Fredericksburg and the third about 1¼ miles below, near the mouth of Deep Run. The plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford (in possession of the enemy) that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Positions were, therefore, selected to oppose his advance after crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course, and deep bed afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be watched by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing, where no shelter could be had, our sharpshooters were themselves driven off, and the completion of that bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the

city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter, and under cover of his guns he effected a lodgment in the town. The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city under the severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night, as were also those who, with equal tenacity, had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog on the 12th, a large force passed the river and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, about 9 o'clock (the movement veiled by a fog) he advanced boldly in large force against our right wing. General Jackson's corps occupied the right of our line, which rested on the railroad; General Longstreet's the left, extending along the heights to the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg. General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry, was posted in the extensive plain on our extreme right. As soon as the advance of the enemy was discovered through the fog, General Stuart, with his accustomed promptness, moved up a section of his horse artillery, which opened with effect upon his flank and drew upon the gallant Pelham a heavy fire, which he sustained unflinchingly for about two hours.

In the mean time the enemy was fiercely encountered by General A. P. Hill's division, forming General Jackson's right, and, after an obstinate combat, repulsed. During this attack, which was protracted and hotly contested, two of General Hill's brigades were driven back upon our second line. General Early, with part of his division, being ordered to his support, drove the enemy back from the point of woods he had seized, and pursued him into the plain until arrested by his artillery. The right of the enemy's column, extending beyond Hill's front, encountered the right of General Hood, of Longstreet's corps. The enemy took possession of a small copse in front of Hood, but were quickly dispossessed and repulsed with loss.

During the attack on our right, the enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg and massing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after his repulse on our right, he commenced a series of attacks on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the heights immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Colonel [J. B.] Walton, and a portion of McLaws' division, which occupied these heights. The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel [E. P.] Alexander's battalion had relieved the Washington Artillery (whose ammunition had been exhausted), and ended the contest for the day.

The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right bank of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on the Stafford Heights.

Our loss during the operations since the movements of the enemy began amounts to about 1,800 killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left, and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously, and it is feared mortally, wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack.

About 550 prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 15, 1862—7.15.

Yesterday was spent by the enemy in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. He retains his position under cover of his guns on the north bank of the Rappahannock.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 15, 1862.

No attempt to advance has been made by the enemy to-day. He has been busy collecting his dead and wounded, and this afternoon sent a flag of truce to obtain those within our lines. He commenced this evening to fortify his position. General [George D.] Bayard, U. S. Cavalry, and General [C. Feger] Jackson, of Pennsylvania, were killed on the 13th.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 16, 1862—10.20.

As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 16, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the army of General Burnside re crossed the Rappahannock last night, leaving a number of his dead and some of his wounded on this side. Our skirmishers again occupy Fredericksburg and the south bank of the river. Large camps and wagon trains are visible on the hills of Stafford, and his heavy guns occupy their former position on that bank. There is nothing to indicate his future purpose. I have sent one brigade of cavalry down the Rappahannock, and have put Jackson's corps in motion in the same direction. I think it probable an attempt will be made to cross at Port Royal. Another brigade of cavalry has been sent up the Rappahannock, with orders, if opportunity offers, to cross and penetrate the enemy's rear and

endeavor to ascertain his intention. I learn from prisoners that the three grand divisions of General Burnside's army, viz, Hooker's, [E. V.] Sumner's, and [W. B.] Franklin's, crossed this side, and were engaged in the battle of the 13th. They also state that the corps of Generals [S. P.] Heintzelman and Sigel reached Fredericksburg Sunday evening. Should the enemy cross at Port Royal in force before I can get this army in position to meet him, I think it more advantageous to retire to the Annas and give battle than on the banks of the Rappahannock. My design was to have done so in the first instance. My purpose was changed not from any advantage in this position, but from an unwillingness to open more of our country to depredation than possible, and also with a view of collecting such forage and provisions as could be obtained in the Rappahannock Valley. With the numerous army opposed to me, and the bridges and transportation at its command, the crossing of the Rappahannock, where it is as narrow and winding as in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, can be made at almost any point without molestation. It will, therefore, be more advantageous to us to draw him farther away from his base of operations.

The loss of the enemy in the battle of the 13th seems to have been heavy, though I have no means of computing it accurately. An intelligent prisoner says he heard it stated in the army to have amounted to 19,000, though a citizen of Fredericksburg who remained in the city computes it at 10,000. I think the latter number nearer the truth than the former.

I hope there will be no relaxation in making every preparation for the contest which will have to be renewed, but at what point I cannot now state.

I have learned that on the side of the enemy Generals Bayard and Jackson were killed, and Generals Hooker and [John] Gibbon wounded; the former said to be severely so.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.

[Indorsement.]

The rough of the above was written from General Lee's dictation while we were in front. I have copied it, and affixed his signature in his absence and by his direction.

Respectfully,

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 138. } *December* 31, 1862.

1. The general commanding takes this occasion to express to the officers and soldiers of the army his high appreciation of the fortitude, valor, and devotion displayed by them, which, under the blessing of Almighty God, has added the victory of Fredericksburg to the long list of their triumphs.

An arduous march, performed with celerity, under many disadvantages, exhibited the discipline and spirit of the troops and their eagerness to confront the foe.

The immense army of the enemy completed its preparation for the attack without interruption, and gave battle in its own time, and on ground of its own selection. It was encountered by less than 20,000 of this brave army, and its columns crushed and broken, hurled back at every point with such fearful slaughter that escape from entire destruction became the boast of those who had advanced in full confidence of victory. That this great result was achieved with a loss small in point of numbers, only augments the admiration with which the commanding general regards the prowess of the troops, and increases his gratitude to Him who has given us the victory.

The war is not yet ended. The enemy is still numerous and strong, and the country demands of the army a renewal of its heroic efforts in her behalf. Nobly has it responded to her call in the past, and she will never appeal in vain to its courage and patriotism.

The signal manifestations of Divine mercy that have distinguished the eventful and glorious campaign of the year just closing give assurance of hope that, under the guidance of the same Almighty hand, the coming year will be no less fruitful of events that will insure the safety, peace, and happiness of our beloved country, and add new luster to the already imperishable name of the Army of Northern Virginia.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 10, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the operations of this army from the time that it moved from Culpeper Court-House, in November, 1862, and including the battle of Fredericksburg. This report is sent in prior to reports of some of the preceding operations in consequence of the subordinate reports of this period having been first received. I have not yet received all the reports of the division and corps commanders for the intervening period, but hope soon to be able to furnish to the Department complete records of our operations during the last campaign.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.

FREDERICKSBURG.

On November 15, [1862,] it was known that the enemy was in motion toward the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and one regiment of infantry, with a battery of light artillery, was sent to re-enforce the garrison at Fredericksburg.

On the 17th, it was ascertained that Sumner's corps had marched from Catlett's Station in the direction of Falmouth, and information was also received that on the 15th some Federal gunboats and transports had entered Aquia Creek. This looked as if Fredericksburg was again to be occupied, and McLaws' and Ransom's divisions, accompanied by W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry and Lane's battery, were ordered to proceed to that city. To ascertain more fully the movements of the enemy, General Stuart was directed to cross the Rappahannock.

On the morning of the 18th, he forced a passage at Warrenton Springs in the face of a regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery, guarding the ford, and reached Warrenton soon after the last of the enemy's column had left. The information he obtained confirmed the previous reports, and it was clear that the whole Federal Army, under Major-General Burnside, was moving toward Fredericksburg.

On the morning of the 19th, therefore, the remainder of Longstreet's corps was put in motion for that point.

The advance of General Sumner reached Falmouth on the afternoon of the 17th, and attempted to cross the Rappahannock, but was driven back by Colonel [William B.] Ball with the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, four companies of Mississippi infantry, and [Capt. J. W.] Lewis' light battery.

On the 21st, it became apparent that General Burnside was concentrating his whole army on the north side of the Rappahannock.

On the same day, General Sumner summoned the corporate authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender the place by 5 p. m., and threatened, in case of refusal, to bombard the city at 9 o'clock next morning. The weather had been tempestuous for two days, and a storm was raging at the time of the summons. It was impossible to prevent the execution of the threat to shell the city, as it was completely exposed to the batteries on the Stafford hills, which were beyond our reach. The city authorities were informed that, while our forces would not use the place for military purposes, its occupation by the enemy would be resisted, and directions were given for the removal of the women and children as rapidly as possible. The threatened bombardment did not take place, but, in view of the imminence of a collision between the two armies, the inhabitants were advised to leave the city, and almost the entire population, without a murmur, abandoned their homes. History presents no instance of a people exhibiting a purer and more unselfish patriotism or a higher spirit of fortitude and courage than was evinced by the citizens of Fredericksburg. They cheerfully incurred great hardships and privations, and surrendered their homes and property to destruction rather than yield them into the hands of the enemies of their country.

General Burnside now commenced his preparations to force the passage of the Rappahannock and advance upon Richmond. When his army first began to move toward Fredericksburg, General Jackson, in pursuance of instructions, crossed the Blue Ridge, and placed his corps in the vicinity of Orange Court-House, to enable him more promptly to co-operate with Longstreet.

About November 26, he was directed to advance toward Fredericksburg, and as some Federal gunboats had appeared in the river at Port Royal, and it was possible that an attempt might be made to cross in that vicinity, D. H. Hill's division was stationed near that place, and the rest of Jackson's corps so disposed as to support Hill or Longstreet, as occasion might require. The fords of the Rappahannock above Fredericksburg were closely guarded by our cavalry, and the brigade of General W. H. F. Lee was stationed near Port Royal, to watch the river above and below.

On the 28th, General Hampton, guarding he Upper Rappahannock, crossed to make a reconnaissance on the enemy's right, and, proceeding as far as Dumfries and Occoquan, encountered and dispersed his cavalry, capturing two squadrons and a number of wagons. About the same time some dismounted men of Beale's regiment, Lee's brigade, crossed in boats below Port Royal, to observe the enemy's left, and took a number of prisoners.

On December 5, General D. H. Hill, with some of his field guns, assisted by Major Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, attacked the gunboats at Port Royal and caused them to retire. With these exceptions, no important movement took place, but it became evident that the advance of the enemy would not be long delayed. The interval was employed in strengthening our lines, extending from the river about 1½ miles above Fredericksburg along the range of hills in the rear of the city to the Richmond railroad. As these hills were commanded by the opposite heights in possession of the enemy, earthworks were constructed upon their crest at the most eligible positions for artillery. These positions were judiciously chosen and fortified, under the direction of Brigadier-General Pendleton, chief of artillery; Colonel Cabell, of McLaws' division; Col. E. P. Alexander, and Capt. S. R. Johnston, of the engineers. To prevent gunboats from ascending the river, a battery, protected by intrenchments, was placed on the bank, about 4 miles below the city, in an excellent position, selected by my aide-de-camp, Major [T. M. R.] Talcott. The plain of Fredericksburg is so completely commanded by the Stafford Heights that no effectual opposition could be made to the construction of bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of the numerous batteries of the enemy. At the same time the narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course, and deep bed presented opportunities for laying down bridges at points secure from the fire of our artillery. Our position was, therefore, selected with a view to resist the enemy's advance after crossing, and the river was guarded only by a force sufficient to impede his movements until the army could be concentrated.

Before dawn, on December 11, our signal guns announced that the enemy was in motion. About 2 a. m. he commenced preparations to throw two bridges over the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and one about 1¼ miles below, near the mouth of Deep Run. Two regiments of Barksdale's brigade, McLaws' division (the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Mississippi), guarded these points; the former, assisted by the Eighth Florida, of Anderson's division, being at the upper. The rest of the brigade, with the Third Georgia Regiment, also of Anderson's division, was held in reserve in the city. From daybreak until 4 p. m. the troops, sheltered behind the houses on the river bank, repelled the repeated efforts of the enemy to lay his bridges opposite the town, driving back his working parties and their supports with great slaughter. At the lower point, where there was no such protection, the enemy was successfully resisted until nearly noon, when, being greatly exposed to the fire of the batteries on the opposite heights and a superior force of infantry on the river bank, our troops were withdrawn, and about 1 p. m. the bridge was completed.

Soon afterward, one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery opened a furious fire upon the city, causing our troops to retire from the river bank about 4 p. m. The enemy then crossed in boats and proceeded rapidly to lay down the bridges. His advance into the town was bravely resisted until dark, when our troops were recalled, the necessary time for concentration having been gained.

During the night and the succeeding day the enemy crossed in large numbers at and below the town, secured from material interruption by a dense fog. Our artillery could only be used with effect when the occasional clearing of the mist rendered his columns visible. His batteries on the Stafford Heights fired at intervals upon our position. Longstreet's corps constituted our left, with Anderson's division resting upon the river, and those of McLaws, Pickett, and Hood extending to the

right in the order named. Ransom's division supported the batteries on Marye's and Willis' Hills, at the foot of which Cobb's brigade, of McLaws' division, and the Twenty-fourth North Carolina, of Ransom's brigade, were stationed, protected by a stone wall. The immediate care of this point was committed to General Ransom. The Washington Artillery, under Colonel Walton, occupied the redoubts on the crest of Marye's Hill, and those on the heights to the right and left were held by part of the reserve artillery, Col. E. P. Alexander's battalion, and the division batteries of Anderson, Ransom, and McLaws. A. P. Hill, of Jackson's corps, was posted between Hood's right and Hamilton's Crossing on the railroad. His front line, consisting of the brigades of Pender, Lane, and Archer, occupied the edge of a wood. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, with fourteen pieces of artillery, was posted near the right, supported by the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Virginia Regiments, of Field's brigade, commanded by Colonel Brockenbrough. Lane's brigade, thrown forward in advance of the general line, held the woods, which here projected into the open ground. Thomas' brigade was stationed behind the interval between Lane and Pender; Gregg's in rear of that, between Lane and Archer. These two brigades, with the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment and Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, of Field's brigade, constituted General Hill's reserve. Early's and Taliaferro's divisions composed Jackson's second line; D. H. Hill's division his reserve. His artillery was distributed along his line in the most eligible positions, so as to command the open ground in front. General Stuart, with two brigades of cavalry and his Horse Artillery, occupied the plain on Jackson's right, extending to Massaponax Creek.

On the morning of the 13th, the plain on which the Federal army lay was still enveloped in fog, making it impossible to discern its operations. At an early hour the batteries on the heights of Stafford began to play upon Longstreet's position. Shortly after 9 a. m. the partial rising of the mist disclosed a large force moving in line of battle against Jackson. Dense masses appeared in front of A. P. Hill, stretching far up the river in the direction of Fredericksburg. As they advanced, Major Pelham, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, who was stationed near the Port Royal road with one section, opened a rapid and well-directed enfilade fire, which arrested their progress. Four batteries immediately turned upon him, but he sustained their heavy fire with the unflinching courage that ever distinguished him. Upon his withdrawal, the enemy extended his left down the Port Royal road, and his numerous batteries opened with vigor upon Jackson's line. Eliciting no reponse, his infantry moved forward to seize the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. The latter, reserving his fire until their line had approached within less than 800 yards, opened upon it with such destructive effect as to cause it to waver and soon to retreat in confusion.

About 1 p. m. the main attack on our right began by a furious cannonade, under cover of which three compact lines of infantry advanced against Hill's front. They were received, as before, by our batteries, by whose fire they were momentarily checked, but, soon recovering, they pressed forward until, coming within range of our infantry, the contest became fierce and bloody. Archer and Lane repulsed those portions of the line immediately in front of them, but before the interval between these commands could be closed, the enemy pressed through in overwhelming numbers and turned the left of Archer and the right of Lane. Attacked in front and flank, two regiments of the former and the brigade of the latter, after a brave and obstinate resistance, gave way.

Archer held his line with the First Tennessee, and, with the Fifth Alabama Battalion, assisted by the Forty-seventh Virginia Regiment and the Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, continued the struggle until the arrival of re-enforcements. Thomas came gallantly to the relief of Lane, and, joined by the Seventh and part of the Eighteenth North Carolina, of that brigade, repulsed the column that had broken Lane's line and drove it back to the railroad.

In the mean time a large force had penetrated the wood as far as Hill's reserve, and encountered Gregg's brigade. The attack was so sudden and unexpected that Orr's Rifles, mistaking the enemy for our own troops retiring, were thrown into confusion. While in the act of rallying them, that brave soldier and true patriot, Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg, fell, mortally wounded. Colonel Hamilton, upon whom the command devolved, with the four remaining regiments of the brigade and one company of the Rifles, met the enemy firmly and checked his further progress. The second line was advancing to the support of the first. Lawton's brigade, of Early's division, under Colonel Atkinson, first encountered the enemy, quickly followed on the right and left by the brigades of Trimble (under Colonel Hoke) and Early (under Colonel Walker). Taliaferro's division moved forward at the same time on Early's left, and his right regiment (the Second Virginia, belonging to Paxton's brigade) joined in the attack. The contest in the woods was short and decisive. The enemy was quickly routed and driven out with loss, and, though largely re-enforced, he was forced back and pursued to the shelter of the railroad embankment. Here he was gallantly charged by the brigades of Hoke and Atkinson, and driven across the plain to his batteries. Atkinson continuing the pursuit too far, his flank became exposed, and at the same time a heavy fire of musketry and artillery was directed against his front. Its ammunition becoming exhausted, and Colonel Atkinson being severely, and Capt. E. P. Lawton, [assistant] adjutant-general, mortally, wounded, the brigade was compelled to fall back to the main body, now occupying our original line of battle, with detachments thrown forward to the railroad.

The attack on Hill's left was repulsed by the artillery on that part of the line, against which the enemy directed a hot fire from twenty-four guns. One brigade advanced up Deep Run, sheltered by its banks from our batteries, but was charged and put to flight by the Sixteenth North Carolina, of Pender's brigade, assisted by the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh North Carolina, of Law's brigade, Hood's division.

The repulse of the enemy on our right was decisive, and the attack was not renewed, but his batteries kept up an active fire at intervals, and sharpshooters skirmished along the front during the rest of the afternoon.

While these events were transpiring on our right, the enemy, in formidable numbers, made repeated and desperate assaults upon the left of our line.

About 11 a. m., having massed his troops under cover of the houses of Fredericksburg, he moved forward in strong columns to seize Marye's and Willis' Hills. General Ransom advanced Cooke's brigade to the top of the hill, and placed his own, with the exception of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina, a short distance in the rear. All the batteries on the Stafford Heights directed their fire upon the positions occupied by our artillery, with a view to silence it and cover the movement of the infantry. Without replying to this furious cannonade, our batteries poured a rapid and destructive fire into the dense lines of the enemy as they advanced

to the attack, frequently breaking their ranks and forcing them to retreat to the shelter of the houses. Six times did the enemy, notwithstanding the havoc caused by our batteries, press on with great determination to within 100 yards of the foot of the hill, but here encountering the deadly fire of our infantry, his columns were broken and fled in confusion to the town.

In the third assault, the brave and lamented Brig. Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb fell, at the head of his gallant troops, and, almost at the same moment, Brigadier-General Cooke was borne from the field severely wounded. Fearing that Cobb's brigade might exhaust its ammunition, General Longstreet had directed General Kershaw to take two regiments to its support. Arriving after the fall of General Cobb, he assumed command, his troops taking position on the crest and at the foot of the hill, to which point General Ransom also advanced three other regiments. The Washington Artillery, which had sustained the heavy fire of artillery and infantry with unshaken steadiness and contributed much to the repulse of the enemy, having exhausted its ammunition, was relieved about 4 p. m. by Colonel Alexander's battalion. The latter occupied the position during the rest of the engagement, and, by its well-directed fire, rendered great assistance in repelling the assaults made in the afternoon, the last of which occurred shortly before dark. This effort met the fate of those that preceded it, and, when night closed in, the shattered masses of the enemy had disappeared in the town, leaving the field covered with dead and wounded. Anderson's division supported the batteries on Longstreet's left, and, though not engaged, was exposed throughout the day to a hot artillery fire, which it sustained with steady courage.

During the night our lines were strengthened by the construction of earthworks at exposed points, and preparations made to receive the enemy next day.

The 14th, however, passed without a renewal of the attack. The enemy's batteries on both sides of the river played upon our lines at intervals, our own firing but little. The sharpshooters on each side skirmished occasionally along the front.

On the 15th, the enemy still retained his position, apparently ready for battle, but the day passed as the preceding.

The attack on the 13th had been so easily repulsed, and by so small a part of our army, that it was not supposed the enemy would limit his efforts to an attempt, which, in view of the magnitude of his preparations and the extent of his force, seemed to be comparatively insignificant. Believing, therefore, that he would attack us, it was not deemed expedient to lose the advantages of our position and expose the troops to the fire of his inaccessible batteries beyond the river, by advancing against him; but we were necessarily ignorant of the extent to which he had suffered, and only became aware of it when, on the morning of the 16th, it was discovered that he had availed himself of the darkness of night, and the prevalence of a violent storm of wind and rain, to recross the river. The town was immediately reoccupied and our position on the river bank resumed.

In the engagement more than 900 prisoners and 9,000 stand of arms were taken. A large quantity of ammunition was found at Fredericksburg.

The extent of our casualties will appear from the accompanying report of the medical director. We have again to deplore the loss of valuable lives. In Brigadier-Generals Gregg and Cobb, the Confederacy has lost two of its noblest citizens and the army two of its bravest and most

distinguished officers. The country consents to the sacrifice of such men as these, and the gallant soldiers who fell with them, only to secure the inestimable blessing they died to obtain.

The troops displayed at Fredericksburg in a high degree the spirit and courage that distinguished them throughout the campaign, while the calmness and steadiness with which orders were obeyed and maneuvers executed in the midst of battle, evinced the discipline of a veteran army.

The artillery rendered efficient service on every part of the field, and greatly assisted in the defeat of the enemy. The batteries were exposed to an unusually heavy fire of artillery and infantry, which officers and men sustained with a coolness and courage worthy of the highest praise. Those on our right, being without defensive works, suffered more severely. Among those who fell was Lieutenant-Colonel [Lewis M.] Coleman, First Regiment Virginia Artillery, who was mortally wounded while bravely discharging his duty.

To the vigilance, boldness, and energy of General Stuart and his cavalry is chiefly due the early and valuable information of the movements of the enemy. His reconnaissances frequently extended within the Federal lines, resulting in skirmishes and engagements, in which the cavalry was greatly distinguished. In the battle of Fredericksburg the cavalry effectually guarded our right, annoying the enemy and embarrassing his movements by hanging on his flank, and attacking when opportunity occurred. The nature of the ground and the relative positions of the armies prevented them from doing more.

To Generals Longstreet and Jackson great praise is due for the disposition and management of their respective corps. Their quick perception enabled them to discover the projected assaults upon their positions, and their ready skill to devise the best means to resist them. Besides their services in the field—which every battle of the campaign from Richmond to Fredericksburg has served to illustrate—I am also indebted to them for valuable counsel, both as regards the general operations of the army and the execution of the particular measures adopted.

To division and brigade commanders I must also express my thanks for the prompt, intelligent, and determined manner in which they executed their several parts.

To the officers of the general staff—Brig. Gen. R. H. Chilton, adjutant and inspector general, assisted by Major [Henry E.] Peyton; Lieutenant-Colonel [James L.] Corley, chief quartermaster; Lieutenant-Colonel [Robert G.] Cole, chief commissary; Surgeon Guild, medical director, and Lieut. Col. B. G. Baldwin, chief of ordnance—were committed the care of their respective departments, and the charge of supplying the demands upon each. They were always in the field, anticipating, as far as possible, the wants of the troops.

My personal staff were unremittingly engaged in conveying and bringing information from all parts of the field. Colonel [Armistead L.] Long was particularly useful before and during the battle in posting and securing the artillery, in which he was untiringly aided by Capt. S. R. Johnston, of the Provisional Engineers; Majors [T. M. R.] Talcott and [Charles S.] Venable, in examining the ground and the approaches of the enemy; Majors [Walter H.] Taylor and [Charles] Marshall in communicating orders and intelligence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

No. 265.

Reports of Surg. Lafayette Guild, C. S. Army, Medical Director, with lists of killed and wounded.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 12, 1862.

SIR: The battle commenced yesterday, and is still raging. The armies are fighting, with the river between them. The railroad is not under control of the military authorities. We have not more than 100 wounded as yet. The ambulance committee, composed of citizens of Richmond, have offered their services, and every facility will be extended to them from the medical, quartermaster's, and commissary departments. Some definite and well-regulated system of railroad transportation should be adopted for the wounded. All the farm houses in this vicinity are filled with poor refugees from the bombarded town of Fredericksburg, and our limited transportation has precluded our having a sufficiency of tents; therefore, it will be necessary to have the wounded rapidly conveyed to Richmond, after the primary operations have been performed. It would relieve me of great additional trouble and responsibility if you assign some officer to the special duty of directing the transportation of wounded on the railroad, and their proper care *in transitu*. A fixed schedule of time for running should be adopted.

Everything portends a bloody battle. Our ambulance wagons will, no doubt, be sufficient to remove the wounded from the field to the infirmaries, and from the infirmaries to the railroad depot. Herbig reported with 38 ambulances. Our whole army is concentrated in this immediate vicinity. I believe the medical department is in excellent condition.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,
Surgeon and Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE,
Richmond, Va.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
December 13, 1862.

SIR: The battle continued yesterday until noon; since then all is very quiet. The enemy have crossed the river in strong force at several points, and are moving on our right. I think this will be one of the bloodiest fights of the war. Our men are in fine condition, and fight with great bravery, bearing their sufferings, from wounds, with great fortitude and heroism. There are many complaints about the manner in which railroad trains are managed. I am not, however, prepared to report that the fault lies with the director of the road. The ambulance committee have reported to me, and I have pointed out to them the positions in which I think they will be of most service. On the battlefield they will be in the way, besides being unnecessarily exposed. Let them receive the wounded at the railroad depot, from the field infirmaries, and provide for them *in transitu* to general hospital.

I inclose you a copy of my letter to Mr. Enders, chairman of that committee. I have furnished the committee with some of the "portable soup-meat" for trial, and if it makes palatable diet for the wounded, I would advise them to procure a large quantity. Most of our wounded are thus far from Jackson's corps. His medical officers are busily en-

gaged, day and night, and, if the battle continues, it will be necessary that, for their relief, their number be increased. Our loss, up to this time, I do not think exceeds 2,000.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,

Surgeon and Medical Director, Army of Northern Virginia.

Surg. Gen. S. P. MOORE, *Richmond.*

List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, transmitted by Medical Director Lafayette Guild, January 10, 1863.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.			
M'LAWS' DIVISION.*			
Cobb's Brigade.			
Staff		3	3
Phillips' Legion	13	56	69
16th Georgia	4	61	65
18th Georgia		30	30
Barksdale's Brigade.			
13th Mississippi		23	23
17th Mississippi		13	13
18th Mississippi		18	18
21st Mississippi		11	11
Kershaw's Brigade.			
2d South Carolina [Volunteers]		40	40
3d South Carolina		119	119
7th South Carolina		35	35
8th South Carolina		7	7
15th South Carolina		47	47
James' (3d South Carolina) battalion		1	1
Total	17	464	481
Washington Artillery	3	†22	25
STUART'S [CAVALRY] DIVISION.			
W. H. F. Lee's Brigade.			
9th Virginia Cavalry		1	1
15th Virginia Cavalry		6	6
Henry's Artillery		6	6
Total†		13	13
ANDERSON'S DIVISION.‡			
Perry's Brigade.			
5th Florida		1	1
8th Florida	7	37	44
Donaldsonville Artillery	1	5	6
Featherston's Brigade.			
12th Mississippi		5	5
16th Mississippi		13	13
19th Mississippi		6	6
2d Mississippi Battalion (48th Mississippi)	1	3	4
Three batteries		6	6

* See Addenda to McLaws' report, p. 583.

† One man killed in Breathed's battery not accounted for.

‡ See Addenda to Anderson's report, p. 610.

List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Wright's Brigade.			
3d Georgia	1		1
2d Georgia Battalion	1		1
Wilcox's Brigade.			
11th Alabama	3	5	8
Mahone's Brigade.			
6th Virginia		1	1
41st Virginia	2	4	6
61st Virginia		1	1
Total	16	87	103
PICKETT'S DIVISION.*			
Kemper's Brigade.			
1st Virginia		9	9
3d Virginia		5	5
7th Virginia		4	4
11th Virginia		13	13
24th Virginia		7	7
Jenkins' Brigade.			
Palmetto Sharpshooters		4	4
2d South Carolina [Rifles]		3	3
6th South Carolina		1	1
Total		46	46
RANSOM'S DIVISION.†			
Cooke's Brigade.			
15th North Carolina		103	103
27th North Carolina	2	13	15
46th North Carolina		58	58
48th North Carolina	17	161	178
Ransom's Brigade.			
24th North Carolina	4	24	28
25th North Carolina	13	75	88
35th North Carolina	9	20	29
49th North Carolina		9	9
Total	45	463	508
HOOD'S DIVISION.‡			
Law's Brigade.			
4th Alabama	3	16	19
44th Alabama		1	1
6th North Carolina	5	20	25
54th North Carolina	6	40	46
57th North Carolina	32	192	224
Toombs' Brigade.			
15th Georgia	1	6	7
17th Georgia		3	3
20th Georgia		2	2
Robertson's Brigade.			
4th Texas	1		1
5th Texas		5	5

* See Pickett's statement of casualties, appended to Longstreet's report, p. 573.
† See Addenda to Ransom's report, p. 629.
‡ See Addenda to Hood's report, p. 623.

List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Anderson's Brigade.			
7th Georgia	.....	6	6
8th Georgia	1	2	3
9th Georgia	.....	1	1
Total	49	294	343
SECOND ARMY CORPS.			
A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.*			
Field's Brigade.			
47th Virginia	7	38	45
55th Virginia	1	10	11
2d [22d] Virginia Battalion	2	25	27
Gregg's Brigade.			
1st South Carolina	15	58	73
12th South Carolina	1	7	8
13th South Carolina	3	52	55
14th South Carolina	.....	28	28
Orr's Rifles	21	149	170
Thomas' Brigade.			
14th Georgia	22	110	132
35th Georgia	7	82	89
45th Georgia	5	43	48
49th Georgia	8	53	61
Lane's Brigade.			
7th North Carolina	5	81	86
18th North Carolina	13	77	90
28th North Carolina	16	49	65
33d North Carolina	9	32	41
37th North Carolina	17	76	93
Archer's Brigade.			
5th Alabama Battalion	3	18	21
19th Georgia	15	39	54
1st Tennessee [P. A.]	5	52	57
7th Tennessee	5	33	38
14th Tennessee	4	55	59
Pender's Brigade.			
13th North Carolina	7	30	37
16th North Carolina	6	48	54
22d North Carolina	1	44	45
34th North Carolina	2	17	19
38th North Carolina	.....	14	14
Artillery.			
Seven batteries	11	88	99
Total	211	1,408	1,619
D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.*			
Rodes' Brigade.			
3d Alabama	1	2	3
5th Alabama	.....	1	1
6th Alabama	1	7	8
26th Alabama	.....	4	4
Iverson's Brigade.			
5th North Carolina	1	3	4
12th North Carolina	.....	5	5
20th North Carolina	.....	3	3
23d North Carolina	.....	1	1

* See inclosure to Jackson's report, p. 635.

List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Ripley's [or Doles'] Brigade.			
4th Georgia	1	6	7
44th Georgia	1	1	2
1st North Carolina	.....	15	15
3d North Carolina	.....	3	3
Colquitt's Brigade.			
6th Georgia	.....	3	3
23d Georgia	.....	2	2
27th Georgia	.....	2	2
28th Georgia	.....	8	8
Anderson's Brigade.			
2d North Carolina	4	17	21
4th North Carolina	4	21	25
14th North Carolina	.....	4	4
30th North Carolina	.....	9	9
Artillery.			
Jeff. Davis Artillery	1	3	4
Page's battery	2	3	5
Fry's battery	1	2	3
Colonel Brown's artillery regiment*	9	21	30
Total	26	146	172
EWELL'S DIVISION.†			
Hays' Brigade.			
5th Louisiana	.....	8	8
6th Louisiana	.....	12	12
7th Louisiana	.....	7	7
8th Louisiana	.....	6	6
9th Louisiana	5	7	12
Louisiana Guard Artillery	1	1	2
Carrington's battery	.....	1	1
Trimble's [or Hoke's] Brigade.			
15th Alabama	1	34	35
12th Georgia	4	16	20
21st Georgia	3	24	27
21st North Carolina	.....	24	24
Early's Brigade.			
13th Virginia	3	19	22
25th Virginia	1	13	14
31st Virginia	2	14	16
44th Virginia	2	13	15
49th Virginia	6	46	52
52d Virginia	.....	13	13
58th Virginia	3	6	9
Lawton's Brigade.			
13th Georgia	2	12	14
26th Georgia	5	48	53
31st Georgia	15	63	78
38th Georgia	10	91	101
60th Georgia	6	72	78
61st Georgia	17	83	100
Total	86	633	719

* See Colonel Brown's report, p. 640.
† See also Report No. 321, p. 667.

List of killed and wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
TALIAFERRO'S [JACKSON'S] DIVISION.*			
Paxton's Brigade.			
2d Virginia	2	19	21
4th Virginia	.....	12	12
5th Virginia	.....	11	11
Carpenter's battery	1	25	26
[*J. R.*] *Jones' Brigade.*			
21st Virginia	.....	4	4
42d Virginia	1	25	26
48th Virginia	.....	7	7
Raine's battery	.....	1	1
Caskie's battery	.....	3	3
Third [Taliaferro's] Brigade, Colonel Warren.			
48th Alabama	.....	5	5
23d Virginia	.....	1	1
37th Virginia	.....	3	3
Wooding's battery	.....	13	13
Fourth [Starke's] Brigade, Colonel Pendleton.			
1st Louisiana	.....	8	8
2d Louisiana	.....	7	7
10th Louisiana	.....	7	7
14th Louisiana	.....	5	5
15th Louisiana	1	4	5
Lusk's battery	.....	7	7
Total	5	167	172

RECAPITULATION OF FIRST AND SECOND CORPS.

FIRST CORPS.			
Anderson's division	16	87	103
Pickett's division	.....	46	46
Ransom's division	45	463	508
Hood's division	49	294	343
McLaws' division	17	464	481
Washington Artillery	3	22	25
Stuart's cavalry	.....	13	13
SECOND CORPS.			
A. P. Hill's division	211	1,408	1,619
D. H. Hill's division	26	146	172
Ewell's division	86	633	719
Taliaferro's division	5	167	172
Grand total	458	3,743	4,201

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 16, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General.

The difference between the number of casualties appearing by this return and the number given in the first imperfect report of December 14, arises from the fact that the first report was made while the army was in order of battle, and there was no time to obtain full information. The number of slightly wounded was unusually large, and no report was made of them until the enemy had retired.

R. E. LEE.

* See inclosure to Jackson's report, p. 635.

No. 266.

Report of Brig. Gen. William N. Pendleton, C. S. Army, Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VA.,
Near Chesterfield Depot, Va., March 12, 1863.

GENERAL: Constant pressure of duty since the battle of Fredericksburg has prevented an earlier report of the part which then devolved upon the reserve artillery, and upon the undersigned as its commander and as supervisor of the artillery service in this army. Such report the undersigned has now the honor to submit, as proper in itself and as part of the history of important transactions.

While the army remained in the Valley of the Shenandoah, after returning from Maryland, the undersigned was diligently engaged in reorganizing the artillery and in directing adequate forage arrangements. On November 1, with the reserve artillery and ordnance train, he took up the line of march for Culpeper Court-House, and on the evening of the 4th encamped near that place.

On the 14th, at the request of the commanding general, he sent Lane's battery to co-operate with General Stuart in an attack upon a body of the enemy near Warrenton Springs; and on the 17th the same battery of superior guns was dispatched, as requested, toward Fredericksburg, to operate under direction of General McLaws.

On the 19th, orders to that effect having been received, the undersigned marched with the reserve artillery and ordnance train toward Fredericksburg, taking a circuitous route southeastwardly, for the sake of forage.

On Sunday, the 23d, he had arrived with the trains, reported at general headquarters, and located camps, as directed.

The next morning, as requested by the commanding general, he proceeded to the front, for the purpose of observing the dispositions of the enemy and examining the ground, with a view to the best positions for works and batteries. The enemy was conspicuously in force, and often within easy range from above Falmouth to a point a mile or more below Fredericksburg. They had batteries in position, and were in a few places beginning earthworks. On our own line a few hurried works were in progress. Lane's battery was already well posted on the heights overhanging the river bend above Falmouth and forming our extreme left. Epaulements had been thrown up, but they needed much additional work. Lewis' and Grandy's batteries, recently called from Richmond to aid in repelling the enemy, were also in position on the lower plateau, about half a mile to the right of Lane and nearer the town. These needed for their protection much additional labor. These observations and a cursory survey of the general line between the river above Falmouth and the Telegraph road—in company with Lieutenant-Colonel [J. Thompson] Brown, then on duty with the undersigned; with Lieutenant-Colonel [E. P.] Alexander, whose encampment was visited, and with Captain [S. R.] Johnston, engineer, met with on the field—occupied the entire day, the distance being considerable and the points of importance numerous.

The next day, November 25, after detailing Captain [H. M.] Ross to proceed with his battery to a point on the river 3 or 4 miles below, to be indicated by a member of the commanding general's staff, where gunboats might be effectually repelled, the undersigned again visited the front to study the ground with reference alike to its own features

and to the apparent designs of the enemy. In the evening he also visited the admirable position on the river bank selected for Ross' battery. Major [William] Nelson and the captains of the reserve batteries were next requested to accompany the undersigned along the line, that they also might become familiar with routes and positions.

On the 28th, the commanding general having requested that another rifle battery should be placed 8 or 10 miles lower down the river toward repelling gunboats, the undersigned took Captain Milledge's battery of light rifles to a commanding bluff just below Skinker's Mill. Here the battery was left, with one of General Stuart's, under charge of Major [John] Pelham, with whom, moving from point to point as gunboats threatened, it remained more than ten days.

On the 29th, Lieutenant [W. F.] Anderson, of [H. N.] Ells' battery, near Richmond, reported the arrival of men and horses with two 30-pounder Parrott guns, which, on recommendation of the undersigned, the commanding general had ordered up to the lines. Measures were promptly taken to have them tested and to fit them in all respects for service.

December 1, the undersigned was diligently engaged in examining again the whole line, with reference to the best positions for these two large guns, facility of ingress and egress being important for them as well as extensive command of the field. The points selected were reported to the commanding general, with reasons for the choice, and on his approval the sites were next day pointed out, working parties engaged, clearings commenced, &c. The work on the right and back of Mr. Howison's house was directed, with his accustomed intelligence and energy, by the since lamented General Thomas R. R. Cobb; that on the eminence farther to the left and near the Telegraph road was staked off and directed by the undersigned. This point, densely wooded when first chosen, became the most important, perhaps, in the entire scene as the position affording the best view of all the field, and, therefore, principally occupied by the commanding general and other chief officers during the battle. In such duties, and in designating, with Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, acting chief of artillery First Corps, the various batteries to occupy assigned positions, the undersigned was engaged till the evening of December 11. That evening, Major Nelson, who had closely reconnoitered during the day, reported to him indications of an approaching movement on the part of the enemy. He also received a reliable intimation of intelligence, said to have been sent to General Stuart by a friend across the river, that the enemy had orders to prepare rations and move at dawn next morning.

On the 12th, therefore, signal guns just before dawn were only what the undersigned anticipated. A few minutes after them, he sent one aide to the front for information, and another to the commanding general to ask if the large Parrotts should not at once be taken into position, the possibility of their being needed elsewhere having caused this to be delayed. It being now approved, they were as early in the day as practicable taken to the works prepared for them. A dense fog more than half the day concealed the enemy, and rendered active operations nearly impossible. The morning was, therefore, employed by us in preparation, adjusting batteries in position, &c. Later in the day, as the atmosphere cleared up, it was known that the enemy had completed a bridge across the river near the mouth of Deep Run. Near that run, in the river road, suggested a judicious staff officer, who had some days before ridden over the ground, good positions might be chosen, which ought now to be occupied by several batteries. To test this, the undersigned proceeded to the place, accompanied by Majors Nelson and [John J.] Gar-

nett. The locality was within easy range of the bridge, and was, of course, more or less under fire from the enemy's lines across the river. Examination soon satisfied the undersigned that the position was unsuitable, because effectually commanded by the enemy's heavy guns, and because much too far in advance of the supporting infantry line. In this view the two attending officers fully concurred, and when the case was submitted to the commanding general, his judgment sanctioned the conclusion reached.

While on this tour the undersigned, satisfied that under existing circumstances it ought to be done, sent an aide to recall Captain Ross with his battery from the post on the river, which he had so long and laboriously held, and had the satisfaction of finding that this only anticipated a direction to the precise effect from the commanding general. The four long-range guns of this battery were assigned position under Major Garnett on the heights near the right of McLaws' division.

Saturday (13th), heavy firing began early, and Patterson's 6-pounder battery, with Ross' short-range section, having been assigned, under Maj. T. Jefferson Page [jr.], to General Hood's front, the undersigned hastened with Kirkpatrick's and Massie's batteries, under Major Nelson, to the heights near the Telegraph road commanding Marye's Hill, with a view to sweeping that plateau in case it should be ultimately gained by the enemy. The two large guns were then visited by him, that on the right having been committed to the direction of Captain Barnwell, that on the left to the command of Captain [G. W.] Nelson. Directions being left for the management of these, he proceeded to the other batteries along the heights and attended to the best adjustment of all the guns. These duties having been discharged, and the furious fire of the enemy observed for some time, as well as the fog would permit, from the site of the left-hand large gun, the undersigned rode to the left of the line for the purpose of determining whether Lane's heavy guns were likely to be of more service there or elsewhere. Under cover of the fog, he was enabled to pass near the works on Marye's Hill, occupied by the Louisiana Washington Artillery, and those farther to the left, occupied by Maurin's and other batteries, so as to observe that all were ready. Captain Rhett's battery with heavy guns was visited—posted on the heights back of Marye's Hill and near the Plank road, for the purpose also of sweeping that plateau, if possibly gained by the enemy; thence, passing on toward the left, the undersigned observed the several batteries of Alexander's battalion and some of those with Anderson's division, a portion in position behind epaulements, others in reserve under cover of the hills. By the time we reached Lane's battery, on the left, distant objects could be distinguished, and from the concentration of fire there, as well as from the character of the ground and the apparent dispositions of the enemy, it seemed clear to Colonel Alexander, who rode thither with the undersigned, and to himself, that those guns ought not then to be removed from a point of such importance. Contingent provision was, however, made for supplying by pieces of less power the places of the Whitworth and larger rifles in case greater need for these elsewhere should occur. The fog was now disappearing, and firing becoming severe all along the line, so that shells were passing and exploding in considerable numbers about the undersigned and certain members of his staff in the route returning to the central point of observation. Here he remained until some time after dark, watching the struggle near and remote, occasionally directing the fire of the large gun, and from time to time receiving instructions from the commanding general concerning movements of batteries and other arrangements. This large Parrott, having been used some hours with

terrible effect upon the enemy—especially when, driven back by an intolerable fire from Marye's Hill, they crowded into the deep railroad cut which it enfiladed—burst about the thirty-ninth discharge. Although many persons were standing near (among them the commanding general and Lieutenant-General Longstreet, and, perhaps within 10 feet, the undersigned), by a remarkable Providence, the explosion was entirely harmless. Not a single individual received from it so much as a scratch. A small Parrott was immediately substituted, and orders were sent by an aide for Lane's Whitworth to be removed to this point as speedily as possible; but before it arrived, darkness had closed upon the scene, the enemy's last feeble attempt made after dark had failed, and the tumult of battle settled into the stillness of death.

Although the enemy had been thus far successfully repelled alike on the right and left, it was confidently expected that a more serious attack would be made next morning. Accordingly measures were taken to meet it effectually. On request from General Jackson for additional guns to strengthen his extreme right, Milledge's battery of light rifles, which had that evening arrived from below, was ordered to report at dawn next morning to Major Pelham, who had charge of one or two batteries on the right, and at request of General McLaws, who wished to detect and frustrate any efforts of working parties of the enemy near our lines next the town, the undersigned caused to be prepared at the ordnance work-shop and conducted to the batteries on Marye's Hill some incendiary shells, to be used, if found necessary, in firing certain buildings suitably situated, so as to illuminate the scene and reveal any works in course of construction. This proved superfluous. Nothing being attempted by the enemy, the shells were not used. These duties necessarily occupied the undersigned till late, and required the active services of members of his staff during most of the night.

Sunday morning (14th), the decisive battle was expected. Accordingly, at an early hour, the front was sought by the undersigned, as by others. The same dense fog prevailed as on previous mornings. The enemy, having been so destructively repelled from Marye's Hill on the day before, would not again essay that point, it was supposed, but concentrate upon the center and right. And more effectually to frustrate anything like an attempt by surprise under cover of the fog to carry the heights occupied by the Whitworth and the remaining large Parrott, the short-range guns of Major Nelson's battalion were adjusted to sweep the approaches to those heights, and officers and men were kept on the alert at all the batteries. Nothing, however, occurred except desultory firing. As the fog cleared up, the enemy appeared in full array along and near the river road, but comparatively inactive, as if in some sort respecting the Christian Sabbath. To watch their movements and counteract them by occasional shots, &c., was the course adopted on our part. As the day progressed, circumstances seemed to indicate a purpose by the enemy to throw a heavy force against and beyond our right flank, and the more adequately to meet the request of General Jackson the day before for stronger artillery there, the undersigned obtained the commanding general's sanction to the transfer of Lane's battery—save the Whitworth—from the extreme left to the extreme right. It was accordingly sent for, and marched several miles of the distance that night.

Monday (15th), the undersigned, supposing the still expected attack would be mainly directed against our right, proceeded thither for the purpose of posting Lane's battery and rendering other service. Having

traversed the entire front between the left and right of General Jackson's corps without meeting that commander, who had ridden, he was told, with the commanding general, the undersigned consulted other generals there in command respecting positions to be occupied—especially General Stuart, whom he met at the defenses on the hill near where the railroad emerges from the wood about Hamilton's Crossing. Having thus learned the localities in that quarter, he rode, with Major Pelham and Captain Lane, to select the best positions for Lane's guns. Thus the morning passed, and the expected advance of the enemy remained unattempted. There was no serious movement, nor anything except distant and desultory firing. Nothing being likely to transpire, and all arrangements being made, the undersigned returned to the center, and learned that the other large Parrott had burst at about the fifty-fourth discharge, providentially again doing no damage.

Tuesday (16th), calling early at general headquarters, the undersigned learned that information had been brought of some mysterious movement of the enemy, and, hastening to the front, he saw, with astonishment, their immense trains and vast masses collected on the opposite side of the river. Under cover of night, the monstrous assailing host had stolen away to escape destruction. Nothing remained but to watch the discomfited multitude, and disturb their movements by an occasional shot from a long-range gun. A few of their most powerful pieces responded from time to time with shells well directed toward our post of observation, but doing no harm whatever. The contest was over, and the campaign virtually closed.

In the eventful conflict thus terminated, all the batteries of the general reserve, as well as those of the two army corps, were posted on the lines, and, though not called by the enemy's mode of attack to bear the brunt of close and concentrated action, they were all, more or less, and some quite severely, under fire.

Lane's and Ross', as of best guns, were most in requisition, and rendered most service. Milledge's was useful on the river, and with Major Pelham in his successful dash upon the enemy when menacing our right flank. Patterson's, with a section of Ross', under Maj. T. Jefferson Page [jr.], shared the defense of General Hood's front. Kirkpatrick's and Massie's, under Major Nelson, rendered more secure the defenses of Marye's Hill and the heights occupied by the large guns, and received a full share of the missiles hurled at the latter. No serious casualty was experienced among them.

Officers and men all behaved well, and were ready, promptly and patiently, to discharge whatever duty might be presented.

Captains Nelson and Barnwell, and under them the two lieutenants and men of Ells' battery at the large Parrotts, well performed their part; and the several members of my staff are entitled to honorable mention for the zeal, energy, and fortitude with which they passed through much danger, and performed by night and by day much labor.

In conclusion, the undersigned would record, as right and proper, an expression of gratitude for the Divine guidance and guardianship under which these duties were discharged, and especially that so much was achieved by the army and its leaders with so little to regret, and a loss of valuable life so much less than usual to lament.

He has the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. N. PENDLETON,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding.*

No. 267.

Report of Lieut. Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance.

RETURN OF SMALL-ARMS, AMMUNITION, &C., COLLECTED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD BEFORE FREDERICKSBURG, IN THE ENGAGEMENTS OF DECEMBER 12 AND 13, 1862.

Small-arms:	
Springfield rifles	250
Improved muskets	3,148
Altered muskets	1,136
Austrian rifles	772
Belgian rifles	312
Belgian muskets	78
Springfield muskets	42
Mississippi rifles	478
Flint-lock muskets	13
Enfield rifles, caliber .69	26
Enfield rifles, caliber .57	59
Damaged guns	1,406

RECAPITULATION.

Total on hand at the reserve trains	7,720
Total retained by the First Army Corps	2,166
Total retained by the Second Army Corps	513
Total forwarded to Richmond	692
Grand total	11,091

Ammunition, &c.:	
Caliber .69	80,000
Calibers .57 and .58	94,000
Caliber .54	31,000
Mixed and damaged cartridges	50,000
Grand total ammunition (rounds)	255,000
Infantry accouterments	1,800

RECAPITULATION IN FULL.

Grand total arms collected	11,091
Probable loss of our troops	2,000
Grand total captured (stands)	9,091
Grand total ammunition (rounds)	255,000
Grand total accouterments (sets)	1,800

Respectfully submitted.

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN,
Lieut. Col. and Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Ordnance Office, January 20, 1863.

No. 268.

Report of Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. Army, commanding First Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF NORTHERN VA.,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 20, 1862.

GENERAL: Upon my arrival at Fredericksburg, on November 19, the troops of this command were assigned to positions as follows, viz: McLaws' division upon the heights immediately behind the city and south

of the Telegraph road; Anderson's division on McLaws' left, and occupying the heights as far as Taylor's Hill, on the Rappahannock; Pickett's division on McLaws' right, and extending to the rear along the margin of the wood which skirts Deep Run Valley; Hood's division near Hamilton's Crossing of the railroad; Ransom's division in reserve near my headquarters. Our batteries were assigned positions along the heights by General Pendleton, Colonels Cabell and Alexander, and Captain [S. R.] Johnston, Colonel Walton being absent sick. Pits were made for the protection of the batteries under the supervision of these officers. A portion of General Pendleton's reserve artillery was assigned to the heights with Major-General McLaws' division. Colonel Walton's Washington Artillery occupied the heights at Marye's Hill, and a portion of Colonel Alexander's reserve occupied the other portion of Anderson's front, extending to the Taylor house, on our left. The brigade batteries that were not assigned to positions on the heights were held in readiness to co-operate with their commands, or for any other service that might be required of them. Our picket line was established along the river bank, extending from Banks' Ford to Talcott Battery, the most important portion of it under the immediate orders of Major-General McLaws.

Upon the approach of General Jackson's army, Hood's division was closed in upon the right of Pickett, and put in position upon the heights on the opposite side of Deep Run Valley. In addition to the natural strength of the position, ditches, stone fences, and road cuts were found along different portions of the line, and parts of General McLaws' line were further strengthened by rifle trenches and abatis.

The enemy held quiet possession of the Stafford Heights until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, when our signal guns gave notice of his approach. The troops, being at their different camp-grounds, were formed immediately and marched to their positions along the line. Ransom's division was ordered to take a sheltered position in easy supporting distance of the batteries on the Marye Hill. Before the troops got to their positions, McLaws' pickets (Barksdale's brigade) engaged the enemy at the river, and from time to time drove back different working parties engaged in laying the bridges. The enemy was compelled eventually to abandon his plan of laying his bridges, and began to throw his troops across the river in boats, under cover of the fire of his sharpshooters and one hundred and fifty-odd pieces of artillery. At many points along the river bank our troops could get no protection from the artillery fire. This was particularly the case at the mouth of Deep Run, where the enemy succeeded in completing his bridge early in the afternoon. Later in the afternoon he succeeded in throwing large bodies of troops across at the city by using his boats. Barksdale, however, engaged him fiercely at every point, and with remarkable success. Soon after dark, General McLaws ordered Barksdale's brigade to retire. The general was so confident of his position that a second order was sent him before he would yield the field. His brigade was then relieved by that of Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb, which was placed by General McLaws along the Telegraph road, in front of the Marye house (a stone fence and cut along this road gave good protection against infantry). When Cobb's brigade got into position, Ransom's division was withdrawn and placed in reserve. During the night the enemy finished his bridges and began to throw his troops across.

His movements early on the 12th seemed to be directly against our right, but when the fog lifted columns were seen opposite Fredericksburg, the head of them then crossing at the bridges opposite the city. Ransom's division was moved back to the Marye Hill. Featherston's

brigade, of Anderson's division (previously occupying this hill), was closed in upon the other brigades of Anderson. The entire day was occupied by the enemy in throwing his forces across the river and in deploying his columns. Our batteries were opened upon the masses of infantry whenever they were in certain range. Our fire invariably drew that of the enemy's batteries on the opposite heights, and they generally kept up the fire long after our batteries had ceased.

Early on the morning of the 13th I rode to the right of my position (Hood's division). The dense fog in the early twilight concealed the enemy from view, but his commands, "Forward, guide center, march!" were distinctly heard at different points near my right. From the direction of the sound and the position of his troops the day before, I concluded that his attack would be upon General Jackson at some point beyond my right. I therefore rode back to a point near the center of my forces, giving notice to General Hood that the enemy would attack General Jackson beyond his right; that he should watch carefully the movements, and when an opportunity offered he should move forward and attack the enemy's flank. Similar instructions were given to General Pickett, with orders to co-operate with General Hood. The attack was made as had been anticipated. It did not appear to have all the force of a real attack, however, and General Hood did not feel authorized to make more than a partial advance. When he did move out, he drove the enemy back in handsome style. About 11 a. m. I sent orders for the batteries to play upon the streets and bridges beyond the city, by way of diversion in favor of our right. The batteries had hardly opened when the enemy's infantry began to move out toward my line. Our pickets in front of the Marye house were soon driven in, and the enemy began to deploy his forces in front of that point. Our artillery, being in position, opened fire as soon as the masses became dense enough to warrant it. This fire was very destructive and demoralizing in its effects, and frequently made gaps in the enemy's ranks that could be seen at the distance of a mile. The enemy continued his advance and made his attack at the Marye Hill in handsome style. He did not meet the fire of our infantry with any heart, however, and was therefore readily repulsed. Another effort was speedily made, but with little more success. The attack was again renewed, and again repulsed. Other forces were seen preparing for another attack, when I suggested to General McLaws the propriety of re-enforcing his advanced line by a brigade. He had previously re-enforced with part of General Kershaw's brigade and ordered forward the balance. About this time Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb fell, mortally wounded, and almost simultaneously Brig. Gen. J. R. Cooke was severely wounded. General Kershaw dashed to the front to take the command.

General Ransom, on the Marye Hill, was charged with the immediate care of the point attacked, with orders to send forward additional re-enforcements if it should become necessary, and to use Featherston's brigade, Anderson' division, if he should require it.

The attack upon our right seemed to subside about 2 o'clock, when I directed Major-General Pickett to send me two of his brigades. One (Kemper's) was sent to General Ransom, to be placed in some secure position, to be ready in case it should be wanted. The other (Jenkins') was ordered to General McLaws, to replace that of Kershaw in his line. The enemy soon completed his arrangements for a renewed attack, and moved forward with much determination. He met with no better success than he had on the previous occasions. These efforts were repeated and continued from time to time until after night, when he left, the field

literally strewn with his dead and wounded. Colonel Walton's ammunition was exhausted about sunset, and his batteries were relieved by Colonel Alexander's. Orders were given for fresh supplies of ammunition, and for everything to be prepared for a renewal of the battle at daylight.

On the 14th, there was little firing between the sharpshooters. The enemy, screening his forces under a slight descent in the ground, held a position about 400 yards in front of us. In the afternoon I sent Captain [Osman] Latrobe, of my staff, to the left, to place artillery in position to play along the enemy's line, with instructions to Colonel Alexander to use such artillery there as he might think proper. The point was selected, and pits made by light the following morning. General Ransom was also ordered to strengthen his position on the Marye Hill by rifle trenches. Similar instructions were sent along the entire line. These preparations were made to meet the grand attack of the enemy, confidently expected on Monday morning. As the attack was not made, this artillery and General Ransom's sharpshooters opened upon the enemy and drove him back to cover in the city.

During the night the enemy recrossed the river. His retreat was not discovered until he had crossed the river and cut his bridges at this end. Our sharpshooters were moved forward and our old positions resumed. Four hundred prisoners, 5,500 stand of small-arms, and 250,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition were taken.

Our loss for the number engaged was quite heavy. Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb fell, mortally wounded, in the heat of the battle of the 13th. He defended his position with great gallantry and ability. In him we have lost one of our most promising officers and statesmen. A tabular statement and lists of the killed, wounded, and missing accompany this report.

Much credit is due Major-General McLaws for his untiring zeal and ability in preparing his troops and his position for a successful resistance, and the ability with which he handled his troops after the attack.

I would also mention as particularly distinguished in the engagement of the 13th, Brigadier-Generals Ransom, Kershaw, and Cooke (severely wounded), and Colonel McMillan, who succeeded to the command of Cobb's brigade, and Colonel Walton (Washington Artillery) and Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander (reserve artillery).

Brigadier-General Barksdale with his brigade held the enemy's entire army at the river bank for sixteen hours, giving us abundance of time to complete our arrangements for battle. A more gallant and worthy service is rarely accomplished by so small a force.

I refer you to the reports of these officers for more detailed accounts of the engagements. I desire to call the attention of the Government to the gallant officers and men mentioned in their reports.

Major-Generals Anderson, Pickett, and Hood, with their gallant divisions, were deprived of their opportunity by the unexpected and hasty retreat of the enemy. A portion of General Anderson's command was engaged in defending the passage of the river, a portion of General Hood's in driving back the attack against our right, and a portion of General Pickett's did important service near the Marye Hill. I refer you to their reports for particular accounts.

Major [John J.] Garnett held three batteries in reserve in the valley between the positions of Generals Pickett and Hood, and was much disappointed not to have the opportunity to use them.

My staff officers—Major [G. M.] Sorrel, Lieutenant-Colonel [P. T.] Manning, Major [J. W.] Fairfax, Captains [Osman] Latrobe and [Thomas

J.] Goree, and Lieutenant [R. W.] Blackwell—gave me their usual intelligent, willing aid. Major [John C.] Haskell, Capts. H. E. Young and Rodgers volunteered their assistance and rendered important services.

My thanks are also due to Surgeon [J. S. D.] Cullen, chief surgeon; Major [S. P.] Mitchell, chief quartermaster; Major [R. J.] Moses, chief of the subsistence department, and Captain [J. H.] Manning, signal officer, for the valuable services in their respective departments.

I have the honor to be, general, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure.]

Summary of casualties in the First Army Corps during the recent actions before Fredericksburg.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Missing.		Aggregate.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
McLaws' division	2	27	10	141	.....	64	244	December 11
Anderson's division	.....	9	7	33	4	40	93	Do.
Alexander's battalion	.....	.....	....	..	2	.....	2	Do.
Total	2	36	17	174	6	104	339	
McLaws' division	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	December 12.
Pickett's division	.....	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7	Do.
Ransom's division	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Do.
Washington Artillery	.....	...	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Do.
Alexander's battalion	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	9	Do.
Total	.....	2	.....	18	.....	.....	20	
McLaws' division	9	60	40	498	1	3	611	December 13.
Anderson's division	.....	2	5	59	.....	.....	66	Do.
Pickett's division	.....	2	2	42	.....	1	47	Do.
Hood's division	4	50	7	178	.....	12	251	Do.
Ransom's division	3	77	30	419	.....	.....	529	Do.
Washington Artillery	...	3	1	21	....	.....	25	Do.
Total	16	194	85	1,217	1	16	1,529	
Ransom's division	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	5	December 14.
McLaws' division	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	December 15.
Grand total	18	233	102	1,414	7	120	1,894	December 11–15.

RECAPITULATION.

McLaws' division	11	88	50	641	1	67	858
Anderson's division	.....	11	12	92	4	40	159
Pickett's division	.....	3	2	48	....	1	54
Hood's division	4	50	7	178	...	12	251
Ransom's division	3	77	30	425	.....	.....	535
Alexander's battalion	.....	1	.....	8	2	.....	11
Washington Artillery	.....	3	1	22	.....	.....	26
Grand total	18	233	102	1,414	7	120	1,894

G. M. SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS, *December* 20, 1862.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in Pickett's division at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal list.*]

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Wounded.		Enlisted men captured or missing.	Aggregate.
		Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Kemper's brigade:					
1st Virginia			9		9
3d Virginia	1		9		11
7th Virginia			5		5
11th Virginia	1		11	1	13
24th Virginia			7		8
Total	2	2	41	1	46
Jenkins' brigade:					
1st South Carolina (Hagood's)		1			1
2d South Carolina Rifles			2		2
6th South Carolina			1		1
Palmetto Sharpshooters	1		3		4
Total	1	1	6		8
Artillery:					
Dearing's battery†					
Grand total	3	3	47	1	54

No. 269.

Report of Col. J. B. Walton, commanding Battalion Washington Artillery, of Louisiana.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 30, 1862.

MAJOR: In conformity to circular order of 18th instant, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the battalion Washington Artillery, of New Orleans, under my command, in the battles of the 12th and 13th instant, near Fredericksburg, Va.:

The signal guns, fired at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, aroused my camp and gave notice that the enemy was in motion. Immediately the batteries of the first, third, and fourth companies—consisting of two 3-inch rifles and one 10-pounder Parrott gun, under Captain [C. W.] Squires, Lieutenants [John M.] Galbraith and [C. H. C.] Brown, first company; two 12-pounder light guns (Napoleons), under Captain [M. B.] Miller and Lieutenant [Frank] McElroy, third company, and two 12-pounder howitzers and two 12-pounder light guns (Napoleons), under Captain [B. F.] Eshleman, Lieutenants [Joe] Norcom, [H. A.] Battles, and [G. E.] Apps, fourth company—were placed in position in the redoubts on the hill back of the town, known as Marye's Hill, extending from the Telegraph road to the Plank road. Notwithstanding the dense fog which enveloped the country around, and completely hid from view the town and river banks, the enemy, at about 7 a. m.,

* Signed by Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett, and dated December 18, 1862.
† One horse wounded.

opened upon the town a tremendous fire from his numerous batteries which lined the Stafford shore, to cover his crossing. This cannonading he continued during the day, with but little intermission, and without any response from my batteries. The command bivouacked for the night in the works beside their guns.

The next morning (12th instant), the fog was again exceedingly heavy. At 2 p. m. it had raised sufficiently for us to discern the hills opposite the city densely covered with the enemy's infantry and artillery. At 3.40 p. m. a heavy column was observed near the gas works below the town, upon which my batteries immediately opened a well directed and destructive fire, causing the enemy to break and run for cover. During this firing the enemy's heavy batteries across the river opened upon us with shell and shot, disregarding which my men steadily worked their guns without replying. After about ten minutes, having dispersed the column, my batteries ceased firing, and continued to receive in silence the continued fire of the enemy.

Another night passed by, the officers and men beside their guns, brings us to the memorable 13th of December. At 12.30 p. m. the enemy was observed in force moving down upon our position through the streets of the town. Everything being in readiness, fire was immediately opened from all my batteries, at once halting and breaking his first advance. Again they emerged in greater force and apparently with much steadiness. Gaining the crest of an elevated piece of ground in our front, he opened upon our position a galling fire of musketry and of artillery from the hills beyond. The brigade of General Cobb in front of my batteries then opened fire and the battle became general all along our line. Again and again did their heavy masses come forth from the town, only to be mowed down and scattered in confusion as each time they formed and advanced. Three times their colors were leveled by the unerring aim of the gunners.

At 2 p. m. a portion of General Ransom's division (supporting column) moved steadily across the plateau in my rear. Halting but an instant on the crest of the hill, they delivered a volley, then plunged with a cheer into the road below and in front of us, already occupied by Cobb's troops. The sharpshooters of the enemy, under cover of a cut in front and the slope of the hill, kept up a galling fire upon our works, causing many of my gallant men to fall, killed and wounded, at their posts, among whom was Lieut. H. A. Battles, fourth company, severely wounded in the arm by a minie ball. Five several times did heavy masses of the enemy's infantry, supported by light batteries which had been placed in position on the field, advance from the cover of the town and the scattered houses, only to meet the fate of those who preceded them. They fell by thousands under the judicious, steady, and unerring fire of my guns, encouraged and aided by the gallant conduct of the brave troops in the road in front of us.

At 5 p. m., after having been engaged four hours and a half against overwhelming odds of the enemy, I was compelled to relinquish the post of honor to Woolfolk's and Moody's batteries, Alexander's battalion, having one gun disabled, and having exhausted all the canister, shell, and case shot, and nearly every round of solid shot in the chests. More could not be supplied in position in time, the train being several miles distant.

On the 14th, my guns were held in reserve.

On the 15th, I took position in the works on the extreme left of our line, the position before occupied by Lane's battery, which I occupied until the 18th instant.

On the 18th, all my batteries were again concentrated in camp.

The second company, Captain [John B.] Richardson's, was, during the engagements, attached to Pickett's division in reserve, and was not engaged. It is my duty, as it is my pleasure, to say in behalf of my officers, cannoneers, and drivers that upon no field during this war have men behaved more gallantly. To Captains [B. F.] Eshleman, [M. B.] Miller, and [C. W.] Squires, and the brave officers and men under them, is the service indebted for the gallant defense of Marye's Hill against the stubborn and overwhelming assaults of an army of over 50,000 men.

To Lieut. William M. Owen, my adjutant and only aide, I am, as usual, indebted for zealous and fearless conduct on the field in the performance of all his duties.

Before closing this report, I may be permitted, without being invidious, to direct the attention of the general commanding to the gallant conduct of Captain [B. F.] Eshleman in directing, and Lieutenant [Joe] Norcom, fourth company, in executing, the order in taking one of the Napoleon guns from the work, where it was out of range, and placing it between two of the redoubts on the open field, there continuing it in action, entirely exposed to the enemy's infantry and sharpshooters during the greater part of the engagement.

My loss in this engagement is 3 killed and 24 wounded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. B. WALTON,
Colonel of Artillery, Commanding.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Army Corps, Army of Northern Va.

No. 270.

Report of Lieut. Col. E. P. Alexander, commanding Battalion Reserve Artillery.

DECEMBER 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery battalion under my command during the recent hostilities:

At dawn on the 11th instant, on the firing of the signal guns, I moved from camp, and posted Captain Rhett's heavy battery in pits, which he had prepared on the hill south of the Plank road, overlooking the entire country in front and the opposite bank of the river at a distance of 1½ miles. Captain Parker's two rifles were placed in pits which he had built near Stansbury's house, commanding the entire flats in front and the opposite bank of the river. His howitzers were concealed behind Stansbury's house in most admirable positions for opposing any advance of the enemy on the north of the town. These batteries maintained these positions during the whole occupation of the city by the enemy. The batteries of Captains Jordan, Moody, and [Pichegru] Woolfolk, [jr.,] were held, concealed in rear of the plateau back of Stansbury's house, ready to move out upon it at the appearance of the enemy's infantry, or to any other point of our line needing re enforcements. The cannoneers of Captains Jordan's and Woolfolk's batteries were meanwhile employed, concealed by the mist, in making small pits on the most favorable points of the plateau, and eventually finished eight in addition to those already there, which would have cost the enemy

* But see revised statement, p. 572.

severely had he attempted any advance north of the town. This disposition of my batteries remained unchanged during the 11th and 12th.

On the 12th, our infantry having evacuated the town, Captain Rhett's and Captain Parker's batteries opened their rifles occasionally at the position of the principal pontoon bridges of the enemy, Captain Rhett also enfilading two of the principal streets. These fires invariably elicited prompt and heavy responses from the enemy, from which, however, our pits saved us nearly all damage.

On the morning of the 13th, this firing was continued, aided by three 12-pounder guns of Captain Moody's battery, in a new position north of the Plank road, opposite Captain Rhett, whence the street leading to the pontoon bridge could be enfiladed. This latter fire at once attracted a reply from every battery of the enemy in reach, and caused us slight loss. Captain Moody, however, still held the position, sheltering his men when not firing. The enemy shelled this position not only all day, but every day of their occupation of the city afterward, whence I infer that our fire must have caused them much annoyance. I afterward made pits in this position for guns with Captains Moody's and Rhett's cannoneers, but they were only completed on the morning of the enemy's evacuation.

At 3.40 p. m. the 13th, I received an order to relieve the Washington Artillery on Marye's Hill, their ammunition being nearly exhausted. I at once hastened there with Captain Woolfolk's battery, Captain Moody's 12-pounder guns, and two guns of Captain Jordan's battery, and occupied the pits under a heavy fire, which caused three-fourths of my entire loss while galloping up. The enemy were already within 300 yards, and seeing the Washington Artillery leave after so protracted and gallant a defense, cheered and pressed on heavily, aided by three batteries which opened from the edge of the town and their line of heavy guns on the opposite bank. Disregarding the latter, we poured a rapid and murderous fire on the former and their advancing infantry, under which and the accurate aim of our veteran infantry beneath us, they were soon driven to shelter behind the houses of the town. About dark the remaining section of Captain Jordan's battery was brought up, one gun replacing a damaged gun of Captain Maurin's in a pit left of the Plank road, and the other remaining near, under the control of General Ransom, for any emergency. About 7 p. m. the enemy, said to have been Sykes' division of regulars, again advanced under cover of darkness until opened on by our infantry below. My guns opened with canister and case shot at the flashes of their muskets, and this their last repulse was said to have been the bloodiest.

At dawn on the 14th, my only remaining guns in reserve—Moody's two 24-pounder howitzers and one rifle of Captain Jordan's—relieved the remainder of Captain Maurin's battery in the pits left of the Plank road, and two 12-pounder guns of Captain Moody's, and two 6-pounder guns of Captain Woolfolk's were relieved by brigade batteries, being out of ammunition. On the 14th, we fired but few shots, and only at bodies of the enemy's infantry, being compelled to economize ammunition.

On the night of the 14th, Captain Parker discovered a position enfilading the canal valley in front of the town, and two pits were constructed at *i*, which I occupied before day with Moody's 12-pounder guns. When the fog lifted, the reserves of the enemy's pickets could be seen lying flat on their faces in the valley—in the language of General Burnside, "holding the first ridge." A few well-directed shots by Captain Moody soon, however, broke this hold, and all who could not find fresh shelter fled in confusion to the city, under the fire of our sharpshooters and several guns immediately in their rear. This, with a single

shot in the brick tannery, broke up entirely the annoying fire of sharpshooters, under which we suffered considerably the day before, and for the rest of the day we worked openly in our pits, and fired at all bodies of infantry appearing in town, unannoyed. That night the town was evacuated.

My especial thanks are due to Maj. J. R. C. Lewis for his cool and efficient co-operation in the execution of all orders. The left of our line of batteries was under his special supervision for the last two days. I desire also to express here my highest appreciation of the gallantry and efficiency of Captains Jordan, Rhett, Moody, Woolfolk, and Parker, before attested on many a hard-fought field and fully corroborated on this.

Captain [J. L.] Eubank, with the remaining battery of my battalion, is absent on detached service. Dr. [H. V.] Gray, surgeon; Captain [P. A] Franklin, quartermaster, and Lieutenant [George D.] Vaughan, commissary, managed their respective departments to my entire satisfaction.

My adjutant, Lieut. T. Henderson Smith, carried and executed my orders under all circumstances with coolness and judgment.

My especial thanks are also due to Confederate States Cadet Joseph C. Haskell, of South Carolina, who volunteered me his services and rendered me indispensable assistance in the supervision of so extensive a command. I beg leave to recommend him to the War Department for promotion.

Lieutenants [James] Sillers, [Alexander] Wilson, [Dent] Burroughs, [William D.] Terrell, and [James] Woolfolk are mentioned in high terms by their captains, as are also Sergeant [J. L.] Cisco, of Moody's, and Private [William H.] England, of Woolfolk's battery. The latter, unfortunately, was killed.

I was personally impressed with the bearing of Lieut. J. Donnell Smith, of Jordan's battery, commanding a section in the attack on the evening of the 13th. Corporal [James A.] Logwood, of this company, a most gallant soldier, whom I also noticed particularly, was wounded, I fear mortally, in the night attack.

Our entire loss was 1 killed, 10 wounded, and 15 horses. One thousand and eighty rounds of ammunition were expended.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Battalion.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
[*Assistant*] *Adjutant-General, First Corps.*

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in Alexander's artillery battalion at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Enlisted men killed.	Enlisted men wounded.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
Jordan's battery	.....	1	1	Mortally, December 13
Moody's battery	.....	2	2	December 13.
Parker's battery	.....	2	2	December 11.
Woolfolk's battery	1	5	6	December 13.
Total	1	10	11	

No. 271.

Report of Maj. Gen. Lafayette McLaws, C. S. Army, commanding McLaws' division.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 30, 1862.

My division occupied the front of defense from Hazel Run along the ridge of hills to the right and through the point of woods extending into Mr. Alfred Bernard's field, one brigade being in reserve. The brigade on the left had an extended rifle-pit at the foot of the main ridge, from the left of the Telegraph road to a private road near Mr. Howison's barn. The next brigade had rifle-pits along the foot of the hills in front of its position, and others on the crest of the hills. The right brigade constructed rifle-pits and breastworks of logs through the woods, with abatis in front of them. The crests of the hills were occupied by the batteries of Captain [John P. W.] Read, one 10-pounder Parrott, one 12-pounder howitzer, one 3-inch rifle; Captain [B. C.] Manly, three 6-pounders, one 3-inch rifle, two 12-pounder howitzers; Captain [H. N.] Ells, one 30-pounder Parrott; Captain [Miles C.] Macon, two 10-pounder Parrotts and two 6-pounders; [Capt.] R. L. Cooper, three 10-pounder Parrotts; [Capt. Henry H.] Carlton, two 10-pounder Parrotts; [Capt. John L.] Eubank, one 3-inch rifle; [Capt. E. S.] McCarthy, two 3-inch rifles; [Capt. James] Dearing, one 10-pounder Parrott; [Capt. H. M.] Ross, three 10-pounder Parrotts, and, in addition, there was a number of smooth-bore pieces placed along the hills, to be used should the enemy advance near enough for their effectual range. One brigade was constantly on duty in the city to guard the town and defend the river crossings as far down as a quarter of a mile below Deep Run Creek. Two regiments from General Anderson's division picketed the river bank above the town, reporting to the brigadier-general in charge of the brigade on duty in the city. The orders were that two guns should be fired from one of my batteries in a central position, which would be the signal that the enemy were attempting to cross. These were the positions of my command and the orders governing them up to the 10th instant. On that day the brigade of General Barksdale, composed of the Mississippi troops, were on duty in the city.

About 2 a. m. on the 11th, General Barksdale sent me word that the movements of the enemy indicated they were preparing to lay down their pontoon bridges, and his men were getting into position to defend the crossing. About 4.30 o'clock he notified me that the bridges were being placed, and he would open fire so soon as the working parties came in good range of his rifles. I gave the order, and the signal guns were fired about 5 a. m.

I had been notified from your headquarters the evening previous (the 10th instant) to have all the batteries harnessed up at daylight on the 11th, and I had given orders that my whole command should be under arms at the same time.

General Barksdale kept his men quiet and concealed until the bridges were so advanced that the working parties were in easy range, when he opened fire with such effect the bridges were abandoned at once. Nine separate and desperate attempts were made to complete the bridges under fire of their sharpshooters and guns on the opposite banks, but every attempt being attended with such severe loss from our men—posted in rifle-pits, in the cellars of the houses along the banks, and from behind whatever offered concealment—that the enemy abandoned their attempts

for the time and opened a terrific fire from their numerous batteries concentrated along the hills just above the river. The fire was so severe that the men could not use their rifles, and the different places occupied by them becoming untenable, the troops were withdrawn from the river bank back to Caroline street at 4.30 p. m. The enemy then crossed in boats, and, completing their bridges, passed over in force and advanced into the town. The Seventeenth Mississippi, Colonel [John C.] Fiser, and 10 sharpshooters from Colonel [J. W.] Carter's regiment (the Thirteenth), and three companies of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel [William H.] Luse, under Lieutenant [William] Ratliff, were all the troops that were actually engaged in defending the crossings in front of the city. More troops were offered, but the positions were such that but the number already there could be employed. As the enemy advanced into the town our troops fell back to Princess Anne street, and as the enemy came up they were driven back, with loss. This street fighting continued until 7 p. m., when I ordered General Barksdale to fall back and take position along and behind the stone wall below Marye's Hill, where it was relieved by the brigade of Brig. Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb and retired to their position—on the right of my line of defense, in the woods of Mr. Bernard. Lieutenant-Colonel Luse, with his regiment (the Eighteenth Mississippi), who occupied the river bank below the town, drove back the enemy in their first attempt to cross the river, and kept them in check until about 3.30 p. m., when two regiments (the Sixteenth Georgia, Colonel [Goode] Bryan, and Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel [W. D.] De Saussure) were sent to his support. It was then deemed advisable and the whole force was withdrawn to the river road, where they remained until daylight the next day, when they rejoined their brigades, excepting the Sixteenth Georgia, which retook its position in the general line of defense. These regiments performed their duties under a severe and destructive fire from the enemy's guns posted along the hills just above the river on the opposite side.

Early on the morning of the 11th, a battalion of the Eighth Florida Regiment, numbering about 150 men, was put in position to the left of Colonel Fiser and in easy range of the enemy above the upper bridge, then being rapidly constructed by them. This battalion was commanded by Captain [David] Lang, and while under his direction it acted gallantly and did good service. Captain Lang proved himself a gallant and efficient officer, but he was severely wounded about 11 a. m., and the battalion then rendered but little assistance. I call your attention to the special report of Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser on the subject, and to that of Captain [A. R.] Govan in relation to the conduct of three companies of the same regiment, which were on duty with the right of Colonel Fiser's regiment, and also to the indorsement of Colonel Humphreys on the special report of Captain Govan.*

The brigade of General Barksdale, I consider, did their whole duty, and in a manner highly creditable to every officer and man engaged in the fight. An examination of the positions they held shows that no troops could have behaved more gallantly.

On the night of the 11th, the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiments and Phillips' Georgia Legion, of Cobb's brigade, relieved General Barksdale's command, behind the stone wall, at the foot of Marye's Hill, Phillips' Legion on the left, the Twenty-fourth Georgia in the center, and Eighteenth Georgia Regiment on the right, occupying

* See p. 604.

the entire front under the hill. During that night the scouts took 15 prisoners.

On the 12th instant, close and heavy skirmishing was kept up, but no real attack was made.

On the 13th, skirmishing commenced at early dawn, the enemy shelling in that direction until about 11 o'clock, when the advance of the enemy drove in our pickets, and his column approached the left of the line by the Telegraph road and deployed to our right, planting their stands of colors along our front. Before their deployment was completed, our fire had so thinned their ranks that the survivors retreated, leaving their colors planted in their first position. Soon another column, heavier than the first, advanced to the colors, but were driven back with great slaughter. They were met on retiring by re-enforcements and advanced again, but were again repulsed with increased loss. About 1 p. m., General Kershaw was directed to send two regiments from his brigade to the support of General Cobb, who reported that he was getting short of ammunition. The Sixteenth Georgia Regiment was sent forward at the same time. Not long after this, General Kershaw was directed to take his whole brigade. Just as his command was moving, he was ordered to hasten forward in person and assume command of the position under Marye's Hill, as General Cobb had been wounded and disabled. The South Carolina regiments were posted—the Second and Eighth, Colonel [J. D.] Kennedy and Captain [E. T.] Stackhouse commanding, in the road doubling on Phillips' Legion, Colonel [B. F.] Cook, and the Twenty-fourth Georgia, Colonel McMillan, and the Third and Seventh South Carolina, Colonel [James D.] Nance and Lieutenant Colonel [Elbert] Bland, on the hill to the left of Marye's house. The Seventh was afterward moved (on a call from the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment for re-enforcements) to the right and front of Marye's house, the three left companies being on the left of the house, the Fifteenth South Carolina, Colonel De Saussure, in reserve at the cemetery. The Third Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, was posted at Howison's Mill, to resist any attack that might have been made up Hazel Run. The Eighth and Seventh Regiments arrived in time to assist in repelling a heavy assault made on the left at 2.45 p. m. The Third and Seventh Regiments suffered severely while getting into position, especially the former. Colonel Nance, Lieutenant-Colonel [W. D.] Rutherford, Major [Robert C.] Maffett, Captains [R. P.] Todd, [John C.] Summer, and [W. W.] Hance were shot down in succession, Captain Summer killed, the others more or less dangerously wounded, leaving the regiment under the command of Capt. John K. G. Nance, assisted by Lieutenant [A. E.] Doby, aide-de-camp to General Kershaw. Colonel Nance, although badly wounded, declined being removed at the time, and continued to encourage and direct his men, and after he was removed back to Marye's house ordered that his regiment take a new position, where the men would be less exposed, and sent directions to have them resupplied with ammunition.

In the mean time the enemy deployed in a ravine which was between us and the city, and distant about 300 or 400 yards from the stone wall, and advanced with fresh columns to the attack at intervals of not more than fifteen minutes, but they were repulsed with zeal and driven back with much loss on every occasion. This continued until about 4.30 p. m., when the enemy ceased in their assaults for a time, and posting some artillery in front of the town on the left of the Telegraph road, opened on our position, doing but little damage. The batteries on Marye's Hill of Colonel Walton were at this time silent, having exhausted their am-

munition, and they were being relieved by others from Colonel Alexander's battalion. Taking advantage of the lull, the Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, Colonel De Saussure, was brought forward from the cemetery and posted behind the stone wall, supporting the Second South Carolina Regiment. The enemy in the mean while formed a strong column of attack, and, advancing under cover of their own artillery fire and no longer impeded by ours, came forward along our whole front in the most determined manner, but they were repulsed at all points. The firing ceased as night came on, and about 7 o'clock our pickets and those of the enemy were posted within a short distance of each other. About 6 p. m. the Third South Carolina Regiment was brought from the hill and posted on the left of Phillips' Georgia Legion, when it was relieved by General Kemper with a portion of his brigade, about 7 p. m., and was then ordered in reserve by General Kershaw, because of its previous heavy loss.

The body of one man, believed to be an officer, was found within about 30 yards of the stone wall, and other single bodies were scattered at increased distances until the main mass of the dead lay thickly strewn over the ground at something over 100 yards off, and extending to the ravine, commencing at the point where our men would allow the enemy's column to approach before opening fire, and beyond which no organized body of men was able to pass.

On the 14th, the enemy were in position behind the declivities in front, but the operations on both sides were confined to skirmishing of sharpshooters.

On the 15th, it was discovered that the enemy had constructed rifle-pits on the edge of the ravine, but nothing of interest occurred during the day. Cobb's brigade was relieved by that of General Semmes on the night of that day, against the wishes, however, of Colonel McMillan, commanding Cobb's brigade, who objected to relinquish such an honorable position.

On the 16th (Tuesday morning), as the fog lifted, it was discovered that the enemy's pickets were withdrawn, and scouts being sent out reported that the enemy had retired across the river, removing their bridges. The town was reoccupied by two regiments from Kershaw's brigade, and a number of prisoners, arms, &c., were taken.

Captain [G. B.] Cuthbert, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, with his company of sharpshooters, was thrown out on the edge of Hazel Run, and did good service in annoying the flank of the enemy as their columns advanced to the attack. His loss was considerable. When General Kershaw's brigade was sent to the front its place along the main line of defense was occupied by the brigade of Brigadier-General Jenkins, a regiment from which occupied the right flank of the troops at the foot of Marye's Hill along Hazel Run, and was of essential service. The lieutenant-general was, however, overlooking the movements of all, and every order was issued under his supervision. The presence of himself and the general-in-chief inspired the troops and rendered them invincible. The very great enthusiasm and ardent desire for the enemy to advance, which existed and was evident among all officers and men, could not be surpassed, and when it was discovered on the 16th that the enemy had retired, there was a universal expression of disappointment.

The artillery along the heights, under the supervision of Col. H. C. Cabell, chief of artillery, and his subordinate, Major [S. P.] Hamilton, opened fire on the enemy's left flank, whenever their columns advanced, with such effect as to always force them to retire in disorder, or to incline to their right under shelter of ravines and rising ground; forced

one of the enemy's batteries to retire, which had come forward on the right, and was of material assistance in checking the advance of their troops, which were threatening the center. I refer you to the special report of Colonel Cabell in reference to the operations of the artillery.

The country and the army have to mourn the loss of Brig. Gen. Thomas R. R. Cobb, who fell while in position with his brigade, and was borne from the field while his men were repulsing the first assaults of the enemy. He had but lately been promoted to a brigadier, and his devotion to his duties, his aptitude for the profession of arms, and his control over his men I have never seen surpassed. Our country has lost a pure and able defender of her rights both in the council and the field.

My aide-de-camp, Capt. H. L. P. King, was killed on Marye's Hill, pierced with five balls, while conveying an order to Brigadier-General Cobb. He was a brave and accomplished officer and gentleman, and had already distinguished himself during the operations in front of Fredericksburg, as he had done in all the other engagements when on duty.

Lieut. Thomas S. B. Tucker, my other aide-de-camp, was badly wounded while bearing one of my orders. He has always been noted for his daring and gallantry.

The services of my adjutant-general, Maj. James M. Goggin, were important and distinguished, as they have been always.

My thanks are due to the other members of my staff, Major [A. H.] McLaws and Major [John F.] Edwards, for their assistance. To Lieut. Alfred Edwards, ordnance officer, who was active and efficient in supplying ammunition to the troops, and to Lieut. D. G. Campbell, of the engineers, who had been engaged day and night (frequently all night) in strengthening the different positions, and on all occasions was very devoted and prompt in the discharge of his duties.

Colonel McMillan, of the Twenty-fourth Georgia, who succeeded to the command of the brigade when General Cobb was disabled during the first assaults of the enemy on Marye's Hill, behaved with distinguished gallantry and coolness.

General Barksdale commanded his fine brigade as it should have been commanded, and added new laurels to those gained on every other previous battle-field.

I call attention to the conduct of General Kershaw, who, after the fall of General Cobb, commanded the troops about Marye's Hill, composed of his own brigade and that of General Cobb. He possesses military talents of a high order, and unites with them that self-possession and daring gallantry which endears him to his command, and imposes confidence which but increases as the danger grows more imminent.

My inspector-general, Major [E. L.] Costin, was particularly active and distinguished in leading troops into position and carrying orders frequently under the hottest fire, and for his close attention to all his duties.

The brigade of General Semmes was not actually engaged, but under his supervision the position he commanded was strongly fortified, and his men were well prepared and eager for the fight under his leadership.

Surgeon [John T.] Gilmore, chief surgeon of the division, had his field hospital in readiness, and his arrangements were so complete that there was no detention or unnecessary suffering of the wounded, and those who could not remain in camp were sent at once to the hospitals in Richmond.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing in my command was as follows:

Casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Kershaw's brigade	39	333	1	373
Barksdale's brigade	29	151	62	242
Cobb's brigade	32	198	4	234
Semmes' brigade	.....	4	.....	4
Total	100	686	67	853

I inclose reports of the several brigade commanders with those of their respective regimental and battalion commanders, excepting General Barksdale, who, receiving leave of absence, went away without rendering his report; those of his regimental commanders are, however, inclosed.

Very respectfully,

L. McLAWS,
Major-General.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in McLaws' division at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal lists.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Kershaw's brigade:								
2d South Carolina	.....	6	3	53	.....	.....	62	
3d South Carolina	5	20	12	130	.....	.....	167	Capts. L. P. Foster and J. C. Summer, and Lieuts. J. C. Hill, J. Hollingsworth, and J. S. Piester.
7th South Carolina	.....	3	7	53	.....	.....	63	
8th South Carolina	.....	1	3	26	.....	.....	30	
15th South Carolina	.....	1	2	51	.....	.....	54	
James' battalion	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3	
Total	5	33	27	314	.....	.....	379	
Barksdale's brigade:								
13th Mississippi	1	7	2	57	1	13	81	Capt. J. L. Clark.
17th Mississippi	.....	9	2	38	.....	35	84	Lieut. E. V. Miller died of wounds.
18th Mississippi	.....	5	3	24	.....	.....	32	
21st Mississippi	1	6	2	23	.....	13	45	Lieut. S. B. Bryan.
Total	2	27	9	142	1	61	242	
Semmes' brigade:								
50th Georgia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
51st Georgia	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	

Return of casualties in McLaws' division at the battle of Fredericksburg—Continued.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
Cobb's brigade:								
Staff	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb mortally wounded.
16th Georgia	1	3	1	61	1	3	70	Lieut. J. S. Bowring.
18th Georgia	.....	11	2	45	.....	.....	58	
24th Georgia	1	4	4	27	.....	.....	36	Capt. Walter S. Brewster
Phillips' Legion	1	12	6	49	.....	.....	68	Lieut. Col. R. T. Cook.
Total	3	30	15	183	1	3	235	
Grand total	10	90	51	641	2	64	858	

No. 272.

Report of Col. Henry Coalter Cabell, Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS MCLAWS' DIVISION,
January 6, 1863.

I have the honor to forward herewith the report of Col. Henry C Cabell, chief of artillery of my division, concerning the conduct and services of the artillery under his charge during the recent engagements about Fredericksburg, and request that it be filed with my report.

Very respectfully,

L. MCLAWS,
Major-General.

Major [G. MOXLEY] SORREL, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

[Inclosure.]

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 25, 1862.

MAJOR: In conformity with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report of the conduct and services of the artillery placed under my command during the recent engagement:

The division of Major-General McLaws arriving here at the head of the column on Thursday, November 20, by a rapid movement to intercept the threatened advance of the enemy at Fredericksburg, it devolved upon me, under the direction of Major-General McLaws, to place the artillery in position and prepare for their attack. It had been represented that the hills of the Stafford side of the Rappahannock completely commanded the heights on this side. This was apparently the case on the first view of the position, the upper range of hills being then covered with forest. Anticipating that the enemy, who were in large force on the opposite side of the river, would immediately attempt to force the passage of the river, preparations were at once made for resistance. However, the enemy not attempting a passage then, in a very short time the whole scheme of defense was arranged.

About a mile above Fredericksburg, at Dr. John R. Taylor's residence, the land rises abruptly from the river to great elevation to the

upper heights. These upper heights, however, rapidly recede from the river bank and then take a course nearly parallel with, but at considerable distance from, the river. These hills shortly after—below the right of the position of this division—rapidly diminish until near Hamilton's Crossing, where they have very inconsiderable elevation. The hills on the other side are much nearer the river. This gave the enemy great advantage in an attempt to cross the river and in sheltering his troops after they passed over. On our right and shortly below Fredericksburg their whole army could, and a large portion of it did, deploy on this side of the river in almost perfect security from our artillery; at the same time, being under the cover of their artillery on the Stafford side of the river, they were nearly as secure from an attack by our infantry. A knowledge of this fact probably induced General Burnside to cross the river, and his boast that after the fight of Saturday he remained two days in the plain waiting and inviting an attack from us is simply ridiculous.

But near Dr. Taylor's house, where the upper heights commence to recede from the river, a lower range of hills commences, which, though also receding from, keeps much nearer the river. This lower range of hills terminates abruptly with Marye's Hill, immediately in rear of the town of Fredericksburg, the hill there having almost the appearance of a promontory, the low grounds extending about 800 yards back to the base of the upper heights. This lower range of hills is much lower than the hills on the Stafford side of the river, and is commanded by the enemy's artillery. The position of our artillery and infantry made by Major-General McLaws was certainly most happy to counteract the disadvantages of our position. While the whole line was under my direction, I had recommended that short-range guns should be placed on the declivity on each side of Marye's house, between the house and the stone wall, where our infantry were drawn up during the battle. I had recommended this in addition to the guns on the crest of the hill, in order to sweep the plain in front. The impossibility of giving guns on the crest of an abrupt hill sufficient depression gives great advantages to a column of infantry, who, by making a rapid charge, soon find themselves completely protected from the artillery on the hills. I had also recommended that guns should be placed on the northern side of the Plank road, on the hills that sweep toward the upper part of Fredericksburg as if for its protection. These positions would have given a complete enfilading fire upon the enemy advancing upon Marye's Hill, and also upon their forces massed in front of, but protected by, the conformation of the ground from the fire or even sight of the gunners on the crest of the hill. These dispositions for some reason were not made. Had they been made, the repulse would have been even more signal and the victory even more complete than we obtained. It is but an act of simple justice to Major-General McLaws to say that the disposition of the artillery in other respects was such as he had chosen.

During the whole of Thursday, December 11, not a gun was fired by our batteries, and our cannoneers stood quiet spectators of the enemy's attempt to cross the river. The enemy's cannon was firing almost incessantly, and their shell frequently fell near our batteries.

The next day, Friday, upon the uplifting of the fog, disclosed to our view the larger portion of the whole force of the enemy upon this side of the river. On the right of my position a battery of light artillery was discovered in position. A few well-directed shots from our batteries caused this battery quickly to retire to a position still farther to the right. The first position of this battery, if retained, would have been

very annoying to our troops, who were drawn up under the cover of the woods and in convenient range of its guns. This battery then took position on the other side of Deep Creek alongside of several other batteries, but its effectiveness was nearly destroyed by its compelled removal of position.

Every battery officer received the instructions that he was to fire with great deliberation, and to fire only upon large bodies of troops. Of course, some discretion was allowed to every officer, and I am happy to be able to state that that discretion was generally well exercised. And one of the best proofs of the effectiveness of our fire was afforded by their turning their guns upon us. In front of my position the low grounds extended in an apparent plain from the base of the hill to the river bank. Through these low grounds the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad and the river road passes. Though apparently a plain, there are many inequalities of the ground, which, with these roads, enabled the enemy to mask his approach. All but five of our batteries were so placed as to command not only the approach of the enemy on our right, but also the Telegraph road and the abandoned railroad, called the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad. The guns back of Howison's house, besides this, commanded the left of the Telegraph road, and enabled us to give an oblique and almost enfilading fire upon the enemy advancing from the various streets in Fredericksburg, and who were drawn up under the protection of the inequalities of the ground in front of Marye's Hill. The main battle on the left was fought to obtain this hill. Between this hill and the town of Fredericksburg, it is said, the Rappahannock formerly flowed. The conformation of the ground, therefore, enabled the enemy to mask their troops so as to be out of view of our infantry in position at the foot of Marye's Hill, and even from our artillery on the hill itself. My position enabled me to observe the enemy's left flank, upon which our guns opened a most destructive fire. It was easy to perceive, from previous knowledge of the ground and the location of their left flank, where their troops were massed, and our batteries having an oblique and almost enfilading fire opened upon them. Through the valley in front of Marye's Hill a sluice for the waste water of the canal passes. There is no passage for the enemy's troops between the road immediately in front of Marye's house and the road leading directly from the Telegraph road to the depot of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. The approach by this latter road was completely commanded by our guns. Several times their advance was repulsed by well-directed fire of our batteries. Once a whole brigade was dispersed and scattered in confusion to the rear. Once they made for the railroad cut, and several shells from our batteries exploded among them before they could escape from it. Once they charged by attempting to cross the cut, running down one side and up the other, and again they attempted to escape in the same manner; but on each occasion a murderous fire from our batteries caused them to retire precipitately. I am confident that not only upon the approach and the successive repulses of the enemy was the fire of our batteries most efficacious, but that also it did great execution upon the masses of the enemy in front of Marye's Hill.

It may be proper also to state another fact in connection with the topography of the battle-field: The right of Marye's Hill terminates almost precipitously. The Telegraph road passes on the right of the hill, and then turns almost directly at right angles at the foot and in front of the hill. The railroad cut and embankment would have enabled the enemy to come in almost perfect secur ty within a short distance of the right

flank of our troops drawn up behind the stone wall on the Telegraph road, and by a rapid charge to have our troops at the most serious disadvantage. Their advance could not have been effectively checked by the artillery on Marye's Hill, owing to the conformation of the ground. It is due to the brave and skillful officers and cannoneers to say that their cool, well-directed, and most efficient fire not only aided materially in repulsing the direct attack on Marye's Hill, but in preventing the right flank of this position being turned by the enemy. While saying this, however, I wish to give all due praise to the gallant artillery corps who occupied so successfully the crest of Marye's Hill.

I have been thus diffuse in describing the topography of the battle-field, as I think it due to our troops, both infantry and artillery, that the fact should be known that not to the natural strength of our position, but to the skill and generalship of our leaders, and the gallantry, courage, and well-directed aim of our cannoneers and infantry, are we indebted for our most brilliant victory.

Forty-eight guns were placed under my charge during the engagement. Captain Read's battery (three guns) occupied the position immediately to the right of the Telegraph road. Next to this battery one of the 30-pounder Parrott guns (Richmond manufactory) was placed. It was replaced by a Whitworth gun, of Captain Lane's battery. Next on the right and on the hill back of Howison's house, and in the following order, were placed two 6-pounder smooth-bore guns and two 10-pounder Parrotts, under the command of Captain Macon, of the Richmond (Fayette) Artillery. The smooth-bore guns fired only round shot. Next, three pieces (Parrotts) of Capt. R. L. Cooper's battery. This battery was withdrawn to another position and replaced by three pieces (one Parrott and two 3-inch rifles) of Captain [J. R.] Branch's battery. Next, two Parrotts of Captain Carlton's battery and one 30-pounder Parrott (Richmond manufactory). This gun was commanded by Lieutenant [W. F.] Anderson, of Captain Ells' battery. Both of the Richmond guns did good service, but exploded during the engagement. Next, one 3-inch rifle, commanded by Lieutenant [Osmond B.] Taylor, of Captain Eubank's battery. Next, one 10-pounder Parrott, commanded by Lieutenant [J. G.] Blount, of Captain Dearing's battery. Next, five pieces, under the command of Maj. S. P. Hamilton, consisting of two 10-pounder Parrotts, of First Company Richmond Howitzers, Captain [E. S.] McCarthy, and three rifled guns, of Captain Ross' battery. Captain Manly's battery of six pieces had been placed in the rear of Marye's Hill, with a view to fire upon the enemy in case they succeeded in taking that position. This battery occupied a position of danger and responsibility, and their courage and firmness under fire were well exhibited. Of this battery, 2 men were wounded, 1 horse killed, 5 public horses and Captain Manly's horse wounded. Besides these, there were twelve short-range pieces, under command of Major [William] Nelson, two pieces of Captain McCarthy's battery, and three pieces of Captain Carlton's battery. These guns did not fire during the engagement.

In the Yankee accounts of the battle it is stated that about one-fifth of the killed and wounded were from the artillery. When it is recollected that this account takes in the losses on their left, where we used but little artillery, it would seem probable that their proportion of losses from the artillery in the battle in front of Marye's Hill was much greater.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully,

HENRY COALTER CABELL,

Colonel, Chief of Artillery, Major-General McLaws' Division.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 273.

Report of Capt. E. Taliaferro, Ordnance Officer, McLaws' division.

HEADQUARTERS MCLAWS' DIVISION,
December 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I herewith transmit to you a report of the ordnance stores captured by this command in the recent battles around Fredericksburg:

Small-arms	1,500
Rounds of small-arm ammunition	200,000
Sets of accouterments	400
Knapsacks	300
Cartridge-boxes (extra)	145
Rounds of 12-pounder shell and spherical case	695
12-pounder shot	120
Rounds of Parrott shell (different calibers)	240
3-inch shell of various kinds	200

A considerable proportion of the shells which were collected in the streets and houses are somewhat damaged, but capable of being again rendered serviceable. The arms and accouterments are for the most part in good condition, and the small-arm ammunition uninjured.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. TALIAFERRO,
Captain and Ordnance Officer of Division.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 274.

Report of Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Kershaw, C. S. Army, commanding Kershaw's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS KERSHAW'S BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 26, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of my command during the recent engagement.

On the morning of the 11th instant, by daylight, the brigade was formed in line of battle in the position assigned me, the right resting at the left of Howison's Hill, and the left near Howison's Mill, on Hazel Run. Ordered during the morning to re-enforce the picket of General Barksdale, at Deep Run, the Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Colonel De Saussure, was sent, but found the bridge at that point already completed, and perfectly commanded by the batteries on the other side. This regiment remained on picket until withdrawn to its former position, by order of the major-general commanding, on Friday morning, after a night of such intense cold as to cause the death of one man and disable, temporarily, others. With this exception, the troops were kept in position strengthening our defenses nightly without any incident requiring notice until Saturday, the 13th.

About 1 o'clock of that day I was directed to send two regiments into the city to the support of General Cobb, then engaged with part of his brigade at the foot of Marye's Hill, and having called for re-enforcements. I sent forward at once Col. John D. Kennedy with his own (Second) regiment

and the Eighth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, Capt. E. T. Stackhouse commanding. Within a few minutes after, I was directed to take my entire command to the same point and assume command there. I had just moved when I was informed that General Cobb was wounded, and was directed by Major-General McLaws to hasten forward in person immediately and take command. Leaving my staff to conduct the troops, I proceeded as rapidly as possible to the scene of action, reaching the position at Stevens' house at the moment that Colonel Kennedy arrived with the Second and Eighth Regiments, and just in time to meet a fresh assault of the enemy. The position was excellent. Marye's Hill, covered with our batteries—then occupied by the Washington Artillery, Colonel [J. B.] Walton commanding—falls off abruptly toward Fredericksburg to a stone wall, which forms a terrace on the side of the hill and the outer margin of the Telegraph road, which winds along the foot of the hill. The road is about some 25 feet wide, and is faced by a stone wall about 4 feet high on the city side. The road having been cut out of the side of the hill, in many places this last wall is not visible above the surface of the ground. The ground falls off rapidly to almost a level surface, which extends about 150 yards, then, with another abrupt fall of a few feet, to another plain which extends some 200 yards, and then falls off abruptly into a wide ravine, which extends along the whole front of the city and discharges into Hazel Run. I found, on my arrival, that Cobb's brigade, Colonel McMillan commanding, occupied our entire front, and my troops could only get into position by doubling on them. This was accordingly done, and the formation along most of the line during the engagement was consequently four deep. As an evidence of the coolness of the command, I may mention here that, notwithstanding that their fire was the most rapid and continuous I have ever witnessed, not a man was injured by the fire of his comrades.

The first attack being repelled at 2.45 p. m., the Third Regiment, Col. J. D. Nance, and Seventh, Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, came into position on the hill at Marye's house, with Colonel De Saussure's Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers in reserve, and under cover of the cemetery. James' Third South Carolina Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Rice commanding, I left in position at Howison's Mill, to protect our right from any advance of the enemy up Hazel Run. While the Third and Seventh Regiments were getting into position, another fierce attack was sustained, and those regiments, especially the former, suffered severely. Col. J. D. Nance, that gallant and efficient officer, fell, at the head of his regiment, severely wounded in two places. Lieutenant-Colonel [W. D.] Rutherford, upon whom the command devolved, was almost immediately shot down, dangerously wounded, as also was Major [R. C.] Maffett, the next in command. Captain [R. P.] Todd, the senior captain, was disabled. Captain [W. W.] Hance, the senior captain, upon assuming command, was dangerously, if not mortally, wounded, and his successor, Captain [J. C.] Summer, killed. Notwithstanding these unprecedented casualties, the regiment, without hesitation or confusion, gallantly held their position under command of Capt. John K. G. Nance, assisted by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. A. E. Doby, and in every attack repulsed the enemy on that flank, assisted as gallantly by the Seventh Regiment, immediately on their right.

In the mean time line after line of the enemy deployed in the ravine, and advanced to the attack at intervals of not more than fifteen minutes until about 4.30 o'clock, when there was a lull of about a half hour, during which a mass of artillery was placed in position in front of the town,

and opened upon our position. At this time I brought up Colonel De Saussure's regiment. Our batteries on the hill were silent, having exhausted their ammunition, and the Washington Artillery were relieved by a part of Colonel Alexander's battalion. Under cover of this artillery fire, the most formidable column of attack was formed, which, about 5 o'clock, emerged from the ravine, and, no longer impeded by our artillery, impetuously assailed our whole front. From this time until after 6 o'clock the attack was continuous, and the fire on both sides terrific. Some few, chiefly officers, got within 30 yards of our lines, but, in every instance, their columns were shattered by the time they got within 100 paces. The firing gradually subsided, and by 7 o'clock our pickets were established within 30 yards of those of the enemy.

Our chief loss after getting into position in the road was from the fire of sharpshooters, who occupied some buildings on my left flank in the early part of the engagement, and were only silenced by Captain [W.] Wallace, of the Second Regiment, directing a continuous fire of one company upon the buildings.

General Cobb, I learn, was killed by a shot from that quarter. The regiments on the hill suffered most, as they were less perfectly covered. During the engagement Colonel McMillan was re-enforced by the arrival of the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment, and a brigade of General Ransom's command was also engaged, but as they did not report to me, I am unable to give any particulars in regard to them. That night we materially strengthened the position, and I more perfectly organized and arranged my command, fully expecting the attack to be renewed next day. I sent the Third Regiment in reserve, in consideration of their heavy loss.

At daylight in the morning the enemy was in position, lying behind the first declivity in front, but the operations on both sides were confined to skirmishing of sharpshooters. We lost but 1 man during the day, but it is reported that we inflicted a loss upon the enemy (Sykes' division) of 150.

Monday morning discovered the pickets of the enemy behind rifle-pits constructed during the night along the edge of the ravine. From this position they were nearly all driven by our batteries, and nothing of interest occurred during the day. General Semmes relieved Cobb's brigade Monday night.

Tuesday morning, as soon as the haze lifted, the enemy's pickets being no longer visible, I sent out scouts from my own brigade to the left and from General Semmes' to the right. The former soon returned, reporting the evacuation of the town, which the latter soon confirmed, with the additional information that the bridges had been removed. I sent forward two companies, one from each brigade, and afterward two regiments, in obedience to the order of the major-general commanding, to occupy the town. A number of prisoners, and a quantity of arms, ammunition, &c., were taken, the particulars of which have already been reported.

During these operations I was ably and gallantly aided by Captain [C. R.] Holmes, assistant adjutant-general, Lieutenant [A. E.] Doby, aide-de-camp, who were present on the field in the active discharge of their duties. Lieut. J. A. Myers, ordnance officer, was at his post promptly replenishing our exhausted ammunition. Lieut. W. M. Dwight, assistant inspector-general, was disabled from his injuries received at Maryland Heights, but was on the field and received a contusion on the head from a shell. Colonel McMillan, commanding Cobb's

brigade, rendered valuable assistance, and when offered the alternative of being relieved Saturday night, gallantly claimed the honor of remaining. All the regimental field officers and company commanders are entitled to commendation for coolness and courage, and their successful efforts to produce a deliberate and effective fire under the most trying circumstances.

Besides the field officers already mentioned as wounded, Maj. F. Gaillard, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, was struck in the face before he got into position, and was subsequently severely wounded while conveying directions at my request to the regiments in the rear. For particular mention of others who distinguished themselves in the engagement, I beg leave respectfully to refer to the reports of commanders, herewith submitted.

Capt. G. B. Cuthbert's company, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, was thrown out by me on the edge of Hazel Run on the 13th in an exposed position, but one from which they could harass the enemy on their left flank. They held the position the whole day, exhausting their ammunition and effectively annoying the enemy. His loss was considerable, including 2 officers severely wounded.

Captain Read's battery was posted on the hill on the right of my first position, and did great damage to the advancing columns of the enemy. They fired 136 rounds of ammunition, affording excellent practice in the field. I will here remark that during the engagement on Saturday my command fired about 55 rounds per man.

A large red and white battle-flag, with the figure 1 in the center, and an embroidered guide flag of the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment are among the trophies taken in battle by my command, and have already been forwarded to division headquarters.

I append herewith a recapitulation of the losses sustained by my brigade.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. KERSHAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Recapitulation of casualties.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Total.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
2d South Carolina	.....	6	3	53	3	59	62
3d South Carolina	5	20	14	124	19	144	163
7th South Carolina	.....	4	6	51	6	55	61
8th South Carolina	.....	2	4	25	4	27	31
15th South Carolina †	.....	1	2	50	2	52	54
James' (Third) South Carolina Battalion	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
Total	5	34	29	304	34	339	373

* See also Report No. 265, p. 558.

† One missing; supposed to have been killed while the regiment was on picket.

No. 275.

Report of Col. John D. Kennedy, Second South Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 13th ultimo [instant], Lieutenant [W. M.] Dwight, of General Kershaw's staff, ordered me to take my regiment (the Second) and the Eighth (Captain Stackhouse's) to the support of General Cobb, on the Telegraph road. I moved out left in front, the Eighth following. In rear of the extreme right battery of Colonel Walton's artillery (on Fuller's Hill) I halted the Second Regiment until Captain [E. T.] Stackhouse closed up. I then moved the two regiments into the field to the left of the wood (in which I had halted), fronted, and advanced in line of battle, making the Eighth the battalion of direction, and obliquing to the right, so as to throw the two commands between the two right batteries of the Washington Artillery (Colonel Walton's) on the hill and the Morree [Marye] house. The fire of shell and small-arms was terrific, raking the whole field. The men moved forward in fine style, obeying promptly every command issued. When I arrived at the crest of the hill, I gave the command double-quick, and moved the two regiments to the stone fence on the Telegraph road, and where General Cobb was posted. One volley was fired before reaching it, and that by the Eighth Regiment. The Eighth Regiment supported a portion of General Cobb's brigade to the right, and the Second was disposed as follows: Three companies on the left of the Eighth, one company and the half of another at the small house near the center of General Cobb's line (where General Kershaw made his headquarters), three companies and a half to the left of this house behind a stone wall in rear of the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment. Captain [R. C.] Pulliam with his company came up shortly after this disposition of my command, and was sent to a stone fence, where the Phillips Legion, of General Cobb's brigade, was posted to the left of the Twenty-fourth Georgia, and, although later in the action than the rest of my regiment (having failed to hear the order to move out of the trenches), did fine execution. The action continued until after dark. Advance after advance of the foe was repelled. The whole regiment acted with cool daring and high courage; men never did their duty more thoroughly. My position being in the center, I appointed Captain [William] Wallace to superintend the operations of the left wing, and Captain [W. Z.] Leitner the three companies on the right. I gave my attention to the operations of both and of the center. These officers deserve notice for their deliberation, prompt execution of every order, and inspiring voices. Major [F.] Gaillard, commanding Second South Carolina Regiment, was slightly wounded in advancing across the field, I acting as commander of both battalions (Second and Eighth). Shortly after reaching the stone wall, General Kershaw detailed him to convey some order, and in executing the commission he was wounded in the foot and compelled to leave the field. Thus I was deprived of his valuable assistance and the regiment of that gallant bearing which he has exhibited on so many fields.

Of the conduct of Captain Wallace, acting as field officer, I cannot speak too highly. He elicited the highest admiration, and is deserving of special mention. No braver man ever trod the field of battle.

Captain [G. B.] Cuthbert's company had been deployed to the right of the creek early in the morning, and remained until after dark, doing execution on the ranks of the enemy. The exalted courage, enthusiasm,

and chivalric daring of its commanding officer are always guarantees of its good success, and Lieutenants [R. E.] Elliott and [R.] Fishburne, jr., of this company, were wounded gallantly discharging their duty. Captains Pulliam, [J. F.] Moorer, [J. P.] Cunningham, [J. D.] Graham, Lieutenants [J. C.] Maxwell, [R. S.] Brown, [A. M.] Perry, and [Edward] Wallace, commanding companies, and their lieutenants, all acted with conspicuous bravery, and deserve my thanks for their hearty cooperation. It is useless to mention individual instances of courage; they are too numerous. Suffice it to say, the regiment never acted with more coolness.

Adjutant [E. E.] Sill was of every assistance to me and exhibited great gallantry. M. B. Moses, of Company D, acting as orderly to me, bore himself well, but was disabled before reaching the wall and compelled to retire. S. P. Boozer, of Company F, acting as same, coolly conveyed several orders to different parts of the regiment and was wounded by my side. His demeanor was inspiriting.

Captain Stackhouse, while under my command (which was until General Kershaw reached the stone wall and assumed command), acted deliberately and commanded his men with success and bravery.

Number of officers and men carried into action, 350. Commissioned officers wounded, 3. Enlisted men killed, 6; wounded, 53. Total, 62.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. D. KENNEDY,
Colonel, Commanding Second South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Kershaw's Brigade.

No. 276.

Report of Col. James D. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.

RICHMOND, VA., *December* 24, 1862.

SIR: Early in the morning of the 13th instant, I took my position in line of battle just to the right of the Telegraph road as you approach Fredericksburg, and immediately at the foot of the first range of hills from the river. Except some slight shelling, which annoyed us and wounded one or more of my men, nothing of special interest occurred to us until about 2 p. m., when, by command of Brigadier-General Kershaw, I moved by the left out of some breastworks, which I had thrown up the night before, down the Telegraph road 500 or 600 yards, filed to the left, and, crossing the branch running by its side, took the road leading over the high hill on the left of the Telegraph road and into the open field behind Marye's house. When within 500 or 600 yards of this house, Lieutenant [A. E.] Doby, aide-de-camp, delivered to me an order to form my regiment and move forward and occupy the crest of the hill at Marye's house, with my right resting at the house. I immediately began to close up my regiment to execute the order, when Major Gaillard rode up, and, speaking for Brigadier-General Kershaw, extended substantially the same order, and, at my request, gave me the direction of the crest which I was to occupy, so that I could form parallel to it before advancing. The regiment was considerably strung out in the

flank movement made in coming to this point, and while waiting for it to close up, Lieutenant Doby, aide-de-camp, came to me, telling me to hurry up, and represented to me that Marye's house was in danger of being possessed by the enemy. Seeing the importance of the point, and thus having my fears for its safety excited, I advanced at once with that portion of my regiment which was formed, and left my adjutant, Lieut. Y. J. Pope, to bring the other companies forward as soon as they formed. When we reached the neighborhood of Marye's house, a severe fire was opened upon us, but we steadily advanced to the crest of the hill, when my men laid down and opened fire upon the enemy, who were in the flat in our front. By this time their fire was strongly directed against us. The other companies of my regiment came up immediately after we became engaged. I went to the right to see that they were put in proper position, and was shot down by a minie ball entering my left thigh just to the right and above my knee while discharging this duty. At that time I declined to be moved, but continued to direct and encourage the men, who were already doing manfully. I soon saw, however, that we were too much exposed, and that we were contending at disadvantage, owing to the fact that we were engaged at a great distance and the enemy's guns were of superior range. Having been moved back to Marye's house, I sent word to the officer in command to withdraw far enough to get shelter behind the crest of the hill without retiring too far to deliver an effective fire. Accordingly, Major Maffett, then commanding, withdrew to the road running beside the wire fence in Marye's yard, where, I believe, the regiment held its position and continued its fire until the close of the battle. Afterward I sent directions to the officer commanding to send a detail after ammunition. He did so, and this was my last official communication with the regiment for the day. An account of what subsequently occurred and a list of the casualties in the regiment will, I presume, be furnished by some other officer.

It is my duty and pleasure to testify to the courage and fortitude with which these dangers were met and these fiery trials were endured by my brave comrades so long as they were under my observation.

Several valuable officers were wounded. One, Capt. W. W. Hance, who has suffered amputation of his leg, is lost to the service, if he shall not, unfortunately, be lost to his friends.* He was a superior and gallant officer, and his loss is a great one to the regiment.

Capt. John C. Summer, a most successful officer; Capt. L. Perrin Foster, an efficient, zealous, and conscientious officer, and Lieutenants [James] Hollingsworth and [James C.] Hill, both young lieutenants of promise, were killed.

The three field officers—Captain Todd, senior captain, and Captain Hance, third senior captain present, were wounded, and Captain Summer, second senior captain present, was killed, thus putting the six ranking officers of the regiment *hors de combat.* Ours is a bloody record, but we trust it is a highly honorable one.

Very respectfully,

JAMES D. NANCE,
Colonel, Commanding Third South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Died of wounds January 6, 1863.

No. 277.

Report of Capt. John K. G. Nance, Third South Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 20, 1862.

SIR: As senior officer in command of the Third South Carolina Regiment, the duty devolves upon me to detail the operations of the same in the recent engagement at Fredericksburg, Va.

The regiment was aroused about 5 a. m. on Thursday, the 11th instant, by the firing of the signal guns, and soon afterward a courier from Brigadier-General Kershaw notified the colonel commanding that the enemy were attempting to cross the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg, Va., and ordered him to occupy its place in the line of battle previously designated. Accordingly, the regiment was put in motion, and, about 6 a. m., was put in position on the brow of the hill on the right of the Telegraph road and on the left of Captain Read's battery, with the Seventh South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bland, on our right, and the Second South Carolina Regiment, commanded by Col. John D. Kennedy, on our left. Two companies of skirmishers (Captain Hance's company (A) of Rifles and Captain [J. K. G.] Nance's company (E) of Rifles) were deployed so as to cover the front of our regiment, and placed in the ditch at the foot of the hill occupied by the regiment. The orders given these company commanders were to hold their position as long as possible, and, when compelled, to fall back upon the regiment.

Thursday and Friday witnessed no advance by the enemy upon our immediate lines.

On Friday night the line of battle was changed from the top of the hill to its base, the regiment occupying the position previously held by the two companies of skirmishers. This position was strengthened during the night by digging pits and throwing up earthen breastworks.

On Saturday morning, the 13th instant, the enemy opened fire upon right and left of our lines at about 9 o'clock. About 1.50 p. m. Colonel Nance received an order from Brigadier-General Kershaw to so extend his lines as to occupy the works of the Second South Carolina Regiment, on our left. This order was subsequently revoked, upon the information that Colonel Kennedy had left a company to do this. About 2.15 p. m. a verbal order was extended by Brigadier-General Kershaw, ordering Colonel Nance to move his command, by the way he would designate, to the support of Brig. Gen. T. R. R. Cobb's command. The regiment was accordingly moved down the earthworks into the Telegraph road, then down the Telegraph road near the mill on [Hazel Run] creek, and then up the newly made road to the top of the hill, just in rear of the cemetery, and from that point across the field in the rear of the Marye house, where Brigadier-General Kershaw ordered, through Major Gaillard, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, that the regiment should form in line of battle and advance on a line with the Second South Carolina Regiment. An order was received, through Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp, to the effect that our right should rest upon the Marye house. Soon after, Lieutenant Doby, aide-de-camp, insisted that the enemy should not be allowed to gain possession of the Marye house, and, accordingly, although only six companies were on the line, Colonel Nance promptly ordered the line forward. As the regiment reached the position on a line with the front of the Marye house, it was exposed to a most murderous fire from the enemy, plainly visible from that point. The line was ordered to move across the chain fence. The

remaining four companies had previously joined the advancing line, and the ranks made complete. When the line reached the top of the hill, the order "fire" was given, and the effect must have been terrible, as the shots were delivered coolly and with an evident intention to kill.

About this time Col. J. D. Nance fell, wounded in the thigh. Not long afterward Lieut. Col. William D. Rutherford fell, shot through the right side, and not long afterward Maj. Robert C. Maffett was disabled by a ball through his arm. Here, too, Capt. Rutherford P. Todd, who was acting as a field officer, was disabled by a ball [piercing] an artery of the right arm.

Col. James D. Nance, while lying down, wounded, suggested to Capt. William W. Hance, then commanding, that it would be better to move the regiment back a few paces into a road parallel to the line of battle, and leading from the Marye house to a street on our left perpendicular to our line of battle. While occupying this position a vigorous and seemingly well-directed fire was kept up upon the enemy's lines whenever they attempted to advance or exposed themselves. Sharpshooters posted about the Marye house dealt a constant and well-directed fire upon the enemy.

Capts. William W. Hance and John C. Summer both fell while in command of the regiment, the former having his leg badly shattered, the latter killed by a grape-shot through the head. The command then devolved upon myself, being the senior officer present.

About 6 p. m. Lieut. A. E. Doby, aide-de-camp, delivered an order to move the regiment about 100 yards beyond our position at the Marye house and behind a stone fence, connecting with the left of the position of Phillips' Legion. Soon afterward an order was received through Capt. C. R. Holmes, assistant adjutant-general, to throw forward skirmishers covering the line of the regiment. Accordingly, First Lieut. R. H. Wright, commanding Company E, was sent forward, and as his command drew near some dwelling-houses just in front of the regiment he was fired upon by the enemy's sharpshooters posted in the houses. Under these circumstances, and the further fact that night was upon us, the line of skirmishers was drawn back some considerable distance.

About 7 p. m. Brigadier-General Kemper, with 290 men from his command, by the order of Major-General Ransom, relieved this command of its position in the immediate front, and, by the order of Brig. Gen. J. B. Kershaw, conveyed through Adjt. Y. J. Pope, the regiment was moved back over the hill occupied by our batteries near the mill on the creek, where the Third South Carolina Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Rice, was posted, and there remained until the night of the 15th instant, when, under orders received from Brigadier-General Kershaw, the regiment was marched back into its former camp.

I cannot refrain from complimenting the command at the dauntless spirit and bravery displayed throughout by the officers and men. All seemed to realize the call made upon them and none failed to respond. The fire the regiment was called upon to sustain was certainly not surpassed by that of Savage Station, Maryland Heights, or Sharpsburg. The command suffered severely in killed and wounded, as the accompanying list will show. There were 25 killed and 142 wounded; total loss, 167. Carried into action 36 commissioned officers and 364 enlisted men; total strength, 400.

Respectfully,

J. K. G. NANCE,
Captain, Commanding Third South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 278.

Report of Lieut. Col. Elbert Bland, Seventh South Carolina Infantry.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that upon hearing the signal guns on the morning of the 11th instant, I formed my regiment about 4 o'clock and marched to the position assigned me in line, on the hill to the right of the Telegraph road, and left of Captain [J. P. W.] Read's battery. I deployed forward the flank companies 150 yards to a ditch in rear of a field, upon the edge of the open plain. This position we occupied during the bombardment of the city and crossing the river by the enemy.

At 7 p. m. on the 12th, I received orders to occupy with the regiment the ground held by our line of skirmishers and open rifle-pits during the night, advancing my skirmishers in the open field in front. The rifle-pits were finished and occupied by 8 a. m. of the 13th (Saturday). About 10 a. m. the enemy advanced and attacked the position held by General Cobb's brigade, of which engagement we were quiet spectators until 1 p. m., when I received orders, with the other regiments of the brigade, to re-enforce General Cobb. I moved by the left flank in rear of the Third South Carolina Regiment down the Telegraph road for 150 yards, then filed to the left across Hazel Run, up the bluff in rear of Colonel Walton's battery to the hill in rear of Marye's house, where I met Lieutenant Doby, of General Kershaw's staff, who ordered me to form the regiment in rear of Colonel Nance's Third South Carolina, which was on the left and upon a line with the Marye house. Immediately after I formed line the Fifteenth South Carolina filed in my rear. At this point I lost several officers and men, wounded by fragments of shell, among them Captains [Benjamin] Roper and [T. A.] Hudgens and Lieutenant [J. C.] Lovelace. In about three-quarters of an hour I was called upon by the commanding officer of the Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment to re-enforce him. I at once moved by the right flank into his position, which was to the right and front of the Marye house, my three left companies being in front of the house. The position was a good one, with the crest of the hill just in our front, at which point it descended rapidly toward the enemy. About 70 yards below and in front of us was the Telegraph road, with a stone wall or fence on the enemy's side, behind which rested three regiments of Cobb's brigade and the Second and Eighth South Carolina Regiments, the two latter having just re-enforced them. The knoll in my front rendered it impossible for us to injure our friends, but placed us in fine range of the enemy. We would load and advance to fire, then drop back to reload. My right flank was exposed by a slight depression in the hill to an oblique fire from the enemy, which was taken advantage of; hence the greater loss in the right wing. We continued in the engagement until night, when the final charge was made and the enemy repulsed.

My officers and men behaved as become South Carolinians and soldiers of Kershaw's brigade. I received valuable assistance from Maj. J. S. Hard and Adjutant [J. R.] Carwile, of this regiment, and Lieutenant Doby, of General Kershaw's staff, whose gallant conduct cannot be too highly spoken of.

After night I relieved, by order, Phillips' Legion, of General Cobb's brigade, which was behind the stone fence before mentioned in my late front. We held this position with the wings doubled, occasionally exchanging shots with the enemy, until Tuesday morning (16th), when I

was ordered into the city on picket duty. We were relieved by one of General Barksdale's regiments at 7 p. m. and marched back to camp, having been absent six days and five nights.

Drs. [W. F.] Shine and [R. C.] Carlisle displayed their usual skill and energy in caring for the wounded. My loss was 4 killed and 57 wounded. Most of the wounds are slight.

Respectfully,

ELBERT BLAND,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventh South Carolina Regiment.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 279.

Report of Capt. E. T. Stackhouse, Eighth South Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders contained in circular of this date, requiring the commanders of regiments, battalions, and batteries to make reports of the engagements of their commands in the late action in front of Fredericksburg, I submit the following report:

On the morning of December 11, on hearing the signal guns, I formed my regiment, and, in obedience to your orders, formed my command on your left, occupying a good position on the Telegraph road at the point where the open land connects with the woods. I kept this position with but little change till 1 p. m. on the 13th, when, in obedience to your order, I moved my command left in front, following Colonel Kennedy's Second [South Carolina] Regiment by a tortuous and difficult way to the open land on Marye's Hill. As soon as we reached the open space on the hill, by order of Colonel Kennedy, I formed my command on his right. The two commands were then, by order of Colonel Kennedy, moved rapidly to the front. On reaching the crest of the hill in front (my right being on a line with the cemetery), we came to troops lying on the ground, firing to the front. Believing this to be a portion of General Cobb's brigade, who had been driven from their position, I halted my command, and went myself to the front to get a view of the road in front of Marye's Hill. Finding General Cobb's brigade in position in the road, I caused my command to cease firing (they had without orders opened fire on the advancing Yankee lines), and moved it rapidly to the road. I formed it on the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment, then in position behind the stone fence. Without much change we kept this position till the evening of the 16th. By your order I was permitted to form my command in four ranks on Colonel De Saussure's Fifteenth [South Carolina] Regiment, my right resting on the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment, till the evening of the 14th, when the Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiment was relieved by the Tenth Georgia Regiment, of General Semmes' brigade.

On the evening of the 13th, the enemy attempted several times to advance on our position, but succeeded only in reaching a defile 200 yards in front, which concealed them from view from our position. Notwithstanding the long range, I believe we did the enemy much injury on his march to the defile above alluded to.

On the 14th, we confined our fire to select parties of the enemy.

On the 15th and 16th, I have little of interest to record in connection with my command.

I was much pleased with the conduct of my command.

For casualties I beg leave to refer you to report made yesterday. Of the 31 killed and disabled, we lost 28 in reaching our position.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. T. STACKHOUSE,

Captain, Commanding Eighth South Carolina Regiment.

Brig. Gen. J. B. KERSHAW.

No. 280.

Report of Col. W. D. De Saussure, Fifteenth South Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 20, 1862.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters, I have the honor to report that on Thursday morning, the 11th instant, the Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers moved down to the Bowling Green road to the support of the picket at the Forneybough farm, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Luse, Eighteenth Mississippi, and was formed on his right upon the edge of Deep Run in front of the road, with the Sixteenth Georgia, Colonel Bryan, on the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Luse. The command remained in that position, with three companies thrown forward toward the river as skirmishers, until ordered to retire to the Bowling Green road by General Kershaw late in the day. The regiment remained on picket all night until 5 o'clock Friday morning, when, by order of Major-General McLaws, it resumed its proper position in line.

On Saturday, the 13th, the regiment marched off by the left flank with the rest of the brigade to the support of General Cobb's brigade, under Marye's Hill. Passing to the rear of the batteries, the regiment was halted and lay down in line of battle in rear of the Marye house until, by an order extended through Assistant Adjutant-General Holmes, it was marched across the hill under a heavy fire to the rear of the cemetery, as a support to Colonel Walton's batteries. Later in the evening the regiment was marched down to the stone wall on the road below Marye's Hill, to the support of the Second South Carolina Regiment, and there remained until the evacuation of the city of Fredericksburg by the enemy the night of the 15th instant.

The conduct of the officers and privates of the regiment throughout the entire five days, from December 11 to 16, was such as to meet with my unqualified approbation. I would respectfully bring to the notice of the brigadier-general the services of the staff officers actually engaged: Adjt. James M. Davis, for the gallant and prompt execution of all orders extended by him; Surgeon [J. A.] James and Assistant Surgeon [Alfred] Wallace, also the Rev. H. B. McCallum, chaplain of the regiment, for their skillful and assiduous attention to the wounded, and Ordnance Sergt. R. W. Boyd, for his prompt attention to the duties of his department.

The regiment went into action with 27 commissioned officers and 377 enlisted men, and had 2 commissioned officers (Lieutenants [B. P.] Barron and [J. A.] Derrick) wounded, 1 sergeant and 1 private killed, and 52 enlisted men wounded, of which a tabular statement has been heretofore furnished.

Respectfully submitted.

W. D. DE SAUSSURE,

Colonel Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers.

Capt. C. R. HOLMES, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 281.

Report of Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice, Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry.

DECEMBER 22, 1862.

CAPTAIN: On Saturday morning, 13th instant, Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry was ordered by Brigadier-General Kershaw to change position from that first assigned it to the mill on creek south of Fredericksburg, there to guard a gap in railroad embankment, and prevent its passage by the enemy. The order was immediately executed, but the enemy failing to make his appearance at or near the gap, the battalion was not actively engaged in the battle of the 13th instant. This position was held by the battalion until the night of the 16th instant, when it was ordered on picket guard.

On Saturday morning, while marching to the mill, Private A. W. Anderson, Company A, was severely wounded in the head by a shell from the enemy's guns.

On Tuesday, 16th instant, Private J. Wesley Bryant, Company E, was killed by a fragment of shell.

The above report of the whereabouts of the Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry during the battle of the 13th instant is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

W. G. RICE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Third Battalion South Carolina Infantry.

No. 282.

Report of Col. J. W. Carter, Thirteenth Mississippi Infantry, Barksdale's brigade.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 28, 1862.

GENERAL: In accordance with your order, I marched my regiment, at about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 11th instant, to the market-house in Fredericksburg, when I was ordered by you to take position on Caroline street, await Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser's orders, send him re-enforcements whenever he called on me to do so, and, should he be unable to hold his position, then, in that event, to withdraw my regiment to the market-house. I accordingly took position on Caroline street, immediately in rear of the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, and opened communication with him, where I remained until about 4 p. m., under a very heavy and destructive fire from the batteries of the enemy on the opposite side of the river. About 2 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser asked me for 10 men to act as sharpshooters, which I promptly sent him. About 4 p. m. Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser sent to me for two companies, which I was proceeding with when I met him retiring with his command to the market-house, being unable to hold his position longer. I immediately formed my regiment, and withdrew it to the market-house, when I was ordered by you to form in the next street (toward the river), and engage the enemy. But before I could do so, I ascertained that the enemy occupied the street on which I was ordered to form, and was advancing. I immediately disposed of my regiment on the street which I then occupied (Princess Anne), so as to

command as many streets running at right angles with the river as I possibly could, and engaged the enemy at once, driving him toward the river, after a spirited engagement of two hours. Having fired the last gun at the retreating enemy, I was then ordered to withdraw my regiment from the town, which order I promptly obeyed.

The enemy's loss, after crossing the river, in the engagement with my regiment, is estimated to be over 200 killed and wounded. I refer you to the report already furnished you of the loss which we sustained.* Capt. J. L. Clark was killed by a solid shot early in the morning. He was a promising young officer. Capt. T. W. Thurman was dangerously wounded later in the day, fell in the hands of the enemy, and, in all probability, is dead. Lieut. J. M. Stovall is missing, and is supposed to be killed.

I wish to call your attention to the gallant and meritorious conduct of Capt. G. L. Donald, who had immediate command of several companies, which did fine execution, without sustaining serious loss. I wish also to make mention of the coolness, bravery, and soldier-like conduct of both officers and enlisted men of my command.

J. W. CARTER,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment.

No. 283.

Reports of Lieut. Col. John C. Fiser, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report of the action of the Seventeenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers while defending the passage of the Rappahannock, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, on the morning of December 11, 1862:

Being ordered to the city on picket duty, on the 9th instant was ordered to dispose of my regiment so as to guard the river from the ferry to a point about three-quarters of a mile below. I promptly made such disposition as I thought would check the enemy if he attempted to force a passage at or between either point indicated. The line of pickets consisted of two wings, the right commanded by Capt. A. R. Govan and the left by Capt. A. J. Pulliam. The reserve I stationed at the market-house.

About 11 p. m. of the 10th instant you ordered me to double my pickets, which was promptly done by sending to the right wing Companies I and K, and to the left Companies H and C, and about 4 a. m. of the 11th instant you, in person, ordered me with my reserve, consisting of Companies D, E, G, and part of F, to repair at once to the upper ford, as the enemy were rapidly putting in their pontoons preparatory to crossing. I reached the point as soon as possible, and on getting there found the enemy busily working on the bridge, having extended it about 30 feet on the water. On reaching this point I relieved Captain Pulliam and assumed command in person, you having left it discretionary with me when to begin the attack. I immediately made such disposition of the seven companies as I thought would be most effective. Knowing there were many families occupying the houses on the margin

* Not found; but see pp. 555, 556.

of the river, I deemed it proper to notify all the women and children of their danger and give them time to get from under range of the enemy's guns. This being accomplished, about 5 a. m. I ordered my men to fire on the bridge-builders, which they obeyed promptly and deliberately (and I think with stunning effect), the command being echoed by Captain Govan on the right in the same manner and with equal effect, causing the enemy to throw down their implements and quit their work in great confusion, after which they immediately opened a heavy, galling, and concentrated fire of musketry and artillery upon both wings for one hour, and, supposing they had driven us from our position, they again began their work on the bridges; but as soon as we discovered them at work, we renewed the attack and drove them pell-mell from the bridges. They made nine desperate attempts to finish their bridges, but were severely punished and promptly repulsed at every attempt. They used their artillery incessantly with a heavy detachment of sharpshooters for twelve hours, we holding our position firmly the whole time, until about 4.30 p. m., when they increased their artillery and infantry, and, their batteries becoming so numerous and concentrated we could not use our rifles, being deprived of all protection, we were compelled to fall back to Caroline street, and from there were ordered from town.

Having to abandon my position on the left, believing Captain Govan still holding the lower bridge, and knowing the enemy to have crossed, I immediately dispatched a courier to notify him to fall back, fearing he would be taken. He rendered me very valuable assistance, and held his position firmly and with great gallantry and unusual firmness, supported by a part of the gallant Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment, composed of Companies A, I, and K.

Lieutenant [William] Ratliff deserves special notice for his able assistance to Captain Govan.

I call your attention especially to the gallant conduct of Lieut. W. R. Oursler, commanding Company F.

Much credit is due to Lieut. G. Ed. Thurmond, Company B, acting adjutant, for his promptness, coolness, and efficiency in face of danger.

Lieutenant [Philip] Sweeny, of Company D, deserves much credit for promptness and efficiency.

Capt. G. R. Cherry, with his gallant company, stood the shot and shell like veterans, as did the commands of Captains Pulliam and [F. W.] Middleton, and Lieutenants [W. H.] Patton and [J. W.] Lindley.

I cannot close without according to William C. Nelson, private of Company G, the highest praise for his services as courier, bearing dispatches when shot and shell fell thickest and fastest. Much credit is also due to Private C. H. Johnson, Company F, for his valuable services as courier.

First Lieut. Jonas B. Clayton, Company G, quit his post, severely wounded, about 3 p. m., after having done valuable service with his gallant company.

Colonel Carter, of the Thirteenth Mississippi Regiment, furnished me with 10 sharpshooters, which rendered valuable service.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. FISER,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Seventeenth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

Lieut. JOHN A. BARKSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The casualties in the regiment during the engagement were 116 killed, wounded, and missing.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 31, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: It becoming my duty to make a report of the action of the Eighth Florida Regiment (commanded by Captain [David] Lang) during the engagement at Fredericksburg, December 11, 1862, I submit the following:

About 5 o'clock of the morning of the 11th, General Barksdale came to me at the ferry near Commerce street, accompanied by a portion of the Eighth Florida Regiment, numbering about 150 men (I suppose). He said to me to assist Captain Lang, commanding, in putting his battalion in position, which I proceeded to do immediately, suggesting to Captain L[ang] to place his battalion on my left, which would be in point-blank range of the enemy above the bridge then being rapidly constructed by them, my regiment bearing on the front and from a point below. Such dispositions being made, we easily swept the enemy from their bridge from above, below, and in front.

The battalion did good service and acted gallantly while commanded by Captain Lang. He obeyed my suggestions with alacrity, and proved himself a worthy, gallant, and efficient officer, but fell, severely wounded, about 11 a. m., after which time I received but little aid from the regiment, as it seemed troubled and in want of a commander.

I am compelled to state that a certain lieutenant (his name I do not recollect) so far forgot himself as to draw his pistol and threaten to kill some of my sharpshooters if they fired again, as it would draw the enemy's fire on his position.

As to the conduct of the portion of the regiment sent to re-enforce Captain Govan, I refer you to his inclosed report.

Very respectfully,

JOHN C. FISER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment.

Lieut. JOHN A. BARKSDALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 284.

Report of Capt. A. R. Govan, Seventeenth Mississippi Infantry.

DECEMBER 31, 1862.

SIR: The Florida companies that reported to me on the 11th instant were ordered into position on my right. The entire command, in my opinion, did not constitute 40 men. They were ordered to conform to the movement of the command. The officer in command of said companies failed repeatedly to obey my commands when ordered to fire on the bridge-builders, and so silent was his command that I scarcely knew he was in position. His excuse for not firing was that his position was too much exposed, and firing would draw the fire of artillery. I was informed that the officer was withdrawing his command by 2 o'clock. I passed the order down the line to fall back, which was promptly obeyed. I am convinced that if any were captured it was from inefficiency and from fear of being killed in the retreat. The position was held till sunset.

Very respectfully,

A. R. GOVAN,
Captain, Commanding Company B.

Lieutenant-Colonel [JOHN C.] FISER,
Commanding Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
——— —, 1862.

One of the returned prisoners from the Twenty-first Regiment—Private T. P.] Lamkin, Company F—informs me that one only of the Florida companies was captured by the enemy: Capt. William Baya, Company D; Lieutenant [H. C.] Simmons, Company F, and about 20 men. They all returned, via Fortress Monroe, with Private Lamkin, except 6, who were paroled to remain North.

Very respectfully,

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,
Colonel, Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 285.

Report of Lieut. Col. William H. Luse, Eighteenth Mississippi Infantry.

CAMP, BARKSDALE'S BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, December 19, 1862.

SIR: It becomes my duty to report to you the action of the Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment in the late battle of Fredericksburg.

The night of the 10th instant, the regiment picketed the river for about half a mile above and a quarter below the mouth of Deep Run, that portion of the regiment not on post being encamped at Mrs. Ferneybough's house, on the river road. About midnight, I received orders from you to double my pickets, which was immediately done. Between this time and daylight, I received information from my pickets that the enemy were preparing to throw a pontoon bridge across the river opposite the lower post, above the mouth of Deep Run. You, being present at the time, ordered me to send three companies to support Captain Govan, of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, above, and to take the rest of my command to the river to guard the point at which it was reported the enemy were constructing the bridge opposite my line. This was done at once. I went myself to examine the movements of the enemy, and heard them throw in the first boat about half an hour before day. Judging them to be within easy range of the mouth of Deep Run, I lined the banks with sharpshooters, in addition to the pickets. Their boats were thrown in with great rapidity from this time until daylight, when I discovered that the boats had been floated down the river several hundred yards, making the place of crossing below and out of range from Deep Run. I immediately ordered my two companies of sharpshooters down to the crossing to open fire on the enemy simultaneously with the pickets in their front, and moved up with the rest of the regiment, getting in position and removing a paling fence just as the fire was opened in front. The enemy were driven from the bridge, and their supports on the opposite side of the river broke ranks and were with difficulty rallied. Having accomplished this, pickets were posted near enough to watch the further movement of the enemy, with two companies concealed very near the crossing to resist any further work on the bridge, or attempt to cross it, and one company remaining on the upper side of Deep Run by your order. The remaining four companies of the regiment I placed in the ravine in front of the crossing, posting one where the river road crosses Deep Run, to guard the point against any sudden move of the enemy.

The companies thus stationed remained in the position above described until about noon, when two regiments came to re-enforce me, one forming on my right, the other on my left. The ground which three of my companies occupied being embraced in the positions of the above-mentioned regiments, I brought them in, and remained in position to resist the crossing or advance of the enemy until 3.30 p. m., when Colonel De Saussure, commanding the re-enforcements sent me, communicated to me an order from General Kershaw to fall back to the river road, about 150 yards to our rear, leaving one company (C, Captain [B. F.] Cassell's) in the ravine, with instructions to fire on the enemy as he advanced. This order was executed. The enemy crossed in our front between sundown and dark, and, advancing his skirmishers, encountered Captain Cassell's company, who fired on them, and retired, in obedience to their instructions.

It is but just to state that all the above movements after daylight were performed under a destructive fire of the numerous guns of the enemy posted on the opposite side of the river, and that all the dangerous duties assigned them were performed by officers and men with the steadiness of veterans.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. LUSE,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Eighteenth Mississippi Regiment.

General BARKSDALE.

No. 286.

Report of Col. Benjamin G. Humphreys, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry.

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

GENERAL: As soon as the signal guns on the morning of the 11th instant announced the advance of the enemy, I moved the Twenty-first Regiment from camp, and arrived at the market-house in Fredericksburg at day dawn, when, in obedience to your order, I detached the right wing, under Major [D. N.] Moody, to go to the support of Captain Govan, of the Seventeenth Regiment, who was guarding the wharf on the Rappahannock and then engaged with the enemy. I saw no more of that portion of the regiment during the day, and respectfully refer you to Major Moody's report of his operations.

The left wing I held in reserve at the market-house, with instructions to support Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, of the Seventeenth Regiment, at the upper pontoon constructed by the enemy, or Captain Govan, if needed. About 1 o'clock I was ordered to go to the relief of [Lieutenant]-Colonel Fiser; but owing to a mistake of my guide as to the position of [Lieutenant]-Colonel Fiser, I was conducted several hundred yards above, in a very exposed position, from which the enemy forced me to retire by a heavy fire from their artillery. I returned to the market-house and received orders to advance to the river and resist any advance of the enemy, who had then succeeded in forcing a passage of the river, and were engaged with Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and Colonel Carter, of the Thirteenth Regiment. I detached Captain [J. W.] Renfroe with his company to the foot of William street, and Captain [R. C.] Green with his company to the foot of the street leading from Episcopal Church, and placed Captains [Isaac D.] Stamps, [John] Sims, and [Tully S.] Gibson with their companies on Main street. By this time it was

dark. Captain Green discovered the enemy advancing in force slowly down the river bank, and immediately opened fire upon him, and stubbornly resisted him until stricken down by a minie ball. His company fell back, bearing his body with them. The enemy pursuing, charged up the street. Captains Stamps, Sims, and Gibson opened a galling fire upon him and drove him off the streets up toward the pontoon bridge, and held him in check until about 7 o'clock, when I was ordered to withdraw my troops from the city and form a line of battle at the foot of the hill on the Telegraph road, where I remained until I was relieved by the gallant and lamented General Cobb, when I moved back to camp.

During the whole day we were exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries posted on the opposite heights, sheltering ourselves as best we could behind houses, fences, &c. The officers and men obeyed every order with promptness and alacrity, and maintained every position with a firmness and constancy worthy of all praise.

The Twenty-first Regiment lost during the day 8 killed, 25 wounded, 13 missing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS,

Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-first Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM BARKSDALE,

Commanding Third Brigade.

No. 287.

Report of Maj. D. N. Moody, Right Wing, Twenty-first Mississippi Infantry.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

SIR: In compliance with your order, on the morning of December 11, I took command of the right wing of the Twenty-first Regiment, composed of the following companies: Company A, Lieutenant [W.] Wolcott; Company C, Lieutenant [J. J.] Lengsfield; Company H, Lieutenant [S. B.] Bryan; Company F, Captain [William H.] Fitz Gerald; Company G, Captain [William H.] Dudley, and moved to the support of Captain [A. R.] Govan, of the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, who was holding the enemy in check at the bridge at the lower portion of the town. Immediately upon arriving, I ordered Company G to his support, but found that he had all the men he could use to advantage. This wing remained in line in the road about 100 yards in the rear of Captain Govan's position, unprotected, from 4 a. m. until 1 p. m. The dense fog which had before concealed us from the enemy then cleared, and they concentrated their fire upon this wing. I immediately ordered the command to retire about 300 yards out of range of the enemy's fire.

About 4 p. m. Captain Govan sent to me for assistance. I ordered forward Companies C and F, which order was obeyed with promptness.

In the mean time Captain Govan received orders from General [William] Barksdale to retire. I then took position on the railroad, a short distance in the rear, leaving two companies at the deep cut on the road, and the other three I stationed near the Telegraph road, within supporting distance, and remained in this position until ordered by you about 10 p. m. to return to camp.

You, sir, have every reason to be proud of this wing. From 4 a. m. to 1 p. m. they were exposed to the hottest fire I ever witnessed, and I saw

no disposition on the part of officers or men to move from their position until ordered. Captain Govan and the brave men of his command are deserving of the highest praise. Up to the time he was ordered to leave his position, the enemy had not succeeded in laying a plank. Braver officers and men than Captain Govan and his command cannot be found.

The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded of the right wing: Company A, 1 killed, 2 wounded; Company C, 4 wounded; Company H, 6 killed, 3 wounded; Company F, 4 wounded; Company G, 2 killed, 5 wounded. Total, 9 killed, 18 wounded, and 3 missing.

I remain, your obedient servant,

D. N. MOODY,
Major Twenty-first Mississippi Volunteers.

Col. B. G. HUMPHREYS,
Commanding Twenty-first Regiment Mississippi Volunteers.

No. 288.

Report of Brig. Gen. Paul J. Semmes, C. S. Army, commanding Semmes' brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SEMMES' BRIGADE,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 22, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report herewith a list of the casualties in my brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg, from the 11th to the 15th instant, inclusive.*

Except when posted in the road at the foot of Marye's Hill, on the 14th and 15th, my brigade was not under fire from small-arms. It was only exposed to the fire of the enemy's artillery, from which it suffered but little.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PAUL J. SEMMES,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 289.

Report of Col. Robert McMillan, Twenty-fourth Georgia, commanding Cobb's brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, Va., December 20, 1862.

I have the honor to report to you the part taken by this brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg.

On the morning of the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock, the brigade was put under arms and in position, and so remained until 7 p. m., when the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Georgia Regiments and Phillips' Legion were marched into Fredericksburg by General Cobb, to relieve General Barksdale, and took position on our line of battle in the road along the foot of Marye's Hill, crossing the Telegraph road, by which the enemy advanced—the Legion on the left, Twenty-fourth Georgia in the center, and Eighteenth on the right. The men lay on their arms during the night. Our pickets and scouts took 15 prisoners. Close and heavy skirmishing was kept up during Friday, the 12th, and on that night we again rested on our arms.

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* Embodied in No. 271 p. 583.

At day break on the 13th, skirmishing again commenced, accompanied by the enemy's shells. This was kept up continuously until about 11 a. m., when the advance of the enemy drove in our pickets, and his column approached the left of our line by the Telegraph road and deployed toward our right. He had succeeded in planting three stand of colors along our front, and when his column had been deployed about two-thirds of the distance on his line, one well-directed fire had so thinned his ranks that the survivors retreated. General Cobb, whose fall we so much deplore, lived to see this first signal repulse and the bravery of the troops he so well commanded. About twelve or fifteen minutes thereafter, General Cobb fell, mortally wounded, and I took command of the brigade. Soon another column, heavier than the first, advanced in our front and moved steadily forward to their colors near our center. As the column approached, I directed the small-arms to cease until the enemy should get nearer. So soon as he got within certain range, our fire mowed down his ranks until they faltered and the survivors retreated. They were met by a strong re-enforcement, and again advanced upon us in heavier force, and this time the slaughter in their ranks was terrific, and we again drove them back. Column after column was brought up during the afternoon, and the battle continued until after dark. In every attack the enemy was repulsed with immense slaughter. During the afternoon a courier informed me that you had sent the Sixteenth Georgia Regiment to the mill to await orders. I sent for that regiment and placed it on our right, to strengthen and protect that point, which it held during the remainder of the engagement.

We rested on our arms that night, and throughout the next day (Sunday, the 14th) a close, heavy, and continuous skirmish fire was kept up. On Sunday night we were relieved by General Semmes.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the cool bravery of both officers and men, and the promptness and cheerfulness with which they obeyed and executed all orders. The heaps of slain in our front tell best how well they acted their part. Annexed is a list* of killed and wounded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ROBERT McMILLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. JAMES M. GOGGIN, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 290.

Report of Maj. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, C. S. Army, commanding Anderson's division.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., January 3, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by my division in the battle of Fredericksburg:

Upon the signal being given on the morning of December 11, the troops were placed rapidly in position in rear of the line of field-works and batteries extending from Hazel Run, on the right, to the water-works dam, on the left, in the following order: Featherston's, Perry's, Mahone's, Wright's, and Wilcox's brigades.

In the afternoon of the 11th, Ransom's division having been placed between Hazel Run and the Plank road, Featherston's brigade was moved to the left of that road. About dark, General [Robert] Ransom, jr.,

* Not found; but see pp. 558, 584.

recrossed Hazel Run, and General [W. S.] Featherston was replaced in his former position. Detachments of one regiment from each brigade were thrown in front of the batteries, and strong pickets were pushed forward toward the town and along the canal.

Early on the 12th, General Ransom resumed his former place, between Hazel Run and the Plank road, and Featherston's brigade was again drawn to the left of the road. This position of the brigades, in the order above mentioned, was maintained until Thursday, December 17, when the division was withdrawn, and the troops returned to their camps.

Previously to the commencement of the engagement, there were two regiments, the Third Georgia and the Eighth Florida, of Wright's and Perry's brigades, on duty in and near Fredericksburg. These regiments had been placed under the orders of Brigadier-General Barksdale, commanding in the town, and were engaged with the enemy when he was laying his bridges and preparing to cross the river. The Third Georgia met with but very slight loss. The Eighth Florida suffered a loss of 87 killed, wounded, and missing. The missing (43) were undoubtedly captured. The detachments and pickets which were advanced the first night in front of the batteries and along the canal continued to occupy their posts, and they suffered some loss.

The whole loss of the division was 158 killed, wounded, and missing.

The commanders of batteries, Captains [V.] Maurin, [Frank] Huger, and [J. W.] Lewis, and Lieutenant [William T.] Peet, commanding [Charles R.] Grandy's battery, merit especial notice for their skill, courage, and good management throughout the five days. Their batteries were subjected to a very heavy fire from those of the enemy. None of their shot, however, were spent in an artillery duel, but were reserved for those opportunities which the advancing and retiring columns of the enemy gave them.

It gives me pleasure to say that the most commendable spirit was exhibited by the officers and soldiers of the whole division. Their patient endurance of the exposures to which they were subjected gave assurance of good conduct and gallant deeds had an opportunity been presented. Featherston's and Perry's brigades lay four days and nights in an open field without shelter and without fire.

It is due to Brigadier-General Mahone to say that he discovered and pointed out the important position for a battery, which enfiladed the slope upon which the enemy formed his battalions before and after his attacks upon Marye's Hill, and that he rendered very efficient service, assisting in the construction of the battery which drove them from their place of shelter.

I beg leave to mention also Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, and to ask attention to his long-continued and uniformly meritorious conduct in his present grade. I have witnessed his courage, zeal, and ability, and have received most efficient co-operation and assistance from him in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frazer's Farm, Second Manassas, and Fredericksburg. I earnestly recommend his promotion.

Mr. F. W. Jett, an engineer attached to my division, rendered good service in the erection of field-works, making and repairing roads, digging rifle-pits and trenches, and such like work.

The reports of the commanders of brigades are herewith submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

Maj. G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. First Army Corps.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in Anderson's division at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal list.*]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
Wilcox's brigade:							
8th Alabama				1			1
11th Alabama†				8			8
Total				9			9
Mahone's brigade:							
6th Virginia			1				1
12th Virginia				1			1
41st Virginia		2		3			5
61st Virginia				1			1
Total		2	1	5			8
Featherston's brigade:							
12th Mississippi				8			8
16th Mississippi		3	3	14			20
19th Mississippi		1		7			8
2d Mississippi Battalion (48th Mississippi)		1	3	3			7
Total		5	6	32			43
Wright's brigade:							
3d Georgia		1					1
48th Georgia				1			1
2d Georgia Battalion		1					1
Total		2		1			3
Perry's brigade:							
5th Florida				1			1
8th Florida‡		7	7	30	4	40	88
Total		7	7	31	4	40	89
Artillery:							
Maurin's battery		1		6			7
Grand total		17	14	84	4	40	159

No. 291.

Report of Brig. Gen. Cadmus M. Wilcox, C. S. Army, commanding Wilcox's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WILCOX'S BRIGADE,
December 24, 1862.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith a brief report of the part borne by my brigade in the battle at Fredericksburg on the 13th instant.

Since the arrival of the division in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, on the 23d ultimo, the brigade has been on the left of the division and the extreme left of the army, and from that time till within a few days of

* Signed by Maj. Gen. R. H. Anderson, and dated December 19, 1862.
† Four men mortally wounded.
‡ Two men mortally wounded.

the battle nothing of interest occurred, my command being occupied only in constructing in part one or two batteries on our front and picketing on the canal in front of the house of Dr. Taylor, and thence on the Rappahannock above, some three-fourths of a mile.

The enemy's camps were visible on the far side of the Rappahannock upon our arrival, and increased perceptibly for several days afterward. It was not long before the enemy were seen to be engaged in constructing batteries at various points on the heights beyond the river, and immediately on its banks. New batteries daily appeared, till at length, extending from a point a mile above Falmouth, at convenient intervals, they reached Fredericksburg, and thence even down the river some 3 or 4 miles. On a great part of this line there were two tiers of batteries—one on the first bank of the river and the other on heights—commanding a level plateau in rear of this bank. Most of the guns of these various batteries could be made to bear both upon the city of Fredericksburg and on our batteries that crowned the heights on this side of the Rappahannock. The lines of the enemy's batteries following the inflections of the river, enabled them to dispose of their pieces so as to enfilade most of the streets of the town; even those at right angles were alike exposed.

The two armies continued thus confronting each other on the opposite banks of the river, each constructing batteries, and the hostile pickets in full view and in close proximity. The batteries scarcely fired a gun, and the pickets, by mutual and tacit understanding, refrained entirely from the use of their rifles. This condition of affairs continued from day to day, till at length each party, perhaps, became impatient from delay and eager for the fray.

On the morning of the 10th, nothing unusual appeared upon my part of the line. The enemy's batteries and our own were as inactive as before. The pickets were neither stronger nor weaker. The day passed off quietly, and at dark there was nothing to indicate, to the closest observer on my front, that the enemy was preparing for or meditating an attack. Nothing occurred in the early part of the night to give warning of the intended attack; but about 4.30 a. m. our signal guns were fired, upon hearing of which all were aroused and the command placed under arms. Little before the dawn of day, musketry was heard in the direction of and in Fredericksburg, and after that the fire of the enemy's batteries began. Repairing to the front to my line of pickets before it was clear day, I learned that there was none of the enemy's infantry anywhere visible. The enemy's batteries continued to fire with much spirit, and, as far as I could see, entirely concentrated upon the town of Fredericksburg. Many women and children, in great fright, with husbands and servants, were fleeing from their homes at this early hour to escape the enemy's terrible shells and cannon balls.

Soon after it was clear daylight, I moved my brigade up to the front and formed it in line of battle, under cover of the forest and near the edge of an open field fronting the river and the town, my left resting upon the river 150 yards to the left of Dr. Taylor's house, and then extending to the right across the road on the right of Dr. Taylor's leading into the town, and thence along the base of the hill, upon which Lane's battery to the rear was placed, crossed a deep ravine, and then bearing slightly to the rear of the Whitworth gun of Lane's battery, and then, crossing another ravine, reached to Huger's battery. The right of my line, four regiments, occupied this line and the fifth was held in rear of the center of this line. General Wright's brigade was on my right flank. The battery of Captain [J. W.] Lewis, attached to the brigade, was in

position on a hill opposite to the ford between Falmouth and Fredericksburg. The brigade remained in this position all day, quiet spectators of the enemy's fiendish and furious bombardment of Fredericksburg. Many shot and shell were thrown into the woods occupied by my men, inflicting but a trifling loss, killing 1 and wounding 2 men of the Eleventh Alabama Regiment.

In the afternoon it was known that the enemy had succeeded in his efforts to throw pontoon bridges over the river, and that both in the town and below several bridges were being used by them for crossing over the troops. Late in the evening, Captain Lewis, seeing a column of the enemy's infantry advancing to cross the upper pontoon bridge, gave the order to his battery to fire upon them. This was instantly done, and with such effect as to drive over half of it back under cover of some houses. Later in the evening the battery again fired upon artillery and cavalry that were in sight, and soon drove them off and out of view. This battery had orders to waste no ammunition and to fire only when damage could be inflicted upon the enemy. The brigade slept under arms in line of battle, strong pickets being thrown to the front. The artillerymen remained with their guns.

During Friday, the 12th, the brigade remained under arms and in position. Shot and shell from the enemy's batteries fell at times near them, but without inflicting any loss. Lewis' battery at various times during the day fired at the enemy's batteries while crossing the river. About 3 p. m., a column of infantry (one brigade) came in sight. Shot and shell were thrown upon the head of this column, causing much confusion in their ranks and forcing them to change their course and take shelter beyond houses. Later in the day the battery fired upon cavalry crossing the ford. In each case damage was done the enemy, as his ambulances were seen to leave the field with wounded. Again all slept under arms (the night of the 12th), with strong pickets in our front.

The early morn of the 13th was dark and much obscured by a dense fog. At length, the rising sun dissipating the mist, about 8 a. m. musketry was heard on our right. This fire quickened and artillery was also heard in the same direction. The rapidity and quantity of the musketry fire indicated that a general action had begun. The firing at length began to approach nearer us. The right of our left wing had become engaged, and the firing still continued, extending toward our left, reaching as far as its center, and here it remained for a long time, approaching no nearer our position. The firing had now become general. Musketry, artillery, and the bursting of shell are heard, varying at times in quantity and rapidity, but without any entire cessation, till dark. At times it would appear to be more intense far to our right, and then again the center and the left of center would seem to be the point where the enemy were concentrating their heaviest forces and making the most vigorous efforts to force our line. More artillery appeared to be used on this day than I had ever known before. Frequently during the continuance of the battle I counted as many as fifty shots per minute. During this long and intensely exciting day my brigade remained in line of battle, ready to meet any advance of the enemy or to hasten to any point of the line that might need support. The battery of Captain Lewis lost no opportunity of firing upon the enemy's infantry and cavalry when in easy range. In all, it fired 400 rounds.

The brigade lost to-day 1 killed and 8 wounded; Lewis' battery 1 killed and 2 wounded. Although the brigade lost but few men by the

enemy's artillery, and none by the musket, it would seem to be almost incredible that the loss should have been so inconsiderable; for, from a point near a mile above Falmouth, on a commanding height, there was a six-gun battery of rifle pieces that enfiladed my line. Lower down and nearer, on the slope of this hill, was a second battery that had the same fire upon them; and yet nearer and immediately on the banks of the river, and to the right of the two batteries above referred to, was another; and then again, on a very commanding hill in rear of Falmouth, near the house of Miss Scott, was a battery of more than twenty pieces that bore upon us, and these of the heaviest rifle pieces; and down the river were one or two other batteries that could throw shot and shell far beyond our line. In these batteries there could not have been less than fifty pieces that bore upon us.

The night of the 13th, we were under arms like the two previous nights, strong pickets being in our front. During the night our pickets were heard to fire frequently in the direction of Fredericksburg.

The morning of the 14th was foggy, and when it had been scattered by the rising sun nothing was seen of the enemy in our front save his distant line of cavalry vedettes, as usual. The 14th passed off quietly—some few artillery shots during the day, and at intervals a little firing between the pickets.

The night of the 14th and the day of the 15th passed off with little or no firing. The night of the 15th was dark, windy, and rainy, and the morning of the 16th foggy. When the fog disappeared it revealed the fact that the enemy had recrossed the river, nothing remaining on this side but a few of the wounded, the unburied dead, and a few of the infantry pickets whom they had failed to relieve. These delivered themselves up to my command as prisoners.

My command now returned to their camp, having been under arms since the morning of the 11th.

The lists of casualties having been previously forwarded, it will suffice in this report to state that the loss in my command was 15 killed and wounded. Of this number 3 were killed.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. WILCOX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 292.

Report of Capt. John W. Lewis, commanding Lewis' Light Artillery.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

GENERAL: I beg to submit the following report of the part taken by my battery in the battle fought before Fredericksburg:

I was placed in position on the hill immediately opposite the ford between Falmouth and Fredericksburg on the night of November 23, and commenced throwing up earthworks to protect the guns and cannoneers, which was completed before the enemy attempted to cross the river.

On Thursday morning, December 11, after the signal guns were fired,

* See Report No. 265, p. 559.

we were at our guns ready for action, and there remained without firing a gun until late in the evening, when I saw a column of infantry (about two regiments) advancing to cross the upper pontoon bridge, when I gave the command to commence firing. We fired rapidly for a short time, driving the second regiment back behind Lacy's house. A little later in the day we fired at some cavalry and artillery, which soon withdrew from sight. I could have fired much more, but my orders were very strict about wasting ammunition, and only fired when certain of doing them damage. We slept at our guns that night.

On Friday, the 12th instant, we were engaged at various times in firing at batteries in crossing the river. About 3 p. m. a column of infantry (about a brigade) came in sight. I opened on them immediately, throwing shell in the head of their column, scattering them and doing them much damage, causing them to change their course and move back around Lacy's house. When we ceased firing, three ambulances came after the wounded. I could with a glass see many dead lying on the field after the ambulances had carried off the wounded. Later in the day I fired at some cavalry crossing the river at the ford. Again their ambulances were called into use.

On Saturday, I fired on infantry, cavalry, and artillery whenever they came within easy range; with what effect I could not tell.

On Sunday, I only fired a few shots at cavalry. Up to Sunday night we fired about 400 rounds, at which time I was relieved by a battery of smooth-bore guns, and moved back to the position formerly occupied by Captain [Pichegru] Woolfolk's battery, since which time we have remained quiet.

I am happy to state that, although subjected to an enfilading fire of more than twenty guns (and some of them their heaviest), our works, though frequently struck, were so strong that none passed through, but several passed over the top and through the embrasure into the pits. I lost none killed and only 2 wounded—Privates [N.] Hughes on leg, slightly, [A. R.] Hailey, in head, from concussion; 1 horse slightly wounded. I think we could have done them much more damage but for defectiveness of ammunition, causing us to lay aside all former experience of artillerists.

I have, general, the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. W. LEWIS,
Captain, Commanding Lewis' Light Artillery.

Brigadier-General WILCOX,
Commanding Brigade.

No. 293.

Report of Brig. Gen. William Mahone, C. S. Army, commanding Mahone's brigade.

HDQRS. MAHONE'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
December 21, 1862.

MAJOR: In response to the call from division headquarters, I beg to present the following statement of the operations of this brigade in the late bombardment and battle of Fredericksburg:

Promptly after the signal of alarm, Thursday, the 11th instant, the brigade was placed in the position assigned it by the division commander—immediately in rear of the line of battle selected, in the event

of any attack upon our own front. For the most part the brigade continued under arms in this position during the period of the fight, and, in fact, until Tuesday, the 16th instant, when the enemy evacuated Fredericksburg and recrossed the Rappahannock.

In the mean time, however, it always had a regiment, and sometimes two, in advance of the batteries on the front, which were exposed to the enemy's artillery fire, and which, though active, and especially on Saturday and Sunday, occasioned but 8 casualties in the brigade.

It may not be amiss to add that much work in the erection of batteries and rifle-pits was performed by the troops of the brigade during the four days of the battle. Among these works may be mentioned the one as of special advantage in dislodging the enemy from behind the hills on the right of the Plank road.

I am, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. MAHONE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Anderson's Division.

No. 294.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston, C. S. Army, commanding Featherston's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FEATHERSTON'S BRIGADE,
December 22, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the battle before Fredericksburg:

About 5 a. m. on Thursday, the 11th instant, at the firing of the signal guns, my brigade was formed, and marched rapidly from its encampment to the line of battle previously designated for Major-General Anderson's division, in front and to the left of Fredericksburg.

My brigade formed the right of Anderson's division, and was posted on Thursday morning between the Plank road and Hazel Run, in front of the town, and some distance in rear of the Washington Artillery. Here we remained during that day and night, protected from the artillery fire of the enemy by a continuous range of hills in our front.

On Friday morning, my brigade was moved to the left of the Plank road, and our first position, between the Plank road and Hazel Run, occupied by General Ransom's division. During Friday and Friday night we remained in position on the left of the Plank road, about the same distance in rear of our batteries, where we were protected by the same continuous range of hills from the enemy's artillery fire.

About 10 a. m. on Saturday, we were ordered to advance in line of battle farther to the front, and halted about 100 yards in rear of our batteries, on the left of the Plank road, extending our line of battle up the river in the direction of the Taylor house. Here we remained during the day, subjected to a very heavy converging fire from the enemy's artillery immediately in our front and extending up the river to our left. My men were kept lying down during the day in an old road, protecting them as much as possible. The enemy's batteries immediately in front were numerous and skillfully served. Their batteries on our left completely enfiladed our position, which they did not fail to see, and of which they took every advantage to avail themselves.

The fire of the enemy's artillery could not have been more rapid or galling on any part of the line than that which was brought to bear on our position on Saturday. The right of my brigade was also within range of the fire of the enemy's small-arms. My orders were to hold this position in support of the batteries immediately in my front, and to advance to the batteries when the enemy advanced, with small-arms, immediately in my front. There was no considerable advance of the enemy's small arms in our immediate front during the entire engagement. We remained in this position Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, Monday, and Monday night.

At a late hour on Sunday night I was advised by General Ransom that one of his brigades would be withdrawn and sent across Hazel Run down the river, by order of Lieutenant-General Longstreet. I then threw forward, to the rock fence on the right of the Plank road, the Sixteenth Mississippi Regiment and five companies of the Forty-sixth [Forty-eighth] Mississippi Regiment (formerly the Second Battalion), to fill the place vacated by some of the troops withdrawn and to form a continuous line of battle. These troops, to wit, the Sixteenth Mississippi and five companies of the Forty-sixth [Forty-eighth] Mississippi, Sunday night, Monday, and Monday night remained in that position, declining on Monday night to be relieved by other regiments of my brigade.

On Tuesday morning, after the fact was ascertained that the enemy had recrossed the river, the troops were withdrawn, except the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, which was left on picket in front.

During the engagement of Saturday the casualties in my brigade were 42 killed and wounded, and 1 on Monday. Among the number I regret to enumerate the loss of two valuable officers (Maj. L. C. Lee, of the Forty-sixth [Forty-eighth], and Captain [G. H.] Fulkerson, of the Sixteenth Regiment), both seriously, but, it is believed, not dangerously, wounded.

The small list of casualties under so heavy a converging fire from the enemy's numerous batteries can only be accounted for under Providence by the fact that the men were kept lying down closely on the ground, taking advantage of every hill and crest as a protection. A full return of the killed and wounded has already been transmitted to your headquarters.*

During the engagement of five days and nights, both officers and men manifested great patience and endurance under the hardships and privations, and were eager to the last for a continuance of the fight.

The officers of the medical, commissary, and quartermaster's departments were prompt and efficient in discharging the duties of their several departments.

In the absence of my regular staff officers (Capt. W. R. Barksdale, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. A. N. Parker, aide-de-camp, both absent on sick leave), I feel greatly indebted to my volunteer aides, Capt. C. N. Featherston and Mr. C. W. Graves, who attended me during the entire engagement, and who were ever ready, prompt, and efficient in the execution of all orders upon every part of the field.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* See Report No. 265, p. 558.

No. 295.

Report of Brig. Gen. A. R. Wright, C. S. Army, commanding Wright's brigade.

HDQRS. WRIGHT'S BRIGADE, ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 24, 1862.

MAJOR: In compliance with circular issued from division headquarters, December 20, I herewith transmit a report of the part taken by my brigade in the action at Fredericksburg.

At early dawn on the morning of the 11th instant, my brigade was put under arms and marched to a position in the rear of our redoubts, on the left of the Plank road, and there formed in line of battle, my right resting on General Mahone's left and my left upon General Wilcox's right. In this position we remained until the morning of the 16th, when, the enemy having retired across the river, I fell back to my former and present camp.

On the morning of the 11th, when the enemy opened his batteries upon the town, preparatory to crossing the river, the Third Georgia Regiment was on picket duty on the river at the upper edge of the town. This regiment retained its position during the whole day, subjected to a most galling fire from the enemy's batteries.

At 5 o'clock in the evening of that day, I received a communication from Col. E. J. Walker, commanding the regiment, informing me that the enemy had effected the building of one or more bridges, and had crossed a considerable force into the town on his right, compelling the Eighth Florida Regiment, which was on picket duty immediately on his right, to fall back, and that from the sound of musketry he was led to believe that General Barksdale's brigade, also on picket duty in the town, had retired to our line of battle, and inquiring what he (Colonel Walker) should do. I immediately sent him orders to hold his position at all hazards until morning, and if then he should become satisfied that General Barksdale's brigade had retired, and the enemy should show an imposing force on this side of the river, to fall back in order to my line, destroying the bridges over the canal.

At 8 o'clock next morning, Colonel W[alker] fell back to my line, having accomplished the complete destruction of the canal bridges, General Barksdale having, as he supposed the night before, previously fallen back to our line of batteries. Colonel W[alker's] loss during the day's bombardment was 1 man killed and 1 slightly wounded.

On Friday evening, the 12th instant, the Second Georgia Battalion, of my brigade, under command of Capt. C. J. Moffett, was ordered on picket duty in front of the Stansbury house, where it remained until Saturday evening, when it was relieved by the Forty-eighth Georgia Regiment, Captain [M. R.] Hall commanding. During the fight of Saturday Captain Moffett lost 1 man killed and 1 wounded. No other casualties occurred in my command during the action.

While the officers and men of my brigade had no opportunity to display the courage and gallantry which has heretofore marked their conduct in all the battles in which they have been engaged, their patient and protracted "lying in wait" during the six days they were under arms, exposed to the rigors of the severe cold weather and the fire of the enemy's batteries, has given me increased confidence in their character as veteran soldiers, who are alike equal to the trials of actual battle,

and of waiting under the enemy's guns for any emergency which might require their services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, [Anderson's] Division.

No. 296.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. A. Perry, C. S. Army, commanding Perry's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PERRY'S BRIGADE,
December 18, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to inclose to you the reports of commanders of the Donaldsonville Artillery battery and the Eighth Florida Regiment, the only portions of my brigade actively engaged in the recent battle on the Rappahannock River.

The Eighth Florida Regiment having been detailed for picket duty, and placed temporarily under command of Brigadier-General Barksdale, commanding the picket forces at Fredericksburg, I am unable to give additional information to that contained in Captain Lang's report, to which I call your attention. I addressed a note to Brigadier-General Barksdale relative to three companies of this regiment, which were detached from the regiment by General Barksdale and assigned to a position apart from the regiment. General Barksdale replied that they were probably taken prisoners by the enemy. I have been able to obtain no further information upon the subject.

I respectfully call to the attention of the general the gallant conduct of the Donaldsonville Battery throughout the entire engagement. Both officers and men stood bravely and faithfully at their posts, and, while exposed to an unusually heavy fire, the guns were handled with masterly skill and with great effect.

The loss in the brigade is 94 killed, wounded, and missing. Of this number, 8 were killed, 43 wounded, and 43 missing. Of these, the Eighth Florida Regiment lost 7 killed, 37 wounded, and 43 missing; the Fifth Florida Regiment, 1 wounded; the battery, 1 killed and 5 wounded.

I have the honor, major, to be, very respectfully, &c.,

E. A. PERRY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. THOMAS S. MILLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 297.

Report of Capt. David Lang, Eighth Florida Infantry.

DECEMBER 16, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that, in conformity with orders, I moved my command on the night of the 8th instant above Fredericks-

burg, near the canal, and relieved the Twelfth Mississippi Regiment, then on duty as a reserve force for the support of our pickets.

On the morning of the 11th instant, at about 5 o'clock, I received orders to report with my command at once at the market-house to Brigadier-General Barksdale. Before reaching the above place, I was intercepted by General Barksdale, and ordered to a point on the river forming the site of the old ferry, and instructed to confer with Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser, commanding [Seventeenth] Mississippi Regiment,* as to the best manner of disposing of my force to prevent the enemy from effecting a crossing. I was informed by General Barksdale that the enemy were attempting another crossing below the city; and as the force at that point was weak, I was to send three companies of my command to strengthen the same. I immediately placed Companies A, F, and D, under command of Captain [William] Baya, with instructions in conformity with the above. I then formed the remaining companies in line of battle in such manner as would best command the crossing and afford a cover for my men. The enemy were seen on the opposite bank, drawn up in two lines of battle, and his pontoniers were busily engaged in constructing a bridge. It was understood between Colonel Fiser and myself—my command being in position—that he would open fire and I would continue the same. At about 5.30 a. m., the pontoniers having advanced the bridge about two-thirds across the river, the Seventeenth Mississippi opened fire, and my command at once did the same with good effect, the enemy being compelled to abandon his work and flee to points of security. The force of the enemy supporting the pontoniers immediately opened a heavy fire with artillery and musketry, which was kept up almost continuously the whole day. Each attempt of the pontoniers to continue their work was met by a well-directed fire from my command.

Four officers of my command and about 20 enlisted men were wounded, and 7 killed, when I was borne from the field, having received a severe wound in the head. The command then devolved upon Captain [Thomas R.] Love, who maintained the position, though exposed to a galling fire of shot, shell, canister, and musketry, until about 4 p. m., when, in accordance [with orders], he withdrew his force.

I regret that the absence of Captain Baya, who, together with the three companies comprising his command, are missing, renders it impossible to give a report of the service performed by him. It is proper to remark that Captain Baya regarded the position intrusted to him as so exposed and admitting of so little means of escape that he objected to occupying the same until the order was repeated.

I am pleased to say that my command behaved in a manner creditable to their State and the noble cause in which they were engaged.

Below I furnish you with a list† of the casualties of the Eighth Florida Regiment:

Capt. David Lang, commanding regiment, seriously wounded in the head; Asst. Surg. D. Hooper lost a leg.

[DAVID LANG,
Captain, Commanding Eighth Florida Regiment.]

Maj. W. H. WHITNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Perry's Brigade.

* See reports of Lieutenant-Colonel Fiser and Captain Govan, p. 604.

† Nominal list, omitted, reports 2 men killed, 1 officer and 10 men wounded, and 10 men missing.

No. 298.

Report of Capt. V. Maurin, Louisiana battery, Donaldsonville Artillery.

CAMP NEAR DUNMAN'S FARM, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the part taken by my battery in the engagements before Fredericksburg.

The signal gun fired Thursday morning, the 11th instant, found every man to his post. I had two sections of my battery in the field, the first commanded by Lieut. [R.] Prosper Landry, and the other by Lieut. Camille Mollere. The four first bastions immediately on the left of the Plank road were the positions assigned and occupied. As soon as the fog that covered us until 9 a. m. had disappeared, the enemy opened fire on me from his numerous field batteries and heavy guns on the opposite bank of the river, his shots falling around, some striking the works, but none doing any injury. This he repeated at intervals each succeeding day, but with no better result for him or none worse for me. According to orders, I withheld my fire until late in the evening, when the enemy came down to cross, but the increasing darkness preventing me from seeing the effects of my shots, I ceased firing.

Friday morning, a company of sharpshooters advanced on my left, but a few well-directed shots from Mollere's section drove them back into the town. The enemy was now seen coming down in force from the opposite hills in order to cross. The distance was rather too great for much accuracy, yet a shell from my 10-pounder Parrott proved effective, bursting in the midst of an advancing column, causing it to stagger, making some run, and sending the mounted officers to arrest the flight of the fugitives. That this shot effected more than a mere panic was attested, a short time after, by the arrival in that spot of four ambulances, which returned with their load of killed and wounded.

Saturday morning, a column of the enemy being seen crossing the street of which the Plank road is a prolongation, a few shot from the first piece forced it to take another line of march behind the brow of the hills; but when his heavy columns debouched from the town and were marching across the valley in line of battle to attack our lines, the second and third pieces were the only guns that could be brought to bear on them, and so effectually did they do this that the enemy brought forward, immediately in front, on the edge of the town, eight pieces, which opened on me so furiously that they succeeded in diverting my fire, but not before I had fired more than 200 rounds. Their shots were so well directed that I could only occasionally give a round to the infantry whenever the opportunity occurred. What harm I did them their smoke, as well as mine, prevented me from seeing, yet I saw one shell burst fairly among one of his detachments. A regiment now came forward to support them, which was driven back by Lieutenant Mollere's section. It was then that Captain [O.] Latrobe, of General Longstreet's staff, came and suggested the propriety of dislodging two or three regiments standing behind a steep hill, which not only protected, but also concealed them from our men, on whom they were evidently preparing to make a charge. But my 10-pounder Parrott could not be brought to bear on them without taking it out of the bastion, and, to do this, were to meet almost certain death from the guns in front, which had by this time obtained a perfect range. However, the suggestion was no sooner made than Lieutenant Landry ordered it out, and, together with Captain Latrobe, helped the men to pull and put in position. It was scarcely out, and not yet in position, when Cannoneer [Claudius] Linossier fell, dead, pierced to the heart by a piece of shell. The fate of their comrade seemed to inspire my men with renewed determination, and, un

daunted by the shots of the guns and bullets of the sharpshooters, which were flying thick and fast around them, they behaved with the calm courage which deserves the highest praise. The piece was loaded and fired with such precision that not one shot was lost, but every one telling with frightful effect. It was loaded for the fourth time, and was ready to fire, when it was disabled by a shell, which broke a wheel, and at the same time wounded 3 men—Corpl. Thomas Morel, whose skill as a gunner cannot be too highly prized, Cannoneer Dernon Leblanc, whose foot has since been amputated, and F. Perez, severely wounded in three different places. But the object was accomplished; some fled, some were killed, and the remainder dared not leave their cover. At night the broken wheel was replaced, and the piece relieved. Of the first piece, Cannoneers Adolph Grilke and F. Babin were wounded, the former severely and the latter slightly. Three horses were killed and 2 wounded.

Nothing worth mentioning was done on Sunday. At night I was relieved by Captain [T. C.] Jordan, after having been in position since Sunday night, the 1st instant. My third section of 6-pounder guns was not engaged, but on Sunday night, the 14th instant, it was ordered in front, where it is at present occupying works on the left.

Before closing this report, I can but render praise to Lieutenants Landry and Mollere for their gallant conduct, and to my cannoneers and drivers.

Casualties—1 killed and 5 wounded; 3 horses killed and 2 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

V. MAURIN,
Captain, Commanding Company Donaldsonville Artillery.

General [E. A.] PERRY.

No. 299.

Report of Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, C. S. Army, commanding Hood's division.

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., ——— —, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the participation of my command, composed of the Texas brigade, Brig. Gen. J. B. Robertson commanding; Law's brigade, Brig. Gen. E. M. Law commanding; Anderson's brigade, Brig. Gen. G. T. Anderson commanding; Toombs' brigade, Col. H. L. Benning commanding, and Reilly's, Bachman's, and Garden's batteries, in the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and other operations in connection therewith:

In obedience to instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, on hearing the signal guns about 2 o'clock on the morning of December 11, I immediately formed my command and moved into position along the crest of hills stretching from Dr. Reynolds' house to near the railroad crossing, and occupied the Bowling Green road with a heavy line of skirmishers. Soon afterward I pushed forward about 100 riflemen to harass the enemy in his efforts to throw a bridge across the Rappahannock River at the mouth of Deep Run. This party was unable, however, to effect the desired object, in consequence of the ground not affording protection to the men within rifle range of the river. My scouts having reported near dark that the enemy had completed a bridge across the river immediately below the mouth of Deep Run and in my front, I increased my force in the Bowling Green road and threw a line of skirmishers to the front, with orders to the commanding officer to hold the road. The enemy commenced crossing infantry and artillery at dark,

and continued doing so throughout the night, at the same time deploying to their left to and below Mr. Arthur Bernard's house, thereby indicating his intention to attack our right. During the night I withdrew the force from the Bowling Green road and the line of skirmishers back to the road.

About 10 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, I was relieved by General A. P. Hill's division, and, in obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding, relieved General Pickett on my left. Discovering a body of the enemy's cavalry deployed along the railroad, I detached two companies from Toombs' and one company from Law's brigades, and without loss on our side drove them off, killing 2 or 3 men and 5 horses. About dark, General Pickett reoccupied his original position, and, in compliance with instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, I moved my command back to my original position, with orders to co-operate with A. P. Hill or any other troops of General T. J. Jackson's corps.

On the 13th, during the engagement on the right of our line, a considerable force of the enemy defiled from the right bank of Deep Run, and, forming line of battle, advanced, driving our skirmishers from and occupying the railroad. Two of Brigadier-General Law's regiments, the Fifty-seventh North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin commanding, and Fifty-fourth North Carolina, Col. J. C. S. McDowell commanding, were thrown forward, the Fifty-seventh leading, and in a gallant style drove the enemy from the position he had gained, following him up to within 300 yards of the Bowling Green road, and punishing him severely. These regiments, with the Fourth Alabama (Law's brigade) in support, held the railroad until dark, when they were relieved by other troops from my command, who retained possession of it until the enemy recrossed the river, on the night of the 15th.

As usual, Brigadier-General Law was conspicuous upon the field, acting with great gallantry, and had his horse killed under him while personally directing the movements of his brigade.

It is with much pleasure that I call your attention to the gallant bearing of both the officers and men of the Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment, Col. A. C. Godwin commanding, in their charge on a superior force of the enemy posted in the strong position he had gained. Equal praise is due the Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Col. J. C. S. McDowell commanding, for their able support of the Fifty-seventh, and especially for their display of discipline in changing front under fire to cover the left flank of the Fifty-seventh from the fire of a force of the enemy occupying Deep Run below the railroad, to which they became exposed in consequence of their pursuit of the force they had dislodged. Indeed, I cannot in justice omit to mention the bearing and *morale* of my entire command during the time the enemy was in our front, as evidenced by their earnest desire to be led to battle and their presence at all times, as, to the best of my knowledge, not a single officer or man left ranks without proper authority. The members of my staff were, as usual, at their posts and zealous in the discharge of every duty devolving upon them.

Below will be found a summary of the casualties of my command.*

For further particulars, attention is called to accompanying reports of brigade commanders.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. HOOD,
Major-General, Commanding.

* Supplied by Addenda, p. 623.

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in Hood's division at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal list.*]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Enlisted men captured or missing.	Aggregate.	Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.			
Law's brigade:							
4th Alabama	....	4	1	17	.....	22	
6th North Carolina	....	5	1	18	.....	24	
54th North Carolina	....	9	.....	35	3	47	
57th North Carolina	4	28	4	86	3	125	Capts. E. J. Butner and A. A. Miller, and Lieuts. R. F. Hall and J. R. Pinkston.
Total	4	46	6	156	6	218	
Robertson's brigade:							
4th Texas	....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	
5th Texas	....	....	.....	4	.....	4	
Total	....	1	.....	4	.....	5	
Anderson's brigade:							
7th Georgia	....	....	.....	6	.....	6	
8th Georgia	....	2	.....	1	4	7	
9th Georgia	....	....	.....	1	.....	1	
Total	....	2	.....	8	4	14	
Toombs' brigade:							
2d Georgia	....	....	.....	2	1	3	
15th Georgia	....	1	1	5	.....	7	
17th Georgia	....	....	.....	1	1	2	
20th Georgia	....	....	.....	3	.....	3	
Total	....	1	1	11	2	15	
Grand total	4	50	7	179	12	252	

No. 300.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. M. Law, C. S. Army, commanding Law's brigade.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS, *December* 19, 1862.

I have the honor to report the part taken by my command in the engagement near Fredericksburg on Saturday, December 13, 1862.

On the morning of the 13th, my brigade formed a portion of the second or reserve line, extending along the range of hills from the vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing to Dr. Reynolds' house. On the plateau directly in front of the position occupied by my brigade, and about 500 yards distant, the skirt of timber bordering on Deep Run from its confluence with the Rappahannock abruptly terminates. From this point to the river the channel of the run becomes gradually wider and deeper, its general direction being almost perpendicular to our own line and that of the enemy on the Bowling Green road. I received orders during the morning from Major-General Hood, commanding the division, to render assistance to Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's troops, in the event it should be required, and was ordered by General Hill to support Brigadier-General Pender, who held the left of the first line to my front and right.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a force of the enemy defiled from the

* Signed by Maj. Gen. John B. Hood, and dated December 22, 1862.

wood on Deep Run, and, forming into line of battle, advanced upon Latimer's battery, which was posted in the plateau on General Pender's left and supported by one of his regiments. Perceiving this attack, I moved my brigade forward to the edge of the timber, in rear of the battery. Detaching the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiments, I advanced with them to attack the enemy, who had now gained the line of railroad which crosses the plateau directly in front of the battery and about 200 yards from it. The enemy was promptly driven from the railroad by the Fifty-seventh North Carolina, which was in advance, and the regiment continued to move steadily forward to within 300 yards of the Bowling Green road, driving his infantry before it. During the action a body of the enemy opened fire, from the wood bordering the run, upon the left of the advancing line. This was promptly checked by a fire from the left of the Fifty-seventh and from the Fifty-fourth, which changed front obliquely to the left in order to face the wood.

In the mean time the Fourth Alabama had been brought forward in front of the battery as a support. Having accomplished my purpose of driving the enemy from the vicinity of the battery, I ordered the two regiments in advance to retire and take position on the railroad, which they held until after dark, when they were relieved by the Sixth North Carolina.

The conduct of the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiments was admirable. I cannot speak in too high terms of their steady courage in advancing, and the coolness with which they retired to the line of railroad when ordered. Colonel Godwin, commanding the Fifty-seventh, and Colonel McDowell, commanding the Fifty-fourth, ably assisted by Lieutenant Colonels [Hamilton C.] Jones, jr., and [Kenneth M.] Murchison, handled their commands with great skill and coolness.

The officers of my staff, Captain [L. R.] Terrell, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut. John Cussons, aide-de-camp, were, as usual, conspicuous for gallantry and usefulness, contributing materially by their exertions to the good conduct of the troops.

It is with deep sorrow that I report the death of Private V. S. Smith, of the Fourth Alabama Regiment, an acting officer on my staff. Alabama never bore a braver son, and our country's cause has never received the sacrifice of a manlier spirit. He fell where the hour of danger always found him—at his post.

The following is a recapitulation of the loss of the brigade:*

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
4th Alabama	4	18	.....
44th Alabama	.....	2	.....
6th North Carolina	5	19	.....
54th North Carolina	9	35	3
57th North Carolina	32	90	2
Total	50	164	5

I am, major, very respectfully,

E. M. LAW,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. W. H. SELLERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see Report No 265, p. 559.

No. 301.

Report of Brig. Gen. Robert Ransom, jr., C. S. Army, commanding Ransom's division.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 20, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my division during the several days' operations before Fredericksburg, commencing on the 11th instant:

On the morning of that day the division took position about 600 yards in rear of our batteries, which were upon Marye's and Willis' Hills, and at the time occupied by the Washington Artillery. About noon it was withdrawn to the Telegraph road, a little in rear of where General Longstreet had his headquarters during the day. At 9 p. m. it retook the position of the morning, Cooke's brigade being advanced to within 200 yards of our batteries, and the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers, of my brigade, was placed in a ditch on the left and in the prolongation of Cobb's brigade, which occupied the Telegraph road in front of Marye's and Willis' Hills. The left of the Twenty-fourth rested on the Plank road. My batteries remained in rear of the division.

On the 12th, there was no change, except the placing of three long-range guns from Cooper's battery near Howison's house, on the right of the Telegraph road. During these two days occasional shells from the enemy's guns burst among and near the troops, but there were few or no injuries.

About 11.30 a. m. on the 13th, large numbers of skirmishers were thrown out from the town by the enemy, and it soon became evident that an effort would be made to take our batteries which I was supporting. Cooke's brigade was ordered to occupy the crest of Marye's and Willis' Hills, which was done in fine style. By this time the enemy backed his skirmishers with a compact line and advanced toward the hills, but the Washington Artillery and a well-directed fire from Cobb's and Cooke's brigades drove them quickly back to their shelter in the town. But a few minutes elapsed before another line was formed by the enemy, he all the while keeping up a brisk fire with sharpshooters. This line advanced with the utmost determination, and some few of them got within 50 yards of our line, but the whole were forced to retire in wild confusion before the telling fire of our small-arms at such short range.

During this attack two of Cooke's regiments, being badly exposed (for there were then no rifle-pits on the hills), were thrown into the road with Cobb's brigade. For some few minutes there was a cessation of fire, but we were not kept long in expectancy. The enemy now seemed determined to reach our position, and formed apparently a triple line. Observing this movement on his part, I brought up the three regiments of my brigade to within 100 yards of the crest of the hills, and pushed forward the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers to the crest. The enemy, almost massed, moved to the charge heroically, and met the withering fire of our artillery and small-arms with wonderful staunchness. On they came to within less than 150 paces of our line, but nothing could live before the sheet of lead that was hurled at them from this distance. They momentarily wavered, broke, and rushed headlong from the field. A few, however, more resolute than the rest, lingered under cover of some fences and houses, and annoyed us with a scattering but well-directed fire. The Twenty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers reached

the crest of the hill just in time to pour into the enemy a few volleys at most deadly range, and then took position shoulder to shoulder with Cobb's and Cooke's men in the road.

During this attack the gallant Brigadier-General Cobb was mortally wounded, and almost at the same instant Brigadier-General Cooke was wounded and taken from the field. Colonel [E. D.] Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Volunteers, succeeded to the command of his brigade.

Nothing daunted by the fearful punishment he had received, the enemy brought out fresh and increased numbers of troops. Fearing lest he might by mere force of numbers pass over our line, I determined to resist him with every man at my disposal, and started in person to place the remaining two regiments of my brigade. Just at this instant Brigadier-General Kershaw dashed on horseback at the head of one of his regiments up the new road, leading from the Telegraph road and near the mill, and led it into the fight immediately at Marye's house. A second regiment from his brigade followed and took position in rear of and near the grave-yard on Willis' Hill and remained there. I now advanced my regiments, and placed one a few yards in rear of Marye's house and the other on its right and a little more retired. With his increased numbers the enemy moved forward. Our men held their fire till it would be fatally effective. Meantime our artillery was spreading fearful havoc among the enemy's ranks. Still he advanced and received the destructive fire of our line. Even more resolute than before, he seemed determined madly to press on, but his efforts could avail nothing. At length, broken and seemingly dismayed, the whole mass turned and fled to the very center of the town.

At this time I sent my adjutant-general to the road to ascertain the condition of the troops and the amount of ammunition on hand. His report was truly gratifying, representing the men in highest spirits and an abundance of ammunition. I had ordered Cobb's brigade supplied from my wagons.

The afternoon was now nearly spent, and it appeared that the enemy would not again renew his attempts to carry our position. Again, however, an effort, more feeble than those which had preceded, was made to push his troops over the bodies of the now numerous slain. The sun was down, and darkness was fast hiding the enemy from view, and it was reasonable to suppose there would be no further movements, at least toward the point we held; but the frequent and determined assaults he had made would not permit me to despise either his courage or his hardihood; and thinking that as a last alternative he might resort to the bayonet, under cover of darkness, I massed my little command, so as to meet such an attack with all the power we were capable of exerting. Instead, however, of a charge with the bayonet, just after dark he opened a tremendous fire of small-arms and at short range upon my whole line. This last desperate and murderous attack met the same fate which had befallen those which preceded, and his hosts were sent, actually howling, back to their beaten comrades in the town.

A short time before the last attack, Brigadier-General Kemper had reported to me with his brigade. With two of his regiments I relieved the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers, which had been in the ditch two days, and placed the others in close supporting distance of the crest of the hill. During the whole time the enemy's artillery had not ceased to play upon us, but our batteries took no notice of it, reserving their fire and using it against his infantry as it would form and advance with extraordinary effect. Thus ended the fighting in front of Fredericksburg.

By 1 p. m. General Kershaw had put the whole of his brigade in the road and sent me word he could hold it. I was satisfied no further attempt would be made by the enemy before daylight, and withdrew my division 200 yards and permitted it to rest. At this time of night I received orders to send a battery of long-range guns to Major [John J.] Garnett. The three guns of Cooper's at Howison's house were sent, and they replaced by a like number from Branch's battery.

Until about 4 p. m. on the 13th, the Washington Artillery had served in the batteries, when it was relieved by Colonel Alexander's battalion, and during the night I replaced five of his guns with 12-pounder howitzers from my batteries. During the day only three of my guns were in action, and those were at the Howison house. I am informed by the report of the captain that they did good service both in the direction of Fredericksburg and more to the right.

On the 14th, little of moment occurred. The enemy annoyed us by an unceasing fire from sharpshooters, but did little injury. Early on that night I was directed to return Kemper's brigade to General Pickett. It was replaced by my own. Before daylight orders came to relieve Jenkins' brigade, on the right of the Telegraph road, which I had done with my own, and the latter was replaced by Cooke's and one regiment from Featherston's, which was immediately on my left.

Late in the afternoon of the 15th, large numbers of infantry were seen collecting in the town, and the sharpshooters again began to be troublesome. Colonel Alexander and Lieutenant [Capt. J. R.] Branch—the latter having charge of a 12-pounder howitzer and a Napoleon which Colonel Alexander had sent me—by a few well-directed shell dispersed the infantry in the town and dislodged the sharpshooters.

About daylight on the morning of the 16th, Brigadier-General Jenkins, with his brigade, reported to me and relieved Cooke's.

Too high commendation cannot be bestowed upon the troops under my command and those of the other corps who came under my observation, and I trust it will not be out of place to mention some at least of the latter. The unwavering firmness evinced throughout by all raises them to the highest pitch of admiration. The field, on the 13th, presented the unprecedented spectacle of a fierce battle raging, and not a straggler from the ranks.

Brigadier General Cooke was wounded early in the action, but handled his troops well. Brigadier-General Kemper came upon the field late, but in the handsomest style, under a galling fire, moved his command into position with the greatest alacrity and steadiness, and during this time lost a few killed and quite a number wounded.

While I do not disparage any, I cannot fail to mention the splendid and dashing action of the Twenty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel [Samuel C.] Bryson commanding, in going into battle, though, as part of my command, I will not pass over the already famous Washington Artillery. Its gallantry and efficiency are above praise. Colonel Alexander, of the artillery, brought in his battalion admirably and relieved the Washington Artillery under a hot fire. I regret that I could not witness the part taken by the long-range guns of my batteries, but from the commanders' reports they did good service, both in the direction of Fredericksburg and more to the right of our lines. Lieutenant [Capt. J. R.] Branch, in charge of the two pieces above mentioned, handled them beautifully.

Lieutenant and Adjutant [Oliver D.] Cooke, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Volunteers, was severely wounded. I have before witnessed his conduct, and no one more richly merits promotion.

The valuable assistance and daring gallantry of my assistant adjutant general, Capt. Thomas Rowland, and volunteer aide, Dr. H. J. Davis, deserve my warmest commendations. They three times each during the day traversed the entire front of my line, descending and returning from the road, thus six times running the gauntlet of a most fearful fire.

I am much indebted to Lieut. E. A. Thorne, ordnance officer for the division, for his devotion and energy. Whatever might have been the duration of the battle, so long as ammunition could have been had I felt sure that my troops would be supplied. After the battle he collected about 2,000 small-arms. Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp [William E.] Broadnax rendered valuable aid.

I should fail in my duty if I did not notice the splendid dash of General Kershaw and his staff. Lieutenant [R. P.] Landry, of Captain [V.] Maurin's battery (I believe called the Donaldsonville Artillery), by direction of Captain [Osman] Latrobe, acting adjutant and inspector general, took his piece from behind the epaulement in order to dislodge a body of the enemy upon whom the battery could not play. Most effectually he performed this service, but in doing so lost several of his men, and had his piece disabled. His conduct was admirable, for during the time he was exposed to a direct fire of six and an enfilade fire of four guns.

With sadness we mourn the loss of many gallant men, but I will pay a special tribute to the intrepid General Cobb, who fell, mortally wounded, in the midst of his men, while nobly defending our righteous cause. His brigade throughout the day remained at the post of honor in the front line.

Among those who fell, and those of his comrades who lament his loss, there was not one more meritorious than the modest, but brave and manly, Major [J. M.] Kelly, of the Thirty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers. To two of my couriers—Private De Vane, Twenty-fourth, and Private Hood, Thirty-fifth North Carolina Volunteers—I am truly indebted for their devotion, gallantry, and intelligence during the several days.

I herewith inclose a complete list * of the casualties in my division; in the aggregate, 530. The wounded bear a large proportion to the killed.

Before the town there were not engaged, all told, on our part, more than 5,000. It is impossible to estimate exactly the number of the enemy who were opposed to us. From prisoners taken it is certain that all of Sumner's grand division and part of Hooker's was brought against the position. Among these can be named specially Hancock's and Whipple's divisions, the Irish Brigade, and the whole of the regular infantry of the old United States Army, the latter under Sykes.

The enemy's loss in killed must have been very large. Each of the nights of Saturday, Sunday, and Monday the enemy bore off large numbers. On Tuesday I walked over the field, and the slain lay in many places piled upon each other. As I understand an accurate count of those buried has been made, I will not hazard an opinion as to the real number killed. The havoc was appalling.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Major [G. MOXLEY] SORREL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

* Not found; but see Report No. 265, p. 559, and Addenda, p. 629

[Addenda.]

Return of casualties in Ransom's division at the battle of Fredericksburg.

[Compiled from nominal list.]

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.			Officers killed.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.	
Ransom's brigade:						
24th North Carolina	....	4	2	22	28	
25th North Carolina	1	12	3	72	88	Lieut. Samuel M. Long.
35th North Carolina	2	7	1	19	29	Maj. John M. Kelly and Lieut. John H. Conley.
49th North Carolina	....	1	.....	8	9	
Branch's battery*	....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	3	24	6	121	154	
Cooke's brigade:						
Staff	....	....	1	.....	1	
15th North Carolina	....	19	6	96	121	Capt. William J. Stone died of wounds.
27th North Carolina	....	3	3	9	15	
46th North Carolina	1	10	5	52	68	Lieut. Samuel P. Weir. Lieuts. Neill A. McNeill and Daniel Stewart died of wounds.
48th North Carolina	1	18	14	142	175	Lieut. Peter W. Plyer. Lieuts. H. C. Banner, M. S. Brem, and Sugar Dulin died of wounds.
Cooper's battery*	....	....	.....	.....	.....	
Total	2	50	29	299	380	

No. 302.

Report of Col. Edward D. Hall, Forty-sixth North Carolina Infantry, commanding J. R. Cooke's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS COOKE'S BRIGADE,
December 17, 1862.

CAPTAIN: Early on the morning of the 11th instant, the brigade, under the command of General Cooke, was ordered to the front, opposite Fredericksburg, where we remained in position until about 12 o'clock Saturday, the 13th, at which time the engagement was going on in our front. The brigade was formed in line of battle as follows: The Twenty-seventh on the right; Forty-eighth next; Forty-sixth next; Fifteenth on the left. We moved into action by regiments. After advancing about 200 yards under a heavy fire of shell and musketry, we arrived at the crest of Willis' Hill, which overlooks the battle-field, on which hill several batteries were placed. With the exception of the Twenty-seventh, the brigade was halted on the crest of the hill, and delivered its fire on the advancing column of the enemy, who was then engaged in making a furious assault on our front lines, which were covered by a long stone wall at the foot of the hill, which assault, on the arrival of the brigade, was repulsed, with great loss to the enemy. The enemy that time succeeded in getting up to within 40 yards of the wall. After the repulse of the enemy, the Forty-sixth was moved down the hill behind the fence, supporting Cobb's brigade, the Twenty-seventh and Forty sixth remain-

*No casualties reported.

ing behind the fence, and the Forty-eighth and Fifteenth on the top of the hill all day. Six different times during the day did the enemy advance his heavily re-enforced columns, and each time was driven back with immense loss. The action ceased at night, when the brigade was withdrawn, and resumed the position they occupied previous to the action. I regret to have to state that our brave commander was severely wounded early in the action.

It gives me great pleasure to state that, without exception, the conduct of the different regiments composing the brigade was deserving of the most unqualified approbation.

No engagement having taken place the next day, the commanders of the different regiments were ordered to intrench themselves that night, and before day each had opened ditches sufficient to cover their whole commands; and the night after two additional works were completed sufficient for two more regiments.

On Sunday morning, the brigade was relieved by General Jenkins, and ordered back to camp.

I regret to say the loss of the brigade was heavy. A correct list* of casualties will be handed in.

I have the honor to be,

E. D. HALL,
Colonel, Commanding Cooke's Brigade.

Capt. THOMAS ROWLAND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 303.

Report of Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, C. S. Army, commanding Second Army Corps.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 31, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor herewith to submit to you a report of the operations of my corps in the battle of Fredericksburg on Saturday, December 13, last.

In pursuance to orders, Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill moved his division at dawn on the morning of the 12th from his encampment, near Yerby's, and relieved Major-General Hood, then posted near Hamilton's Crossing. At the same time Brigadier-General [William B.] Taliaferro, then in command of Jackson's division, moved from his encampment above Guiney's Depot, and took position in rear of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill.

Early on the morning of the 13th, Ewell's division, under command of Brig. Gen. J. A. Early, and Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, with his division, arrived, after a severe night's march, from their respective encampments in the vicinity of Buckner's Neck and Port Royal, the troops of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill being from 15 to 18 miles distant from the point to which they were ordered.

On the morning of that day the troops were arranged as follows: Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill occupied the front line, formed of two regiments of Field's brigade, commanded by Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough, and the brigades of Archer, Lane, and Pender (posted from right to left in the order named), his right resting on the road leading from Hamilton's

* Not found; but see Report No. 265, p. 559.

Crossing to the Port Royal road, and his left extending to within a short distance of Deep Run. These troops were partially concealed by the wood, near the edge of which they were posted. The remainder of Brockenbrough's command, consisting of the Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Virginia, was immediately in rear of Walker's batteries, and acting as a support to them. Of the other two brigades, Gregg's and Thomas', of the same division, the first was in rear of the interval between Archer and Lane, and the second in rear of the interval between Lane and Pender. The divisions under Generals Early and Taliaferro formed the second line, Early being on the right. The division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, which was still farther in rear, constituted the reserve. Upon the eminence immediately to the right, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. L.] Walker (Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's chief of artillery) had in position fourteen guns, composed of the batteries of Pegram and McIntosh, with sections from the batteries of Crenshaw, Latham, and Johnson, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants [J.] Ellett, [J. R.] Potts, and [Valentine J.] Clutter. On the left of the line, and near the Bernard cabins, were posted twenty-one guns, of the batteries of Captains Davidson, Raine, Caskie, and Braxton, all under the immediate direction of Captain Davidson. To the right and some 200 yards in front of these, and beyond the railroad, were posted twelve guns, from the batteries of Captains Carpenter, Wooding, and Braxton, under the direction of Captain Brockenbrough, General Taliaferro's chief of artillery; Carpenter's battery commanded by Lieutenant [George] McKendree, and Braxton's by Lieutenant [Edward A.] Marye. On my left was Major-General [John B.] Hood, of Longstreet's corps, and on my right and front the cavalry, under command of Major-General [J. E. B.] Stuart, with a battery near the Port Royal road, under the direction of Major [John] Pelham, of the Stuart Horse Artillery, aided in the course of the day by sections from the batteries of Captain [William T.] Poague, Lieutenant [Archibald] Graham commanding; Capts. David Watson, B. H. Smith, jr., [A. W.] Garber, [Willis J.] Dance, and the Louisiana Guards, of my corps, thrown into position so as to cross their fire with the guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, and designed to check the advance of the enemy in that direction.

About 10 o'clock, as the fog disappeared, the lines of the enemy, arranged in order of battle, were distinctly visible in the plain between us and the river, covering my front and extending far to the left toward Fredericksburg. The force in front of me I supposed to number about 55,000. Pelham, with part of the Stuart Horse Artillery, was soon engaged with the artillery of the enemy, and a brisk and animated contest was kept up for about an hour. Soon after Pelham, in obedience to orders, had withdrawn from his position on the Port Royal road, the enemy directed his artillery on the heights, held by Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, and upon the wood generally occupied by our troops, evidently with a view of causing us to disclose whatever troops or artillery were there. Not eliciting any response, the enemy was seemingly satisfied that he would experience but little resistance to an effort to obtain possession of this hill. Accordingly, about 11 o'clock, he advanced by the flank parallel to the Port Royal road nearly to the road running from thence to Hamilton's Crossing, now unimpeded in his march, as Pelham was withdrawn. Facing to the front, he advanced in line of battle across the plain, straight upon the position occupied by Walker. His batteries reserved their fire until the enemy's lines came within less than 800 yards, when the fourteen guns opened, pouring such a storm of shot and shell into his ranks as to cause him first to halt, then to waver, and at last seek shelter by flight.

About 1 o'clock, the main attack was made by heavy and rapid discharges of artillery. Under the protection of this warm and well-directed fire, his infantry in heavy force advanced, seeking the partial protection of a piece of wood extending beyond the railroad. The batteries on the right played on their ranks with destructive effect. The advancing force was visibly staggered by our rapid and well-directed artillery, but, soon recovering from the shock, the Federal troops, consisting of the main body of Franklin's grand division, supported by a portion of Hooker's grand division, continued to press forward. Advancing within point-blank range of our infantry, and thus exposed to the murderous fire of musketry and artillery, the struggle became fierce and sanguinary. They continued, however, still to press forward, and before General A. P. Hill closed the interval which he had left between Archer and Lane it was penetrated, and the enemy, pressing forward in overwhelming numbers through that interval, turned Lane's right and Archer's left. Thus attacked in front and rear, the Fourteenth Tennessee and Nineteenth Georgia, of Archer's brigade, and the entire brigade of Lane fell back, but not until after a brave and obstinate resistance. Notwithstanding the perilous situation in which Archer's brigade was placed, his right, changing front, continued to struggle with undaunted firmness, materially checking the advance of the enemy until re-enforcements came to its support. The brigade of General Thomas, posted as before stated, moved gallantly forward, and, joined by the Seventh and part of the Eighteenth North Carolina, of Lane's brigade, gallantly drove back a Federal column which had broken through Lane's line.

In the mean time a large force of the enemy penetrated the wood in rear of the position occupied by the brigades of Lane and Archer, and came in contact with Gregg's brigade. Taken by surprise, Orr's Rifles were thrown into confusion. It was in the act of rallying this regiment that Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg fell in front of the Rifles, mortally wounded. General Gregg was a brave and accomplished officer, full of heroic sentiment and chivalrous honor. He had rendered valuable service in this great struggle for our freedom, and the country has much reason to deplore the loss sustained by his premature death. Colonel Hamilton, upon whom the command of that brigade now devolved, hastened to meet the emergencies of his position, and with the four remaining regiments and one company of the Orr Rifles (Lieutenant [J. D.] Charles') gave the enemy a warm reception. The enemy was not long permitted to hold the advantage which he had thus gained. The second line came promptly to the support of the first. Lawton's brigade, commanded by Colonel [E. N.] Atkinson, subsequently by Colonel [C. A.] Evans; Trimble's brigade, commanded by Col. R. F. Hoke, and Early's brigade, commanded by Colonel [J. A.] Walker (all under the command of Brigadier-General Early), and the Forty-seventh and Twenty-second Virginia Regiments, of Colonel Brockenbrough's command, were already rushing with impetuous valor to the support of the first line. In Taliaferro's command, his right regiment—the Second Virginia, of Paxton's brigade—became engaged with part of the enemy, which, after a slight resistance, retreated. The combat in the wood was brief and decisive. The farther advance of the enemy was checked. He was driven with great slaughter from the wood to the railroad, the two regiments of Brockenbrough's command, Archer with the First Tennessee and Fifth Alabama Battalion, and the three brigades commanded by Colonels Hoke, Walker, and Atkinson, pursuing the retreating Federals to the railroad, where they made a brief stand, when Hoke and Atkinson charged upon them with impetuosity, destroying many in

the charge, and taking a large number of prisoners. Nor did they stop there, but, impelled by an ardor which reflects the highest credit on their courage and patriotism, this comparatively small force pressed the discomfited foe in hot pursuit until they appeared so far within range of his artillery, and the fire of a large force of his infantry, as to make further pursuit an act of rashness.

In this gallant charge, Colonel Atkinson was severely wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Capt. E. P. Lawton, assistant adjutant-general of the brigade, though injured during the advance by the fall of his horse, continued to press forward on foot, heroically encouraging the brigade, until he fell mortally wounded.

During the day some of the guns under Lieutenant-Colonel Walker becoming short of men and ammunition, and otherwise disabled from further service, were relieved by Captain Poague's battery with two 20-pounder Parrotts. These two pieces actively engaged the enemy's artillery and afterward opened on the infantry. The exact range of the hill having been accurately obtained by much previous firing, the loss at this point was heavy. It is due to Captain Poague here to state that when late on the evening previous he received orders to move his battery, he was distant some 16 miles from the battle-field, and the promptitude with which he responded to the order by a fatiguing night's march is worthy of notice. Some guns of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division were put in at this time on our right, under the direction of his chief of artillery, Maj. T. H. Carter, which were all well served. Later in the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. M.] Coleman brought up two howitzers from Captain [Willis J.] Dance's battery and placed them on the left of Captain Poague's guns. About this time Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman was severely wounded. On the extreme right, beyond the Massaponax, was a Whitworth gun under the command of Captain Hardaway, of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division, which was well served.

On the extreme left, the day did not pass without some incidents worthy of notice. Early in the day the enemy opened upon the left with sixteen guns, afterward increased to twenty-four. The officers in command obeyed their orders, and, reserving their fire, the enemy advanced his skirmishers in heavy line upon the points occupied by the commands of Captains Davidson and Brockenbrough. They were soon driven off by canister; but the position of these batteries being thus disclosed to the enemy, a heavy artillery fire was directed upon them, which was replied to with animation and spirit. The ammunition of Captain [C. I.] Raine's battery proving defective, it was withdrawn, and Captain [J. W.] Latimer, acting chief of artillery of Ewell's division, was ordered to take a position still farther to the front and left. These last pieces were admirably served, and, though suffering severely from skirmishers and sharpshooters, drove them back, and by the accuracy and rapidity of their fire inflicted a severe loss upon the enemy. As the Federal infantry pressed forward upon our front, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the batteries of Captain Brockenbrough placed in advance of the railroad, before the enemy should seize the point of woods to their right and rear, which they a short time afterward penetrated, the withdrawal of the batteries being covered by Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Hill, of the Seventh North Carolina. The brigade of General Pender was immediately in rear of the batteries of Captains Davidson and Latimer, and was without any protection from the enemy's artillery; and thus, notwithstanding the efficacy of the batteries acting in conjunction with Major [Chris. C.] Cole, of the Twenty-second North Carolina, in dispers-

ing the cloud of skirmishers and sharpshooters that hung all day upon that part of the line, that brigade received much of the fire that was directed at these guns, and suffered severely. General Pender was himself wounded. The Sixteenth North Carolina, Colonel [John S.] McElroy, which had been thrown out as a support to Latimer's battery, became warmly engaged with a brigade of the enemy, which had advanced up Deep Run under cover, and, acting with two other North Carolina regiments (the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-seventh) of Law's brigade, Hood's division, drove them back.

Repulsed on the right, left, and center, the enemy soon after reformed his lines, and gave some indications of a purpose to renew the attack. I waited some time to receive it; but he making no forward movement, I determined, if prudent, to do so myself. The artillery of the enemy was so judiciously posted as to make an advance of our troops across the plain very hazardous; yet it was so promising of good results, if successfully executed, as to induce me to make preparations for the attempt. In order to guard against disaster, the infantry was to be preceded by artillery, and the movement postponed until late in the evening, so that, if compelled to retire, it would be under the cover of night. Owing to unexpected delays, the movement could not be gotten ready until late in the evening. The first gun had hardly moved forward from the wood 100 yards when the enemy's artillery reopened, and so completely swept our front as to satisfy me that the proposed movement should be abandoned.

The next day (14th), the divisions under the command of Brigadier-Generals Early and Taliaferro formed the first line; that of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill the second, and the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill the reserve. The enemy continued in our front all day, apparently awaiting an attack from us. During the night our lines were again changed, so as to place the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill in the front line, Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill in the second, and the divisions commanded by Brigadier-Generals Early and Taliaferro the reserve.

On the 15th, the enemy still remained in our front, and in the evening of that day sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities beween his left and our right wings, for the purpose of removing his wounded from the field, which, under previous instructions from the commanding general, was granted.

Our troops patiently remained in position on that, as they had done the previous day, eagerly awaiting another attack from the enemy, and such was the desire to occupy the front line, when such an attack should be made, that the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill sent in a written request to be permitted to remain in the front line until next day. But our brave troops were disappointed in the expectation of another attack, for while they patiently waited during the night of the 15th in the hope of another encounter on the following day, and of visiting upon the invaders of their sacred homes and firesides a just retribution for the outrages of this most unprovoked and unchristian war, the enemy hurriedly and silently during that night made good his retreat by recrossing the river.

For further details of the operations of my corps in the battle, I respectfully refer you to the reports of the division, brigade, and regimental commanders who participated in the engagement; also to the reports of Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, my chief of artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, Colonel [J. T.] Brown, of the reserve artillery, and Captain Latimer, detailing the operations of the artillery. I refer you also

to the same source of information for the names of many officers who distinguished themselves in this battle, and by their good conduct specially merit the approbation of the Government and of the country.

I herewith forward to you a list of the casualties of this corps on December 13, from which it will appear that 26 officers were killed and 195 wounded; 318 enlisted men killed and 2,350 wounded; 18 officers and 508 enlisted men missing, making a total loss in this corps of 3,415. Nearly all who are reported as missing were taken prisoners in the fight.

By the official report of Major Bridgford, provost-marshal of the corps, herewith submitted, it appears that we captured 521 prisoners, of whom 11 were officers. The report of Major Bridgford exhibits a gratifying statement of the small number who straggled from the ranks during the last action, and affords further evidence of the improving discipline and spirit of the army.

The report* of Major Bier, my chief of ordnance, shows that we captured 4,446 small-arms.

My medical director, Dr. Hunter McGuire, gave special and skillful attention to the wounded.

Maj. J. A. Harman, chief quartermaster; Maj. W. J. Hawks, chief commissary, and Maj. G. H. Bier, chief of ordnance, discharged their respective duties well.

During the action I received valuable assistance in transmitting orders and discharging other duties from the following members of my staff: Col. S. Crutchfield, chief of artillery; Col. A. Smead, inspector-general; Capt. A. S. Pendleton, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. K. Boswell, chief engineer; First Lieuts. J. G. Morrison and J. P. Smith, aides-de-camp, and Second Lieut. W. G. Williamson, engineer department.

I trust that the victory of Fredericksburg, with which God has blessed our cause, will continue to be gratefully remembered.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

Brig. Gen. R. H. CHILTON,
Asst. Adjt. and Insp. Gen., Army of Northern Virginia.

[Inclosure.]

Return of casualties in the Second Army Corps in the engagements in front of Fredericksburg.

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Captured or missing.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	
D. H. Hill's division	2	21	9	138	.....	3	173
A. P. Hill's division	13	198	111	1,381	11	406	2,120
Ewell's division	9	92	61	665	7	98	932
Jackson's division	2	7	14	166	.....	1	190
Total	26	318	195	2,350	18	508	3,415

*Not found.

No. 304.

Report of Col. S. Crutchfield, Chief of Artillery.

JANUARY 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the artillery of this corps in the engagement near Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862:

The heights on the right of our line were held by fourteen guns of the batteries of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, under Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker, and consisting of the batteries of Captains Pegram and McIntosh (four guns each) and sections of the batteries of Captains Latham, [M.] Johnson, and [William G.] Crenshaw, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants [J. R.] Potts, [V. J.] Clutter, and James Ellett. The position was a commanding one and afforded admirable advantages against a direct assault from infantry; but, what was more important, so controlled the ground in front as to force the enemy to open a heavy cannonade upon it in hopes of silencing these batteries before they could move any considerable mass of their infantry down the plain, as would be necessary should they endeavor to turn our right. On the other hand, it was liable to the disadvantages always attaching to a fixed position, that it must receive a concentrated fire from many points, added to which the formation of the ground at the top of the hill was such as not to afford much protection to men and hardly any to horses. It was, of course, a position of great importance; and it being specially necessary that its batteries should be able to open an effective fire upon the enemy's infantry in the plain below should they endeavor to move down the river to threaten or turn our right, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Walker to keep his guns concealed as well as he could, and not to allow himself to be drawn into an artillery duel, but, disregarding the fire of the enemy's batteries, to reserve his own for their infantry when it should come within effective range.

On the left of our line were posted twenty-one guns, as follows: Just at Bernard's cabins and to their left nine guns (consisting of six rifles, two Napoleons, and one 6-pounder) of the batteries of Captains Davidson, Raine, Caskie, and Braxton, all under the immediate direction of Captain Davidson. Some 200 yards in front of these, to their right and beyond the railroad, were placed twelve guns (consisting of six rifles, three Napoleons, and three 6-pounders) from the batteries of Captains [Joseph] Carpenter, Wooding, and Braxton, all under the immediate command of Capt. J. B. Brockenbrough. Captain Carpenter's battery was commanded by Lieutenant McKendree.

From the first it was evident that the enemy's attack might be expected upon our center, where the heights on our right descended to a level with the plain, and a point of woods running out into the field offered them early and good shelter, or that they would endeavor to turn our right. A considerable artillery force was held ready to meet this latter contingency by moving out and taking position in the fields to our right, so as to cross its fire with the batteries of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker. The center of the line was our weakest part, since Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's guns could not oblique their fire to the left sufficiently to hope to prevent the enemy seizing the point of woods referred to at the distance at which it was. The batteries near Bernard's cabins more directly controlled this point, but only by a quite oblique fire to the right; so that there were some 800 or 1,000 yards of our front near the center undefended by a direct artillery fire to the front. I examined the ground carefully in

the woods behind this point, in hopes of being able to establish batteries of howitzers, which, by canister fire, might soon check the enemy's infantry in their advance through the woods. But I found the ground unfavorable, being intersected by a deep ravine and the undergrowth so thick as to require more time to clear it away than we had before the action began.

The instructions given to Captains Brockenbrough and Davidson were to reserve their fire for the enemy's infantry at close range, and not to engage his batteries unless he advanced them to the support of his infantry, and then they were to concentrate their fire on the advancing battery, and not to fall back from their position so long as our infantry supported them. The enemy opened the attack by the fire of some twenty-five or thirty guns directed upon Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's position, and from about sixteen guns (afterward increased to twenty-four) upon our batteries at and near Bernard's cabins. The officers in charge of these batteries obeyed their orders, and the enemy's fire not being replied to, he advanced his skirmishers in heavy line upon the points occupied by the commands of Captains Brockenbrough and Davidson. These were soon driven off by canister, and the exact positions of our batteries being thus disclosed to the enemy, he directed a heavy artillery fire upon them, and advanced one of his batteries near a chimney in the center of the plain. This fire was replied to by our batteries, and soon two of the enemy's batteries were withdrawn and their places supplied by others of longer range.

About this time two of our rifled guns belonging to Captains Wooding's and Caskie's batteries were disabled by their axles breaking from the recoil of the gun, and had to be withdrawn. All this time the enemy's sharpshooters annoyed us greatly, working around to the right of Captain Brockenbrough's position whenever driven from his front, and pertinaciously readvancing whenever they could under the shelter of their artillery fire. Though they were once or twice repelled by canister when advancing imprudently, they were so well protected by the accidents of the ground, and so feebly opposed by our own sharpshooters, that they could not be entirely dislodged, and caused heavy loss in our batteries, both among men and horses. Captain Brockenbrough was wounded while gallantly discharging his duty, and Captain Wooding badly shot while acting as gunner to one of his pieces. Being badly supported by the infantry in their rear, after severe losses in officers, men, and horses, the batteries of Captain Brockenbrough's command were withdrawn, or they would have been lost so soon as the enemy seized the point of woods to their right and rear, as they did. The ammunition in Captain Raine's battery (commanded by Lieutenant [Charles W.] Statham) was so defective (from the bad fuses, I think) that, none of their shells bursting, it was withdrawn and its place supplied by the Chesapeake Artillery, of three guns, Lieutenant [John E.] Plater commanding, while a section of Captain Latimer's battery, under his own charge, was sent still farther to the front and left. These latter pieces were excellently managed, and, though losing heavily from the enemy's sharpshooters, drove back their lines with canister, and caused them great loss by an uncommonly accurate and rapid shell-fire, as they were driven back by General Law's brigade in their attempted advance.

Lieutenant [George] McKendree, of Carpenter's battery, exhibited noticeable resolution and composure in managing his battery.

On the right the enemy, after furiously cannonading Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's position till they imagined his batteries crippled, advanced their infantry. One body moved toward the point of woods in our

center, and the other, with its front parallel to the road from Hamilton's Crossing, to the river road. When distant about 800 yards, Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's batteries opened upon them with great effect, and at the same time fifteen guns—composed of sections from the batteries of Captains Poague (Lieut. A. Graham, commanding), Watson, Smith, Garber, one gun of Captain Dance's battery, and the Louisiana Guards Battery (three guns)—were thrown into position into the plain to our right, so as to cross their fire with that of the guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, being specially designed to check the advance of the enemy toward the road from Hamilton's Crossing to the river road. These pieces were under the immediate command of Major [John] Pelham, and were admirably managed and bravely fought, and perfectly accomplished their object. All these batteries did not go in at once, but were added as the weight of the enemy's fire seemed to require it.

Toward the close of the day, as the enemy's infantry, driven from the woods by our own, fell back in confusion across the plain under the severe and accurate fire of the guns of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and Major Pelham, some of the batteries of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's command being short of ammunition and the men exhausted from working with diminished numbers, were relieved by a section of [Capt. John A. M.] Lusk's battery (Lieutenant [William K.] Donald commanding), and a portion of the corps reserve, under Col. J. Thompson Brown. I shall have to refer you to this officer's report as to what batteries they were, as I knew but one of them—Captain Poague's. They went in under a heavy fire, and, though suffering much, were bravely fought. Some guns of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's division artillery were put in at this time on our right by his chief of artillery, Maj. Thomas H. Carter. As these batteries were unknown to me through their officers, I shall have to refer you to that officer's report as to which they were. They moved up with the rest under heavy fire, and were well served.

It would, perhaps, be invidious to attempt to discriminate among officers and men where there were so many fine examples of courage and devotion; and I fear I may already have done injustice in mentioning some to the exclusion of others, but I trust the reports of other officers will set it all right.

I beg, however, to call your special attention to the valuable and gallant services of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker and Major Pelham. The position in which Colonel Walker was placed was peculiarly trying, from his being required to endure for a long time a very heavy fire without replying to it.

Col. J. Thompson Brown, commanding the corps reserve, also displayed noticeable coolness and judgment in taking his guns in to relieve Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, under a severe fire.

We lost no pieces nor did we capture any. Lieutenant Plater had a gun disabled and a limber exploded. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker had a gun disabled and a caisson and limber exploded, and Colonel Brown a gun disabled, as also did the Louisiana Guards Battery. No carriages or parts of carriages were lost by us. The disabled guns were, of course, brought off.

The loss in horses, and the nature of the ground, together with the position of the enemy's batteries, and their number, effectively prevented any advance of our batteries as their infantry fell back, and before fresh batteries could get in, their line was reformed near the river road, and it was nearly night.

I cannot close this report without calling your attention to the great

defect in the ammunition we used, by which few of our shells burst. My own observation entirely confirmed the numerous complaints made to me from the batteries. Much, if not most, of this difficulty is, I am satisfied, justly attributable to the fuses.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. CRUTCHFIELD,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery, Second Corps.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 305.

Reports of Col. J. Thompson Brown, First Virginia Artillery.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders, I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of my command in the late engagement before Fredericksburg:

About 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, my batteries were ordered to a position in rear of Hamilton's house, ready to be called on as occasion might require. About 12 o'clock, by order of Colonel [S.] Crutchfield, I sent two Parrott rifles from Captain Poague's battery, under command of Lieutenant [Archibald] Graham, and two similar pieces from the Third Howitzers, under Lieutenant [James S.] Utz, to report to Major [John] Pelham, on the right of the railroad. Shortly afterward I was ordered to send to the same point four other rifle guns, viz, two 10-pounder Parrotts and one brass rifle from Second Howitzers, and one 3-inch rifle from Captain Dance's battery, all under the command of Captain Watson, Second Howitzers. These eight guns were actively engaged and suffered severely from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters.

I have to lament the loss at this part of the field of a gallant and most excellent officer, Lieutenant Utz, commanding Third Howitzers.

The ammunition of most of the pieces was exhausted before dark and the pieces themselves withdrawn. Having obtained ammunition for the two rifles of Third Howitzers, I sent them back to the field, where they remained in company with the three pieces of Captain Watson's battery until about 9 o'clock.

About 2 o'clock, by order of Colonel Crutchfield, I placed in position on the hill to the extreme right of our infantry line the two 20-pounder Parrotts of Captain Poague's battery. These two pieces unaided engaged the enemy's artillery and afterward opened upon the infantry. The exact range of the hill having been obtained by much previous firing, our loss at this point was heavy. Among the killed was Lieutenant [John B.] McCorkle, a brave soldier and estimable gentleman. Later in the evening, Lieutenant-Colonel [L. M.] Coleman brought up two howitzers from Captain Dance's battery and placed them on the left of Captain Poague's pieces. Lieutenant-Colonel Coleman was severely wounded at this point, but remained on the field until after dark. I fear I shall lose the assistance of this valuable officer for several months. Late in the evening two pieces of Captain Hupp's battery, under Lieutenant [Charles B.] Griffin, were ordered to the right of the

railroad and were successfully engaged with the enemy's sharpshooters. Captain Brooke's battery, although not actively engaged, was exposed to the enemy's fire on Saturday and Sunday.

I cannot refrain from expressing my high admiration for the conduct of the officers and men of my command in the action before Fredericksburg. After marching all of the previous night, they came upon a field strewn with the wrecks of other batteries, and behaved in a manner which elicited the praise of all who saw them.

I append a list of casualties.

Command.	Killed.	Wounded.
Officers	.....	1
Poague's battery	6	10
Watson's (Second) howitzers	1	7
Smith's (Third) howitzers	3	3
Dance's battery	.....	2
Brooke's battery	.....	2
Hupp's battery	.....	1
Total	10	26

I beg leave to call attention to the fact that but few of the shells for Parrott rifles exploded, owing to imperfect fuses.

Respectfully submitted.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel First Virginia Artillery.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

CAMP NEAR BOWLING GREEN,
January 1, 1863.

The portion of the regiment with the colonel commanding (namely, the companies of Captains Dance, Hupp, Watson, and Smith), left camp, near Berryville, about November 1, 1862, and marched 12 miles, to a point near Berry's Ferry; thence marched 4 miles, to White Post; thence some 12 miles, to Winchester; thence some 160 miles, to Rappahannock Academy, in Caroline County, leaving November 21 and arriving December 3; thence, on the 12th, to Hamilton's Crossing, where the regiment (together with the companies of Capts. William T. Poague and James V. Brooke, under the colonel's command during the last two months) took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, losing 10 killed and 26 wounded, besides having 37 horses killed and permanently disabled.

On the 29th, the regiment marched from Grace Church, in Caroline County (to which point it came some 6 miles from Hamilton's Crossing the night of December 16), to its present camp, near Bowling Green, some 15 miles. While near Rappahannock Academy, a portion of the regiment had a fight with the gunboats just below Port Royal, happening about December 9. Captain [M. C.] Macon's company has been with General McLaws' division for some months past, and the three companies of the regiment are in Petersburg, under Major [Edgar F.] Moseley.

J. THOMPSON BROWN,
Colonel, Commanding the Regiment.

No. 306.

Report of Maj. D. B. Bridgford, Chief Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL SECOND CORPS,
January 9, 1863.

MAJOR: In obedience to an order from the lieutenant-general commanding, I herewith transmit the operations of the provost guard, consisting of the battalion and Captain [T. E.] Upshaw's squadron of cavalry.

On December 11, received an order to move toward Fredericksburg with two days' rations, cooked and placed in haversacks.

December 12, moved at dawn on the Fredericksburg road to Hamilton's Crossing, where I placed a guard, for the purpose of arresting all stragglers. Also placed a guard, consisting of cavalry and infantry, along the whole line of the corps and in rear of the line of battle about half a mile, with instructions to arrest all men without proper passes on authorized business for their commands, to be brought to the guard placed on the railroad; there my surgeon was stationed to examine all men claiming to be sick without proper passes from their brigade or regimental surgeons. Numbers, however, were really sick and totally unfit for duty; they were without passes. When a sufficient number were collected together, I sent them under charge of cavalry to be delivered to the first major-general whose command was going into the fight, to place them in front and most exposed portion of his command. I am happy to state the number arrested and sent forward were comparatively few in consideration of the size of the army.

During the 13th and 14th, the number sent in under guard was only 526. Numbers were turned back, owing to their not having proper passes to return to the rear to cook, &c.

I am most happy to state I had no occasion to carry into effect the order to shoot all stragglers who refused to go forward, or, if caught a second time, upon the evidence of two witnesses to shoot them. Had I occasion to carry it into effect, it certainly should have been executed to the very letter.

During the 13th and 14th, received and placed under guard 324 prisoners of war, which I sent to Richmond, by order of General Lee. Eleven of them were commissioned officers, and paroled by me; the balance I took names, regiments, brigades, and corps as far as possible, in obedience to your order.

December 16, received 109 prisoners of war, which I paroled and sent to Guiney's Depot, under command of Captain Upshaw, with instructions to have them forwarded by railroad to Richmond, if possible, which orders were carried into effect. During the same day I went through Drs. H. Black's and W. H. Whitehead's hospital, where I paroled 23 Federal prisoners. A considerable number of wounded prisoners were sent to Richmond. They do not appear in this statement, nor could I by any means ascertain the number.

On the 17th, received an order to move with my entire guard in rear of General D. H. Hill's division on the Port Royal road. Captain Upshaw, with his squadron, being absent, I ordered Captain [J.] Tucker to assist in bringing up the rear.

On the 18th, encamped on Mr. Brooks' farm, near where General D. H. Hill's division halted. I am happy to inform you that there was little or no straggling; the number did not exceed 30, notwithstanding I used

the cavalry in scouring the entire country around. It is my belief, so far as I was able to judge, that there was less disposition on the part of the men to shirk from duty, but on the contrary everything went to prove their willingness to do their utmost; the great mass seemed eager to confront the foe. The present system of provost guard, if carried into effect, will prevent all future straggling.

I have the honor, sir, to be, your most obedient servant,

D. B. BRIDGFORD,
Major and Chief Provost-Marshal, Second Corps.

Maj. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Second Corps.

P. S.—During the 13th there were 320 sent back, and on the 14th 206, making the number, as above stated, 526.

[Inclosure.]

List of prisoners captured at Fredericksburg by Lieutenant-General Jackson's corps.

Commissioned officers paroled	11
Enlisted men	445
Enlisted men paroled	133
Total	589
Less 68 taken and sent by General Longstreet's corps	68
Making the number taken	521

This is the manner they were received here.

No. 307.

Report of Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding D. H. Hill's division.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION, *December* 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the operations of my command around Fredericksburg.

On December 3, my division was sent to Port Royal, to prevent the crossing of the Yankees at or near that point. Four Yankee gunboats were then lying opposite the town. Rifle-pits were constructed above the town on the night of the 4th, to prevent the pirates from ascending, and Hardaway's Whitworth gun was placed on Jack's Hill, some 3 miles below the town, and his remaining two guns, with Carter's Parrotts, were placed on the hill due west of the town.

Hardaway opened upon the gunboats about 3 o'clock on the 5th instant. Finding the fire too hot for them, they fled back to town, where they were sheltered from Carter's fire. Hardaway continued to pelt them, and to stop his fire (as is supposed) the ruffians commenced shelling the town, full of women and children. The town was partially destroyed, but a merciful God kindly protected the inoffensive inhabitants. A dog was killed and a negro wounded; no other living being was injured. Finding that Hardaway's fire did not slacken, the pirates fled down the river; but now a worse fate awaited them than a distant cannonade: The gallant Major Pelham, of General Stuart's Horse Artillery, had a section of artillery immediately on the bank of the river,

and gave them a parting salute. He was greeted with grape and canister, and had 1 man killed. There were no casualties at my batteries. From Yankee sources, we learned that the pirates lost 6 killed and 20 wounded. Whether they overestimated or underestimated their loss I do not know. They sometimes lie on one side and sometimes on another.

In a few days the pirates returned as high as Port Tobacco with five more of their thievish consorts. Eleven rifle guns of Colonel [J. Thompson] Brown's reserve artillery and all my division batteries were brought down to the river under cover of a dense fog, and, when it lifted, were opened upon them. The firing was bad, except from the Whitworth, and it soon drove them under cover of a thick growth of woods, where they lay concealed. We have learned from the same respectable Yankee source that three of the pirates were struck (one three times), and that a captain was killed and four or five other thieves knocked on the head. We had no casualties.

Just before sundown on the 12th instant, I received an order to march that night to Fredericksburg, as the Yankees were expected to attack General Lee the next day. A portion of my command was 22 miles from that city, and the most of them from 18 to 20. We began our march immediately, and proceeded until we were stopped by encountering General Early's column some 3 miles from Hamilton's Crossing. We waited until daylight, and then followed General Early. His division was placed in the second line behind General A. P. Hill, and my division in the third line behind General Early. We remained in that position until noon, when the division was ordered on the extreme right, to meet a flank movement of the Yankees under General [A.] Doubleday. We were, however, soon ordered back, as Doubleday did not advance, and our front line, under General A. P. Hill, had been broken. General Early pushed forward and recovered the lost ground, and my division took Early's position. My division artillery and the reserve artillery, under Colonel Brown (temporarily under my command), were sent forward in the afternoon to relieve the batteries which had been engaged in the morning. The relieving batteries have been highly commended for gallant and effective service.

Captains Carter, Hardaway, Bondurant, Fry, and [R. C. M.] Page were conspicuous here, as everywhere, for gallantry and alacrity in the discharge of duty.

Toward sundown on the 13th, a general advance of our lines was ordered, preceded by artillery. Artillery officers were called for to volunteer for this hazardous duty. Captain Bondurant and Lieutenants [S. H.] Pendleton and [William P.] Carter, of my division, volunteered and brought out their batteries. The answering reply of the Yankee artillery to ours was so rapid and constant that the advance was halted before our columns emerged from the woods to view.

On the 14th instant, Generals Early and Taliaferro occupied the front line, my division the second, and General A. P. Hill's the third. The Yankees, having been terribly thrashed the day before, were quiescent on the 14th. They had established themselves in a hedge-row, and had it lined with artillery. Hardaway got a position with his Whitworth gun from which he could enfilade the line. He drove out all their batteries and made them leave at a gallop. I think that his gun killed the Yankee General [George D.] Bayard, as no other of our guns could carry so far as to the point where he was struck. At Upperville, on November 2, this gun put to flight two Yankee batteries, and cavalry and artillery, at the distance of 3½ miles.

Grimes' brigade occupied the extreme right of our front line on the night of the 13th, and held the same position for the next two days This brigade also furnished 100 sharpshooters to support Stuart, and these were constantly skirmishing with the Yankees during the 14th and 15th. Colonel [John B.] Estes, with his regiment (Forty-fourth Georgia, Doles' brigade), was also sent to support Stuart on the night of the 13th, and remained with him until the 15th. These advance troops, together with the skirmishers thrown out from each brigade, when on the advance line, were the only portions of my division actively engaged with the Yankees. My division relieved Generals Early and Taliaferro before day on the 15th, and remained all day in the advance. Major [H. P.] Jones' battalion, of my division artillery, was placed on our left flank.

The Yankees were unusually placid on the 15th. The only firing worthy of notice was from some dozen or twenty pieces from the other side of the river attempting to dislodge Hardaway from his enfilading position. He, however, lay quietly on his straw-rick looking at them with his glass, and only firing when he could make his shot tell.

As the day wore away of the 15th without a fight, the division, with the exception of the advance detachments, not having drawn trigger, applied to Lieutenant-General Jackson to remain one day longer on the front line. This request was granted. At daylight our pickets were thrown forward and the enemy found to be gone. Burnside had changed his base.

We captured 92 of the Yankee pickets and stragglers, and gathered up between 3,000 and 4,000 excellent rifles and muskets.

I regret to add that, although none of my troops drew trigger, with the exceptions above made, we had 173 casualties in the division,* nearly all from the artillery fire of the Yankees.

My thanks are due to all my staff for faithful and efficient services. Maj. J. W. Ratchford and Maj. Archer Anderson, assistant adjutants-general; Major [H. P.] Jones, commanding battalion of artillery; Captain Carter, chief of artillery; Capt. M. L. Randolph, signal officer; Lieut. R. H. Morrison, aide-de-camp; Lieut. E. F. Brevard, volunteer aide; Lieutenants [W. A.] Harris and [C. P.] Estille, ordnance officers; Mr. Arthur Chichester, engineer officer; Sergeant Harmeling, commanding the couriers, all rendered valuable and important service.

I cannot speak too highly of the steadiness of my men under fire; their confidence of victory, and eagerness to lend their efforts to achieve it; their patient endurance of a fatiguing march the night before the battle, and their general subordination and good conduct. Under tried veterans as brigade commanders Rodes, Colquitt, Iverson, Doles, and Grimes, I feel confident that they will do well whenever called upon to meet the infernal Yankees.

In no battle of the war has the signal interposition of God in our favor been more wonderfully displayed than at Fredericksburg, and it is to be earnestly hoped that our gratitude will correspond in some degree with his favor.

Respectfully submitted.

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See Report No. 265, pp. 560, 561.

No. 308.

Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, C. S. Army, commanding A. P. Hill's division.

HEADQUARTERS LIGHT DIVISION, JACKSON'S CORPS,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., January 1, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by the Light Division in the battle of Fredericksburg:

It having been definitely ascertained that the enemy had crossed the Rappahannock in large force, on the evening of December 11, I was directed by General R. E. Lee (subsequently by the lieutenant-general also) to move my division at dawn on the 12th, and relieve Major-General Hood. In obedience to this order, I put my troops in position, my front line consisting of two regiments of Brockenbrough's brigade, the brigades of Generals Archer, Lane, and Pender, my extreme right resting upon the road leading from Hamilton's Crossing to the Port Royal road, and my left to within a short distance of Deep Creek. Upon the hill crowning the right of my line, Lieut. Col. R. Lindsay Walker, my chief of artillery, had in position, under his own immediate direction, fourteen rifle and Napoleon guns, composed of the batteries of Pegram and McIntosh, with sections from the batteries of Crenshaw, Latham, and Johnson, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants Ellett, Potts, and Clutter. The batteries of Captains Davidson and Braxton (the latter commanded by Lieutenant Marye) were placed to cover my left, about 200 yards in front of Pender's brigade. My line of battle as thus formed was fully 1½ miles in extent, the division of Major-General Hood being on my left. Lane's brigade was some 150 yards in advance of my general line, the timber, in the skirt of which was posted his brigade, jutting out into the low grounds, some distance from the main body. Along the military road—a new road running in rear of my front line from right to left, cut by Major-General Hood—were posted my reserves, consisting of the remainder of Brockenbrough's brigade (Fortieth and Fifty-fifth Virginia), as a support to Walker's batteries, Gregg's brigade crossing the interval between Archer and Lane, and Thomas' brigade the interval between Lane and Pender. The division remained as thus posted during Friday and Friday night, undisturbed except by the shelling from the enemy's guns.

On Saturday morning, Lieutenant-General Jackson directed that Braxton's battery and two batteries from Brigadier-General Taliaferro's division be placed in advance of the railroad, and General Lane was directed to support them. Braxton's battery was relieved by Latimer, a young veteran.

About 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the lifting of the fog discovered to us the lines of the enemy drawn out in battle array on the low grounds between us and the river, covering the whole of my front and extending far to the left toward Fredericksburg. They were deployed in three lines, with heavy reserves, behind the Port Royal road. Soon their lines, accompanied by ten full batteries (six on their left and four on the right), moved forward to the attack. They had advanced but a short distance when, Stuart's Horse Artillery opening on them from the Port Royal road and enfilading their lines, the advance was halted, and four of the batteries gave their attention for an hour or more to Major Pelham. As soon as Pelham ceased his fire, all their batteries, right and left, opened a terrific fire upon the positions occupied by my batteries and shelled the woods promiscuously. There being no reply from any of our batteries

and being unable to elicit any discoveries from this sharp practice, continued for an hour or more, the advance was again sounded, and, preceded by clouds of skirmishers, they right gallantly essayed another attempt. To cover this advance their batteries were now served with redoubled activity; and now, the mass of infantry being within point-blank range, the roar was deepened and made deadly to the enemy as shell and canister from our long-silent but now madly aroused batteries plowed through their ranks. The enemy, however, continued to advance, and the three batteries already mentioned as having been posted in advance of the railroad were compelled to retire, their withdrawal being covered by Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Hill with the Seventh North Carolina. Lane's brigade was the first to encounter the masses of the enemy, who, recoiling somewhat from his direct front, shifted their main attack to his right, endeavoring to penetrate through the interval between Archer and himself. The attack directly in front of Archer and of Walker's guns had been gallantly repulsed, the enemy finding what shelter they could along the railroad. Concentrating their columns of attack, the enemy now made a bold effort, and pushing onward turned Lane's right, although obstinately resisted by the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh North Carolina Regiments. Colonel [W. M.] Barbour, of the Thirty-seventh, finding his right turned, changed front with his three right companies and poured in a destructive fire. These two regiments continued to fight until their ammunition was exhausted, and were then quietly and steadily retired from the field, refilling their boxes and rejoining their brigade. The three remaining regiments of Lane's brigade (Seventh, Eighteenth, and Thirty-third North Carolina) steadily continued to battle against overwhelming numbers, and the attack was checked by well-directed volleys from the Thirty-third Regiment, Colonel [Clark M.] Avery. General Thomas, responding to the call of General Lane, rapidly threw forward his brigade of Georgians by the flank, and, deploying by successive formations, squarely met the enemy, charged them, and, joined by the Seventh and part of the Eighteenth North Carolina, drove them back, with tremendous loss, to their original position.

In the mean time the main column of attack had wedged in to the right and rear of Lane, encountered Archer's left, and, attacked in flank and rear, the Fourteenth Tennessee and Nineteenth Georgia were compelled to give back. General Archer, observing the threatening condition of affairs on his left, very promptly detached the Fifth Alabama Battalion, holding his line with the brave First Tennessee, under the gallant Turney; and this movement, rapidly executed and assisted by two regiments of Brockenbrough's (the Forty-seventh Virginia and Twenty-second Virginia Battalion), was attended with signal success.

The advancing columns of the enemy had also encountered an obstacle in the military road which they little expected. Gregg's brigade of South Carolinians stood in the way. Taken somewhat by surprise, Orr's Rifles was thrown into confusion, mistaking the advancing enemy for our own troops falling back. It was at this moment that Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg, himself fearful of harming our friends, fell in front of the Rifles, mortally wounded. A more chivalrous gentleman and gallant soldier never adorned the service which he so loved. One company of the Rifles, Lieutenant [J. D.] Charles, and the four remaining regiments (the First, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth) stood firm as on parade. Colonel [D. H.] Hamilton, now in command of the brigade, threw back the right wing of his regiment and opened a destructive fire. The Twelfth faced about, and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth, under the direction of

Colonel [Samuel] McGowan, faced by the rear rank, changed front forward, and stood prepared to resist any attempt to sweep down my rear. The combat was short, sharp, and decisive. The rattling musketry and charging yell of the Fifth Alabama Battalion, the Forty-seventh Virginia, and Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, the withering fire from Hamilton's regiment right in their faces, was more than Yankee firmness could stand. In addition to this, that gallant old warrior, General Early, to whom I had sent, requesting that he would move down to my support, came crashing through the woods at the double-quick. The enemy, completely broken, fled in confusion. The two regiments of Brockenbrough's brigade, Archer, with the First Tennessee and Fifth Alabama Battalion, and Early's troops, chased them across the railroad and back to their reserves. In this backward movement of theirs my artillery again inflicted heavy loss upon them. On the extreme left of my line, held by the North Carolina brigade of General Pender (Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-second, Thirty-fourth, and Thirty-eighth), the enemy made several threatening attempts to advance, but were invariably repulsed by the well-directed fire from Davidson's and Latimer's guns. From the nature of the ground occupied by Pender's brigade, and the entire absence of all protection against artillery, his brigade received the greater part of the terrible fire directed at Davidson and Latimer, and suffered severely. General Pender was himself wounded, and his aide, Lieutenant [Jacob] Shepperd, killed, while gallantly rallying a portion of the Eighteenth Regiment, of Lane's brigade.

During the temporary absence of General Pender, the command of the brigade devolved upon Colonel Scales, of the Thirteenth. The two batteries suffering much by the fire of a heavy line of skirmishers, Colonel Scales directed Major [Chris. C.] Cole, of the Twenty-second North Carolina, to dislodge them, which was handsomely done. The Sixteenth, Colonel [John S.] McElroy, which had been thrown out as a support to Latimer's battery, became pretty hotly engaged with a brigade of the enemy which had advanced up Deep Run under cover, and, assisted by two North Carolina regiments of Law's brigade, Hood's division, drove them back.

The enemy having thus been repulsed at all points, my brigades remained in their original positions save General Thomas' (Fourteenth, Thirty-fifth, Forty-fifth, and Forty-ninth Georgia), which was not recalled from the position it had so gallantly won in the front line, and General Archer, who, being out of ammunition, was relieved by Colonel [R. F.] Hoke, of Early's division.

About dusk I received an order from the lieutenant-general to advance my whole line and drive the enemy. This order was, however, countermanded while preparations were being made to carry it out. During the night my division was relieved from the front by the divisions of Generals Early and Taliaferro. When the fight was hottest, General Taliaferro very promptly responded to my call and moved down his division to within easy supporting distance of my left.

I cannot close this report without calling the attention of the lieutenant-general to the admirable manner in which the troops of this division behaved under that most trying of all things to the soldier, viz, inaction under a heavy fire of artillery. The absence of all straggling was remarkable, and is entitled to high commendation. The conscripts showed themselves desirous of being thought worthy comrades of our veteran soldiers. In this, as in all previous battles, my thanks are eminently due to the brigade commanders for their hearty co-operation—the coolness and skill with which they have handled their troops.

General Pender, though wounded, resumed the command of his brigade as soon as his wound was dressed.

Among the field officers wounded are Colonels [Peter] Turney, [W. M.] Barbour, [Thomas J.] Purdie; Lieutenant-Colonel [N. J.] George, First Tennessee; Majors [A. S.] Van de Graaff, [Joseph J.] Norton, [Herbert D.] Lee, [James H.] Neal, and [F. G.] Buchanan. The three field officers and senior captain (Turney) of the First Tennessee were struck down.

General Pender mentions especially First Lieut. S. S. Kirkland and Mr. John Young, volunteer aide-de-camp. General Archer was efficiently served by Lieutenants [George] Lemmon and [O. H.] Thomas. General Lane speaks of the good conduct of Captain [F. T.] Hawks and Lieutenant [Oscar] Lane, aide-de-camp; and General Thomas, that where all did so well he cannot say more.

Capt. Alexander C. Haskell, assistant adjutant-general to the lamented Gregg, was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field until, fainting from exhaustion and loss of blood, he was carried off. Captain [T. P.] Alston, of First South Carolina Volunteers, also deserves special mention. He having been severely wounded, after being dressed at the hospital, returned to the field in spite of the remonstrance of the surgeon. Lieutenant-Colonel Walker, assisted by Lieutenant [John H.] Chamberlayne, directed the fire from his guns with admirable coolness and precision. Pegram, as usual, with McIntosh to help him, managed to find the hottest place, though perhaps Davidson might have been willing to exchange positions with them.

I had forgotten to mention that at 3.30 o'clock my batteries on the right, except one section of Pegram's, were relieved by the corps of Colonel Brown. The chief surgeon of the division (Dr. [J. W.] Powell), by his system and order and untiring personal attention, secured more comfort to the wounded than has been usual. By 10 o'clock the next day his hospital had been cleared of all those who could be moved, and, with their wounds dressed, they were on their way to Richmond. He acknowledges valuable assistance from the Richmond committee.

The members of my staff—Major [R. C.] Morgan, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [R. J.] Wingate, assistant adjutant and inspector-general; Captain [F. T.] Hill, aide-de-camp; Major [William H.] Palmer, First Virginia Regiment; Captain [R. H. T.] Adams, signal officer, and Captain Gordon, volunteer aide-de-camp (whose horse was killed)—were active and zealous in the discharge of their duties. Captain [C. R.] Howard, my engineer officer, was particularly efficient in strengthening my lines. Captain [Robert C.] Stanard, ordnance officer, made efficient arrangements for the supply of ammunition. Captain Braxton, though sick, appeared in the field and fought with his guns. Sergeant Tucker, chief of couriers, was, as usual, always by my side, active and fearless.

The loss in the Light Division is:*

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	16	119	11	146
Enlisted men	215	1,355	406	1,976
Total	231	1,474	417	2,122

* See also Report No. 265, p. 560.

I respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of commanding officers of brigades.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. P. HILL,
Major-General, Commanding Light Division.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Jackson's Corps.

No. 309.

Report of Lieut. Col. R. L. Walker, commanding Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
December 21, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of the artillery corps of the Light Division in the engagement of Saturday, the 13th instant:

The batteries of Captains McIntosh and Pegram, with a section of the batteries of Captains Latham, [M.] Johnson, and [W. G.] Crenshaw, commanded, respectively, by Lieutenants [J. R.] Potts, [V. J.] Clutter, and James Ellett, numbering altogether fourteen guns, had position on the heights, near the railroad, supported by the brigades of Brigadier-General [C. W.] Field (Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough commanding) and Brigadier-General [J. J.] Archer.

Captains Braxton (Lieutenant [E. A.] Marye, commanding Braxton's battery) and Davidson, with five and four guns, respectively, took position on the left wing of the Light Division, in the plain just to the right of Deep Run Creek, and were supported by the brigades of Brigadier-Generals Pender and Lane.

About 10 a. m. the enemy began a desultory fire from several batteries, as if feeling our position. Their fire, about 11 a. m., became hot and well directed, causing us some loss in men and horses. Captain McIntosh, commanding his own guns and the sections of Captains Latham and Johnson, and Captain Pegram, commanding his own guns and the section of Crenshaw, were directed to withhold their fire until there should be an infantry demonstration.

The enemy, weary of suspense, about 12 m. formed a front to attack the heights. Their advance, made by a division, apparently, was speedily broken and driven back by Captains McIntosh's and Pegram's murderous fire, the enemy opening upon them meanwhile very destructively with at least twenty-five guns. This attempt having failed, the enemy concentrated in mass, and, in enormous forces, moved forward rapidly, protected by a fearful fire from all their guns, toward the point of woods in the plain in defiance of our guns, which were served rapidly and with great havoc upon their dense ranks. In advancing to, and being routed by, the infantry from the woods, they suffered heavy loss from the fire of our guns. While the attention of our guns was devoted to their infantry, their artillery caused us heavy loss, but, as soon as engaged by our guns, their shot flew wide, though in weight of metal they much exceeded us.

At 3.30 p. m., Captains McIntosh and Pegram becoming short of men and ammunition, and having one gun disabled, a caisson and limber exploded, they were relieved by the corps of Colonel [J. T.] Brown, except one section of Captain Pegram's battery, which remained till nightfall.

Here were lost Lieuts. James Ellett and Z. C. McGruder, whose memory we should not willingly let die. Lieutenant Clutter was wounded also, and many brave men of the rank and file, gallantly doing their duty, were wounded and killed.*

On the left of the Light Division Lieutenant Marye and Captain Davidson, with their commands, fully sustained their high reputation. Three charges were made upon their position, and gallantly repulsed with canister. Outnumbered in weight of metal, and often closely approached by the enemy's infantry, they as often sent them back with canister and shrapnel, and held their position until it was deemed expedient to abandon it. Captain Braxton was withdrawn at 3 p. m. and Captain Davidson at nightfall. Lieutenant [T. A.] Brander, of the latter battery, was slightly wounded. The guns upon both flanks were served with the coolness of a parade, though exposed to a fire which seemed to fill the air with destruction.

Where all did their duty as well as, I am proud to say, the artillery of the Light Division did theirs in this engagement, comparison would be invidious. Men and officers vied with each other in their devotion to duty and regardlessness of self.

I cannot, however, neglect this opportunity to call your especial attention to Lieut. J. H. Chamberlayne as particularly deserving notice for his gallant conduct. His services are almost indispensable.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. WALKER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Artillery of Light Division.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 310.

Report of Col. J. M. Brockenbrough, Fortieth Virginia Infantry, commanding First (Field's) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIELD'S BRIGADE,
December 21, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the action of this brigade in the late battle near Fredericksburg.

Stationed upon the extreme right of our division, we remained in this position until the concentrated forces of the enemy passed through a gap in and reached the rear of our lines. There being no enemy in our immediate front, and re-enforcements being called for, I withdrew my command from its first position and hurried as rapidly as possible to the point indicated.

We moved up by the left flank, and so urgent and repeated were the calls for re-enforcements that my two leading regiments, viz, Forty-seventh Virginia, Colonel [R. M.] Mayo, and the Twenty-second Battalion, [Lieutenant-]Colonel [E. P.] Taylor, the only regiments actively engaged, advanced in a run, separated themselves from the brigade, passed well to the left, and encountered the enemy in rear of our front lines about midway between Generals Archer and Lane. Firing one volley into their left flank and charging them with a yell, they fled precipitately to the shelter of the railroad cut. Here they rallied and made a short

* See Report No. 265, p. 560.

stand, but being joined by a Georgia brigade (Lawton's, I believe), we made a second charge, which drove them from the railroad. Here the men were ordered to halt, but such was their impetuosity that much the larger portion of these two regiments advanced to the position which had been occupied by two of the enemy's batteries, which they found deserted. Being unsupported, they were, of course, compelled to retreat, which was done, under the most galling fire of grape, canister, and minie balls. The fact that only two regiments were actively engaged was accidental and unavoidable. The woods through which we passed being dense and filled with troops, the rapid run of the leading regiments soon separated them from the brigade, and while they passed well around to the left, the remainder of the brigade only marched by direct line to General Archer's left, who was said to have been flanked.

Driving the enemy from the woods was a task of short duration, and the troops engaged were completely successful in driving back the enemy before the remaining regiments (a few minutes behind them) could come to their assistance. During the fight several of the enemy's mounted officers were shot down, and the colors of one regiment were seen to fall four times.

It affords me much pleasure to mention the good conduct of Colonels Mayo and Tayloe and the officers and men under their command. The valor and daring of the men was unprecedented. Many of them were fighting in sight of their homes, and seemed determined to drive back the enemy at all hazards.

Our loss was considerable, being about 20 per cent. of the troops actively engaged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. BROCKENBROUGH,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

[Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

No. 311.

Report of Col. D. H. Hamilton, First South Carolina Infantry, commanding Second (Gregg's) Brigade.

HDQRS. 2D BRIG., MAJ. GEN. A. P. HILL'S LIGHT DIV.,
Bivouac on Rappahannock River, December 22, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I have the honor to forward the inclosed reports of the regimental commanders of this brigade:*

After the unfortunate fall of Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg, I assumed command of the Second Brigade. I have but little to add to my report as regimental commander of the First Regiment South Carolina Volunteers beyond mentioning that, so soon as I was informed that I was in command of General Gregg's brigade, I mounted a horse standing near and rode down the lines, informing the commanders of regiments that I was in command of the brigade, and cautioning the soldiers of the brigade to remain quiet and steady under the severe fire of shell which was falling along the line which we occupied, and I am pleased to say that their courage and steadiness were of the highest character. The brigade, except my own regiment (First South Carolina Volunteers) and

* Not found.

Orr's rifle regiment, was not engaged with the enemy, as they retired under the fire from my own regiment, no doubt accelerated by their finding themselves at the mercy of the Second Brigade, which had faced about, and in an advance a few yards beyond their entire flank would have been exposed to a severe and raking fire. Brigadier-General Paxton's brigade came up after I had driven the enemy off, but I am not aware that they were engaged at all with them at or near my position.

I understand that General Early's brigade, under command of Colonel Walker, passed the left of the Second Brigade and marched to the front; but as I was on the right of the brigade at this time and in thick woods I did not see it myself. Shortly after this, by order from General A. P. Hill, I moved the brigade forward as a support to Colonel Walker's brigade, and found him occupying the line of the railroad. The enemy were drawn out in line of battle some 600 yards distant from the railroad, but beyond advancing their skirmishers made no forward movement.

At dark an order came from Lieutenant-General Jackson, ordering an advance of the whole line. I accordingly advanced to the railroad, which I still found held by Colonel Walker's brigade, who had received no such order, as Colonel Walker informed me. Shortly after my reaching the railroad, a message was sent to me through Colonel McGowan, Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment, from one of Lieutenant-General Jackson's staff, countermanding the order for a general advance of the line. I accordingly marched the brigade back to the position which it had held during the day, where we bivouacked for the night.

I desire to mention the good conduct of Sergeant [T. R.] Pratt, Company G, Orr's regiment rifles, who had rallied a squad of his company after his regiment had been broken and driven off by the enemy, and came to me and asked me to assign him a position, which I did on the right of my own regiment.

Nothing of moment occurred after this day's (13th) engagement. The brigade suffered severely, considering that only two regiments were actually engaged with the enemy. Lists of killed and wounded, amounting to 363, have been already forwarded to you.*

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. HAMILTON,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Light Division.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 312.

Report of Brig. Gen. Edward L. Thomas, C. S. Army, commanding Third (Thomas') Brigade.

HDQRS. THOMAS' BRIG., GENERAL A. P. HILL'S DIV.,
December 20, 1862.

MAJOR: On Friday, December 12, according to orders from Major-General Hill, this brigade left its camp near Mr. John Alsops' house, moved in the direction of Fredericksburg, and was directed to take position in line of battle on the military road, with orders to support General Pender, who occupied the front and left of the division. The

* Not found; but see report No. 265, p. 560. Lieuts. William J. Dickson, William W. Higgins, and J. Berry Sloan reported as killed.

remainder of the day and the succeeding night passed without any change in position.

About midday of December 13, orders were received from Major-General Hill to render assistance and support to any part of the front line requiring it; soon after which an officer of General Lane's staff brought information that his brigade was hard pressed by overwhelming numbers. I immediately advanced my brigade down the road, being unable, on account of the density of the undergrowth, to advance in line. The brigade moved by the flank until near the scene of action, when the regiments were thrown into line of battle and advanced toward the enemy, who at this time had advanced into the woods. Their advance was checked there, and, after a stubborn resistance, this brigade charged them, driving them through the field and completely routing them. We pursued for some distance across the railroad, when, seeing no support either on the right or left, and my ammunition being reported to be well-nigh exhausted, I concluded to fall back to the railroad. Forming at this place the front line, I determined to hold the position, at the same time sending word to Colonel [Edmund] Pendleton, commanding brigade, that I was deficient in ammunition, and requesting him to be in supporting distance.

The brigade bivouacked that night in the edge of the woods, throwing out pickets on the railroad, and were relieved early the next morning by Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren's brigade, and was placed in reserve.

The officers and men of my command behaved with a gallantry highly commendable.*

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. THOMAS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 313.

Report of Brig. Gen. James H. Lane, C. S. Army, commanding Fourth (Lane's) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LANE'S BRIGADE,
December 23, 1862.

I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the late engagement before Fredericksburg:

At 6.30 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, we left our bivouac and took the position assigned us on the railroad, my right being about 250 yards to the left of the small piece of woods beyond the track, and my left resting on a dirt road which crosses the railroad near the point where it makes a bend. Several batteries were to my left and rear, and General Pender some distance farther back, my left nearly covering his right. When I had made this disposition of my command, I rode to the right of General Archer's brigade, which was posted in the woods some 400 yards from the railroad, and informed Colonel [Peter] Turney, who was at that time commanding, that there was an open space between

* For list of casualties, see Report No. 265, p. 560. Lieuts. W. H. Putnam, Fourteenth Georgia, and C. Johnson, Forty-ninth Georgia, reported as killed, and Lieut. W. J. Solomon, Fourteenth Georgia, as having died of wounds received.

us of about 600 yards. I also informed General Gregg of this opening, his command, which was to have been my support, being on the military road opposite this opening and some 500 or 600 yards from the railroad. I subsequently met General A. P. Hill and spoke to him of our relative positions.

Nothing of interest occurred on Friday and Friday night.

Saturday morning I ordered the Seventh and Eighteenth Regiments beyond the railroad, to support three batteries which had been placed on a hill immediately in their front. Lieutenant-Colonel Hill at once approached the captain of one of these batteries, told him he would insure its safety against any attempt on the part of the enemy to capture it, and that he must let him know when he wished him to move to the front. As soon as the fog lifted, heavy skirmishing commenced along my whole line, and the enemy were seen advancing. Our skirmishers, with the exception of Captain [J. McLeod] Turner's company, on the left, fell back. The batteries just alluded to then opened with telling effect and checked their advance. During this firing Captain Turner withdrew his company, as his men were suffering, and rejoined his regiment. Several pieces of artillery, after firing a few rounds, hurried from the field, saying they were choked. On intimation from one of the captains of the batteries, Lieutenant-Colonel Hill promptly moved his regiment to the crest of the hill in front of the artillery, and delivered a volley at the sharpshooters, who were in range, the artillery all limbering up and driving to the rear. The Seventh and Eighteenth both suffered from the enemy's artillery fire, and at times from their sharpshooters.

About two hours later the enemy advanced in strong force across the open field to the right of my front. Colonel Barbour, his regiment being on the right, informed me, through Adjutant [David W.] Oates, of the advance, and wished to know what he must do should he be flanked. On being ordered to hold his position as long as possible, he deflected his three right companies, and formed them to the rear, at right angles to the track. I at once sent my courier, Mr. Shepperd, to inform General A. P. Hill that the enemy were advancing in force upon the opening, Captain [F. T.] Hawks having been previously sent to apprise him that their skirmishers were in front of the same. Eight regiments were seen to pass to my right, and another to move by the right flank by file left, between the small body of woods and the fence beyond the track. This last regiment then faced by the rear rank, and opened fire upon my right. The three right companies of the Thirty-seventh became hotly engaged, and General Gregg's command was soon after encountered on the military road. Although our right was turned by such a large force, our position was deemed too important to be given up without a blow, and nobly did both officers and men await the approach of another large force along our entire front. As this force was concealed from the Thirty-third, Eighteenth, and Seventh Regiments by the hill about 40 yards beyond the track, they were cautioned to reserve their fire. The Twenty eighth and Thirty-seventh, however, had open, level ground in their front, and when the enemy had gotten within 150 yards of our line they opened a terrific and deadly fire upon them, repulsing their first and second lines and checking the third. These two regiments were subjected not only to a direct, but to right and left oblique fires, that portion of the enemy's force behind the hill nearest the Twenty-eighth firing upon them. As soon as the right of my command became engaged with such an overwhelming force, I dispatched Captain Hawks to General Gregg for re-enforcements, with instructions, if he

was unable to send them, to apply to General Thomas, or anybody else whom he might see in command of troops, for assistance.

My whole command held their ground until the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh had fired away not only their own ammunition, but that of their own dead and wounded, which in some cases was handed to them by their officers. When these regiments had ceased firing, the enemy, in column doubled on the center, bore down in mass from behind the hill upon the left of the Twenty-eighth and right of the Thirty-third, and the power of numbers forced them entirely across the railroad. The Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh, being flanked right and left, fell back in an orderly manner, and were resupplied with ammunition. A well-directed volley from the Thirty-third checked the enemy for a time, and Colonel Avery ordered a charge, but, being unsupported on his right, he countermanded the order and withdrew his regiment into the woods, about 75 yards from the railroad. The Eighteenth Regiment then fell back about 100 yards, the right companies firing into the foe until he reached the woods in the pursuit. The Seventh, being on the left, fell back about 50 yards in perfect order. During the greater part of the engagement the enemy's artillery played upon the woods in our rear. While awaiting re-enforcements, I sent my aide, Lieutenant Lane, to the left to tell Lieutenant-Colonel Hill, if he could possibly be spared, to come to the assistance of my right, as it was heavily pressed. The right, however, was forced to fall back before the order could be delivered. General Thomas came to my assistance, but too late to save my line. He encountered the enemy in the edge of the woods, drove them back, and, with the Eighteenth and Seventh Regiments of my brigade on his left, chased them to their first position. The Thirty-third, in accordance with orders, held the position in the woods to which it had fallen back until I could move up the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh, when all again resumed their positions on the railroad.

That night the whole brigade was aligned on the track, and skirmishers thrown forward preparatory to a general advance. After this order was countermanded, my command rested on their arms until morning, when, having already been on duty upward of forty-eight hours, there was heavy skirmishing along my whole front, a number of men being killed and wounded.

We formed a portion of the second line on Monday, and, as we occupied an exposed position, the men soon constructed a very good temporary breastwork of logs, bush, and dirt, behind which they rested until Tuesday morning, when it was ascertained that the enemy had all recrossed the Rappahannock.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry of Colonels [C. M.] Avery, [W. M.] Barbour, [S. D.] Lowe, and [T. J.] Purdie, and Lieutenant-Colonel [J. L.] Hill. They all commanded their regiments with bravery, and to my entire satisfaction. Colonel Purdie was slightly wounded. Colonel Barbour received a painful wound on the neck, which for a time paralyzed his right arm, but he reported for duty again on Tuesday. The other officers, both field and company, generally discharged their duties well. Colonel Avery alludes in high terms to the efficiency of Lieutenant-Colonel [R. V.] Cowan. Colonel Purdie, in his report, makes an unenviable allusion to one of his officers, name not given. The Yankee wretches dragged Lieut. J. W. Pettus, Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment, some distance by the legs after he had been wounded in the head and leg. The men of the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-seventh "fought like brave men, long and well," while those of

the other regiments calmly held their positions under a heavy artillery fire, one of the most trying positions in which soldiers can be placed.

I cannot refrain making special allusion to our conscripts, many of whom were under fire for the first time. They proved themselves worthy accessions to a brigade which has borne itself well in all the battles of the last eight months.

Capt. F. T. Hawks, the assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Oscar Lane, my aide, and Private James W. Shepperd, my courier, were of great assistance to me throughout the fight, often carrying orders and messages for me under the hottest fire.

Our ambulance corps was very efficient, and removed our wounded rapidly.

Lieut. James A. Bryan, ordnance officer, was untiring in his exertions to keep the command supplied with ammunition.

Our loss in officers was 2 killed, 25 wounded, and 5 prisoners. Enlisted men—60 killed, 232 wounded, 183 prisoners, and 28 missing, making an aggregate of 535.*

Respectfully,

JAMES H. LANE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 314.

Report of Brig. Gen. James J. Archer, C. S. Army, commanding Fifth (Archer's) Brigade.

HDQRS. ARCHER'S BRIGADE, A. P. HILL'S LIGHT DIVISION,
December 20, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade in the battle of Fredericksburg:

On arriving from sick leave Saturday morning, I found my brigade posted in the edge of a wood before Bernard's house, overlooking the plain through which the railroad and Bowling Green turnpike pass, the former at a distance from my front of about 250 yards, the latter of about three-quarters of a mile, my left resting where the wood extends forward to the front to a point beyond the railroad. General Lane's brigade was on my left, with an interval of about 600 yards between us, while (as I was informed) General Gregg's brigade was immediately behind the interval close enough to prevent my being flanked. On my right I found Lieutenant-Colonel [R. L.] Walker with fifteen pieces of light artillery, supported by Colonel [J. M.] Brockenbrough's brigade.

As the fog cleared away the enemy was seen advancing from the Bowling Green road, and a little after 9 a. m. several batteries were brought forward and placed in position about 1,000 yards from us, which were fired on by some of our batteries far off to the right, and with which they carried on a brisk exchange of shots for about an hour, occasionally throwing shell into the wood where I was posted. About 10.30 a. m. they turned all their guns on our position, and after thirty or forty minutes' severe

* But see Report No. 265, p. 560. Lieut. Wiley W. Cloninger, Twenty-eighth North Carolina, reported as killed.

shelling their lines of infantry formed and advanced rapidly to the attack. When they had arrived near enough, I perceived them massing in front of and entering the point of wood which I have before mentioned as projecting on my left beyond the railroad, and immediately sent my ordnance officer, Lieutenant [George] Lemmon, to warn General [M.] Gregg that it was time for him to move forward into the interval between Lane's and my brigade to prevent my being flanked. Shortly after, fearing that General Gregg might be too late, I drew out the right battalion (Fifth Alabama) and ordered it to the left. When the enemy in my front arrived near the railroad, my brigade opened a rapid and destructive fire upon them, which soon checked their career and forced them to retire and take shelter in the railroad track, from which they kept up a desultory fire upon our line.

In the mean time the columns which had entered the point of wood on my left succeeded in passing round my flank, and attacked the Nineteenth Georgia and Fourteenth Tennessee in rear and flank. These regiments were compelled to retire, leaving about 160 prisoners in the enemy's hands. The greater part of the Seventh Tennessee, also seeing the regiments on their left give way and hearing the cry that the enemy was in their rear, left the trenches in disorder. The First Tennessee, together with Lieutenants [F. A.] Timberlake, [O. H.] Foster, [B.] Wilmouth, and [William T.] Baird, of the Seventh Tennessee, and a portion of the latter regiment, held its ground gallantly, and, after its ammunition was exhausted, charged under Lieutenant-Colonel [N. J.] George, (Colonel [Peter] Turney having been severely wounded early in the action), across the railroad track with Colonel [R. F.] Hoke's brigade, of Early's division, and returned to its original position when the charge was over. The Fifth Alabama Battalion, which I had sent from the right to aid in opposing the enemy on the left, discharged their duty faithfully, first under Major [A. S.] Van de Graaff, and, after he was wounded, under Captain [S. D.] Stewart. After sending Lieutenant [George] Lemmon, I also sent my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant [O. H.] Thomas, to explain the urgency of the case to General Gregg, and to bring down another brigade in support of my front, which, although not then pressed in front, had nearly exhausted its ammunition. Generals Gregg's and Lawton's brigades and the Fifth Alabama Battalion drove back the enemy, who had passed my flank, and Colonel Hoke, in command of Trimble's brigade, came down to the edge of the wood (my original position), which I still maintained with the right of my brigade, but with empty rifles and cartridge-boxes. The whole line then charged over the field beyond the railroad. When it returned to the edge of the wood, I drew back my troops about 30 yards, reformed my brigade, and remained in support of the front line—Hoke's brigade—which had relieved me in the trenches.

I take pleasure in reporting that the attack along my whole front was gallantly and successfully repelled by my brigade. No enemy ever arrived within 50 yards of my front; and even after my left was broken by the attack in rear and flank, the enemy in front had been so sharply repulsed that he did not venture to come again.

Officers and men generally acted with gallantry. Lieut. Z. G. Gunn, Fourteenth Tennessee, fell in the most gallant discharge of his duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel [Andrew J.] Hutchins, of the Nineteenth Georgia, mentions particularly the good conduct of Captain Mabry, Lieuts. W. H. Johnson and M. Edwards, Sergeant Shell, and Corporal Rogan.

Lieuts. O. H. Thomas and George Lemmon, of my staff, rendered me gallant and efficient service throughout the action.

My loss in the action was 40 killed, 211 wounded, and 166 missing,* supposed to have been captured. Among the wounded were Colonel Turney, Lieutenant-Colonel George, and Major [F. G.] Buchanan, of the First Tennessee; Captain [M.] Turney, the senior captain of the First Tennessee; Major [James H.] Neal, of the Nineteenth Georgia; Major Van de Graaff, of the Fifth Alabama Battalion, and Mr. Frank Wotten, volunteer aide on my staff—the latter supposed to be mortally wounded.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ARCHER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. R. C. MORGAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Light Division.

No. 315.

Report of Capt. S. D. Stewart, Fifth Alabama Infantry Battalion.

ON THE MARCH, *December* 17, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I submit the following report of the part taken and the number killed and wounded in the action Saturday, the 13th instant:

At the beginning of the action the battalion was placed on the extreme right in the ditch. When it was made known that the left of the brigade was being flanked, our battalion was ordered to its support. We succeeded, with the aid of other troops, in driving the enemy back beyond the railroad.

We lost in killed and wounded: Killed—officers,† 2; enlisted men 2. Wounded—officers, 3; enlisted men 9. Total—16.*

Others of the battalion were slightly wounded, but their wounds do not render them unfit for service.

Respectfully,

S. D. STEWART,
Captain, Commanding Battalion.

General J. J. ARCHER.

No. 316.

Report of Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Hutchins, Nineteenth Georgia Infantry.

[DECEMBER —, 1862.]

The Nineteenth Georgia was engaged on Saturday, the 13th instant, in the battle of Fredericksburg, on the left of General Archer's brigade. About 12 o'clock the enemy began shelling the woods in which we were posted, terrifically. About 2 o'clock, three heavy columns advanced in our front within less than 200 yards, when we opened a destructive fire upon them, killing and wounding large numbers of them, which drove them in a wood on our left for shelter. Through this wood they advanced, and succeeded in gaining our rear through a gap left open on our left. We held our position some fifteen or twenty minutes, and could have continued to do so, but seeing the enemy advancing in our rear down our lines, and no re-enforcements at hand, we gave way—all who had not already been cut off.

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* But see Report No. 265, p. 560.

† Lieuts. T. J. Lewis and N. D. Renfroe.

As far as my observation extends, all the officers and men acted coolly and gallantly, and in noticing a few who came within my own observation, I hope I will not do injustice to any.

Lieut. W. H. Johnson, my acting adjutant, came to me through a terrific volley of musketry, and went from me to General Archer in the same, showing great coolness and bravery.

Lieut. Miles Edwards, of Company H, acted very coolly under fire by going from one end of his company to the other, directing his men how to shoot.

Capt. C. W. Mabry, of Company E, also showed remarkable self-possession and bravery by taking one gun after another from his men and shooting at the enemy, to instruct them the proper way to do it.

Sergeant Shell, of Company D, and Corporal Rogan, of Company B, were cool and collected, and joined me in several attempts to rally the men on the hill back of our original line to meet the advancing columns of the enemy.

I doubt not many other officers and men deserve equally as much notice as any that I have mentioned, but these came immediately under my own observation. As a general thing I never saw men or officers more cool or fight braver until we were cut off. Some of our bravest and most daring men, and those who deserve especial praise, fell, martyrs to the cause, which proves sufficiently their heroism.* As I have already extended this too far, I will respectfully submit it as it is.

I am, very respectfully,

A. J. HUTCHINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Georgia.

No. 317.

Report of Capt. H. J. Hawkins, First Tennessee Infantry (Provisional Army).

DECEMBER 17, 1862.

I take pleasure in submitting the following report of the conduct of the First Tennessee Regiment in the battle of the 13th instant, near Fredericksburg:

The regiment, headed by Colonel Turney, was placed on the right of the brigade. The regiment held their position throughout the engagement, which lasted near three hours, during which time Col. P. Turney and Major [F. G.] Buchanan were wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel [N. J.] George was then left in command, at which time a brigade came up in support. Our ammunition being exhausted, we gave back that the support might occupy the ditch, at which time an order to charge was given, which we obeyed without ammunition. I, being in command of my company, cannot tell from what source the order came, but Colonel George gave the order to the regiment. The charge drove the enemy under cover of their batteries, when they opened a destructive fire of grape, causing us to suffer seriously. We returned to the ditch, during which time Colonel George was wounded, leaving the command with Captain [M.] Turney, who was wounded immediately after returning to the ditch. Being the next senior, the command devolved upon me.

I must say with pleasure that the conduct of both officers and men was gallant, holding their positions until ordered to move. The officers

* Lieut. Peter Fenlon reported killed

and men of the left held their positions, while immediately on their left the line gave way. After taking command I held the ditch until relieved. I fell back 75 or 100 yards in the timber. The enemy then opened a heavy cannonading, at which time Lieutenant [C. N.] McGuire, of Company K, was killed. There were only nine companies of the regiment in the ditch, Company C having been sent to our front as pickets, of which Captain [A. T. W.] Alexander, commanding company, reports the following:

Company C was posted on the railroad as pickets on the right of the brigade, immediately in front of the artillery, with orders not to leave until notified. No such notification was made until the enemy was within range of our position, during which time I had 2 men wounded. I then moved down the railroad to the right, it being hazardous to move up the hill in front of our lines to rejoin our regiment. Meeting with officers of the brigade, I was assured that it had retired to the rear. I moved my command to the rear, but returned to the brigade as soon as I learned it was still holding its position.

This is all I have to submit as coming under my observation.

H. J. HAWKINS,
Captain, Commanding Regiment.

No. 318.

Report of Col. John F. Goodner, Seventh Tennessee Infantry.

NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.,
December 17, 1862.

DEAR SIR: In the fight near Fredericksburg, on the 13th instant, with the Federal forces, my regiment (Seventh Tennessee), constituting a part of your command, was situated in the center of the brigade, and posted in a ditch along an old fence row. The enemy advanced in front of us through an open field, and when they came near enough for us to fire with effect, we did so. By this time the firing was general all along our line, and it was so galling on the enemy that it caused them to oblique rather to the right (our left) and bear into a skirt of woodland that projected into the field. We continued a left-oblique fire upon them until the most of them had passed by the left of our line, and were pouring in a galling fire from our left, raking it to the right. I saw the two regiments on my left give way, which exposed the left of my regiment to the whole force of the enemy engaged at that place. We had been loading and firing very rapidly for some time, and were about out of ammunition. Some of the men had still two or three rounds, but the most of them were entirely out. Consequently, under these circumstances, being opposed by vastly superior numbers, and out of ammunition, the left and a portion of the right of the regiment gave way, not until, however, the enemy had come up and demanded a surrender. Five of the men on the extreme left were captured, and the balance made their escape by a hasty retreat a short distance to the rear, where they were supplied with ammunition, and returned again immediately to the front lines ready to renew the conflict. I did not observe any misconduct in my regiment, either in the men or officers, but all seemed to act their parts well.

Yours, most respectfully,

JNO. F. GOODNER,
Colonel, Commanding Seventh Tennessee.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER, *Commanding.*

No. 319.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Lockert, Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry

DECEMBER 19, 1862.

SIR: This regiment was engaged in the fight of the 13th instant, near Fredericksburg, Va. About noon the enemy's batteries in front of our position opened a terrific fire of shot and shell upon us, which was kept up at intervals until about 2 p. m., when three dense columns of infantry commenced to advance upon our position through a large open field in front. We, having taken shelter in a ditch, remained quiet until the enemy's front line was within 200 yards of our own. The Nineteenth Georgia Regiment, on our left, and the Seventh Tennessee, on our right, commenced firing upon them. I then ordered firing to commence in my own. The firing along the line of your brigade now became general, and had great effect upon the Federal lines, killing and wounding a large number of men and officers and confusing others. The fighting with small-arms had only lasted about ten minutes, when the enemy directly in front of our position took shelter in the railroad cut. We then directed our fire to the left-oblique on a column that was advancing under shelter of the timber there and in front whenever a good shot could be had. In about ten minutes more I noticed that the Nineteenth Georgia Regiment was giving way, but supposed that their supply of ammunition, like ours, had been exhausted. In a few moments, however, Lieutenant [George B.] Hutcheson, of Company C, came up from the left and informed me that the enemy had gained our rear. I determined still to hold our position, and did so until I saw the Yankee line advancing through the small pines on our left. I then ordered my regiment to retreat. We fell back in disorder to the open field in our rear, reformed the few men left, got a supply of ammunition, and returned to our original position, the enemy having been driven back by other troops.

The officers and men during the entire engagement showed great courage and coolness. In fact, I did not see an act of cowardice, and never saw shots better aimed or more effective.

We mourn the loss of a large number of killed and wounded of the best men of our regiment.*

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. LOCKERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER,
Commanding Fifth Brigade, A. P. Hill's Division.

No. 320.

Report of Brig. Gen. W. D. Pender, C. S. Army, commanding Sixth (Pender's) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS PENDER'S BRIGADE,
December 20, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the fight of December 13, before Fredericksburg:

I was placed in position Friday morning early on the extreme left of

* See Report No. 265, p. 560. Capt. J. P. Brown and Lieut. Z. G. Gunn killed; Lieut John W. King died of wounds.

the division, in the skirt of wood, where we had no protection (nor could have) from the enemy's artillery. Two batteries were placed in my front, the right one commanded by Captain Davidson, who, I will here state, acted throughout with the greatest judgment, coolness, and bravery.

Friday was taken up by slight skirmish firing and now and then a slight artillery duel.

Saturday morning we were engaged in the same manner. In the afternoon, however, when the enemy advanced on the right, they opened a most tremendous fire of artillery upon the batteries in my front, playing upon them from the front and right from at least four batteries. This fire was most destructive to my men. At about this time a heavy line of skirmishers advanced within range of Captain Davidson's battery and kept up a hot fire upon him. One of their balls at this time killed my aide, Lieutenant [Jacob] Shepperd, while he was very gallantly and coolly trying to rally some men who had broken on our right and were making to the rear. These skirmishers became so annoying that additional companies had to be thrown out, under the efficient Major [Chris. C.] Cole, to drive them back, which he did, and held them in check long after his ammunition had given out. Colonel [John S.] McElroy, with his regiment (the Sixteenth North Carolina), had been placed early in the morning near the railroad cut, and in front of the left battery, which this day consisted of some rifle pieces under Captain [J. W.] Latimer—as brave a soldier as I ever saw—to support it. He was here much exposed, being far in advance of the general line, with his left totally unprotected, but with the ravine of Deep Run to cover the movement of the enemy on his left. After the heat of the action on the right, the enemy advanced a brigade up Deep Run, throwing one regiment somewhat in advance, which so sheltered itself behind the trees as to get near enough to take an officer and 15 men of the Sixteenth prisoners, who were protecting the left flank of their regiment. This left the regiment to be raked by a fire down the railroad track. The colonel drew his regiment back to the ditch near, and here held his ground until General Law sent forward two regiments to his assistance. These three then charged the enemy, driving them from the railroad cut and across the field to within a short distance of their batteries. Owing to a great many of Colonel McElroy's men not having cartridge-boxes, they got out of ammunition, but, getting into the ditch and dividing there, they maintained their ground.

The officers and men of my brigade behaved throughout as well as I would have desired them. I lost as follows:

Command.	Killed.		Wounded.		Aggregate.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
13th North Carolina	.....	7	4	26	37
16th North Carolina	2	4	8	40	54
22d North Carolina	.....	1	2	42	45
34th North Carolina	.....	2	2	15	19
38th North Carolina	.....	.....	1	13	14
Total	2	14	17	136	169

Officers killed: Capt. William B. Whittaker, Sixteenth North Carolina, and Lieutenant Shepperd, aide-de-camp.

In conclusion, I beg leave to commend the efficiency of First Lieut. S. S. Kirkland, ordnance officer and acting assistant adjutant-general, and Mr. John Young, volunteer aide-de-camp. These gentlemen were greatly exposed during the two days we were in advance, but were always at their post.

In the death of Lieutenant Shepperd, I have to lament the loss of a brave and promising young officer.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. D. PENDER,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL,
Commanding Light Division.

No. 321.

Report of Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early, C. S. Army, commanding Ewell's division, with abstract from field return.

HEADQUARTERS EWELL'S DIVISION,
December 27, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this division in the action of the 13th instant, near Fredericksburg:

Having, in obedience to orders from the lieutenant-general commanding the Second Corps, marched the division, on the night of the 12th instant, to the vicinity of Hamilton's Crossing, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and bivouacked for the night, early next morning, in accordance with like orders, I moved to the crossing, and posted the division nearly at right angles with the railroad, along the dirt road which here crosses the railroad, with my right resting on the latter, so as to support the right of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division, which occupied the front line. Hays' brigade was placed on the right, with Trimble's brigade, under command of Col. R. F. Hoke, of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, immediately in rear of it. To the left of Hays was Lawton's brigade, under command of Col. E. N. Atkinson, of the Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, and to the left of the latter was my own brigade, under command of Col. J. A. Walker, of the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment. The batteries of the division, under charge of Capt. J. W. Latimer, who was detailed to act as chief of artillery for the occasion, in consequence of Capt. William D. Brown, who was previously acting in that capacity, having been disabled by an accident, were directed to be parked under cover in the rear until wanted. As the division moved into position, the artillery fire commenced from the enemy's batteries, though not at first directed toward the place occupied by the division. After a short interval, however, shell began to fall in the vicinity, and for two or three hours the division was exposed to quite a severe cannonade, and suffered to some extent from the shells and other missiles which passed through the woods in front.

About, or a little after noon, the infantry fire having commenced in front, and becoming quite animated, a messenger from Brigadier-General [J. J.] Archer, of General A. P. Hill's division, came to the rear, stating that General Archer was pressed, and wished re-enforcements. Just at this moment I received an order from the lieutenant-general commanding the corps, through one of his staff officers, to hold my division in readiness to move to the right of the railroad, as the enemy was

making a demonstration in that direction. This caused me to hesitate a moment about sending a brigade forward, but I directed Colonel Atkinson to get ready to advance with his brigade, and the order had hardly been given before an officer of artillery came galloping to the rear with the information that an interval (an awful gulf, as he designated it) had been left in our front line, on the left of General Archer's brigade, through which the enemy were penetrating with a heavy column, thus endangering Archer's brigade and all our batteries on the right. I immediately ordered Colonel Atkinson to move forward with his brigade (Lawton's), as I was informed the interval was in front of it. This order was promptly complied with, and the brigade, with the exception of one regiment (the Thirteenth Georgia), moved forward in fine style, and in a few minutes encountered the enemy in the woods on the hill, immediately in rear of a point at which the railroad passes through a small neck of swampy woods, which position he had reached almost without opposition, thus greatly endangering our right, as in a few minutes Archer's and Field's brigades, with our batteries on the right, would have been surrounded, and the enemy have obtained a lodgment from which it would have been difficult to drive him.

Lawton's brigade, without hesitating, at once dashed upon the enemy with the cheering peculiar to the Confederate soldier, and which is never mistaken for the studied hurrahs of the Yankees, and drove the column opposed to it down the hill, across the railroad, and out into the open plain, advancing so far and with such ardor as to cause one of the enemy's batteries to be abandoned. This brigade, however, was compelled to fall back from this point by the approach of a large column on its right flank, which proved to be Birney's division of Stoneman's corps and Hooker's grand division.

In a very few moments after ordering the advance of Lawton's brigade, I also ordered Colonel Walker forward with my own brigade, as I was informed Lawton's brigade would not cover the interval in the line. This order was executed in double quick time, and Walker encountered the enemy in the woods to the left of the place at which Lawton's brigade encountered one column, another having turned General Lane's right flank, and his brigade having given way in consequence. This column was quickly driven out of the woods by Walker across the railroad and into the plain beyond; but perceiving still another column crossing the railroad to his left and entering the woods, he withdrew the brigade back to the railroad and took position on it, detaching at the same time the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [J. B.] Terrill, to attack the last-named column of the enemy on the flank. About the same time General Thomas, of General A. P. Hill's division, with his brigade, attacked this column in front, and under the two fires it was driven back with considerable slaughter.

As soon as Lawton's and my own brigades were ordered forward, I directed Colonel Hoke to move with his brigade (Trimble's) to the left of Hays', on the same line; but he had hardly got into position before I received information that Archer's brigade was giving way, and I ordered Hoke to advance to his support, obliquing to the right. This was done in gallant style, and Hoke found the enemy in possession of the trench (which had been occupied by General Archer's brigade) on the crest of the hill and in the woods in rear of it. Hoke attacked the enemy vigorously, and drove him from the woods and trench to the railroad in front, in which there were reserves. He followed up his attack, and drove the enemy from the railroad, which was a strong position, some distance in front, capturing a considerable number of prisoners

and afterward securing several hundred stand of arms. He advanced his brigade to a fence some distance in front of the railroad, but perceiving his danger of being flanked by the enemy, who had brought up large, fresh columns, I sent an order to him to fall back to the original line, which order, however, he anticipated by retiring in good order, leaving two regiments and a battalion in the railroad, and occupying the trench on the crest of the hill with the two other regiments and the Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, which latter, having failed to accompany its brigade on account of a misapprehension of its colonel, had been ordered forward with Hoke's brigade, and got up in time to occupy the trench, but not to participate in the charge. Just as I had ordered Colonel Hoke forward, I received a message from Lieutenant-General Jackson to advance to the front with the whole division, and I thereupon ordered General Hays to advance in rear of Colonel Hoke with his brigade, which movement was promptly executed, the enemy, who had discontinued his artillery fire while his infantry was advancing on the hill, having reopened his batteries, so that this brigade was exposed to a galling fire while advancing. This brigade did not engage in the infantry fight, because by the time it reached the front line the enemy had been effectually repulsed.

The movements of the three brigades which were engaged are necessarily described separately, because they engaged three separate bodies of the enemy. They were, however, moved forward in rapid succession in the order stated, and were, in fact, all engaged at the same time, though commencing their several engagements at different times in the same order in which they advanced. The railroad makes a circle in passing from the right of our position around to the left, so that Lawton's brigade in passing to the front with Walker's and Hoke's, respectively, on the left and right of it, was thrown into the apex of an angle, and having the start of them both, it was necessarily thrown farther forward than either of the others when it crossed the railroad and advanced into the plain. This exposed its flanks, and hence it was that this brigade was compelled to fall back as before stated, which, however, it did not do until its commander, Colonel [E. N.] Atkinson, and Capt. E. P. Lawton, the assistant adjutant-general, were both disabled by wounds and its ammunition was almost entirely exhausted. Seeing this brigade falling back, I halted it on the hill in the woods immediately in rear of the place at which it had first met the enemy, and caused it to be reformed under the command of Col. C. A. Evans, of the Thirty-first Georgia Regiment; and fearing that the enemy might follow through the same interval with a fresh column, I sent to General D. H. Hill for re-enforcements, and he sent two brigades forward. Before, however, they arrived, Brigadier-General [E. F.] Paxton, of General [W. B.] Taliaferro's division, had filled the interval left open by the falling back of this brigade by promptly moving his own brigade into it. I then sent Lawton's brigade to the rear to replenish its ammunition.

Being posted at first in the second line, I did not have any immediate use for the batteries of the division, and therefore, after placing them under the charge of Captain Latimer, as stated, I requested Colonel Crutchfield, chief of artillery for the corps, to make such use of them as the emergencies of the day might require. In a short time he detached two batteries to a position on the left of General [A. P.] Hill's line; these were Captain Latimer's own battery and Captain [William D.] Brown's battery, both being under charge of Captain Latimer, who accompanied them. These batteries did not operate in my view, but I am informed that they did excellent service, Captain Latimer having repulsed the

enemy with canister after a regiment of infantry sent to support him had retired. Captain D'Aquin's and Captain Garber's batteries were also detached to the right of the railroad, and placed under charge of General Stuart's chief of artillery, Major Pelham, and likewise did excellent service, as I am informed. Late in the evening, Captain [J. McD.] Carrington, with his battery, relieved the two which had been sent to the left under Captain Latimer, and next morning did good service.

On the next day, Captain [W. F.] Dement, with his battery, was placed in position on the hill on the right occupied by the batteries the day before, but did not become engaged.

About sundown on the 13th, I saw General D. H. Hill's division moving to the front, and was informed by one of his brigadier-generals that the whole line was ordered to advance, and that his division was ordered to follow. This was the first intimation I had of it, as no such order had been given me. In a few moments, however, Lieutenant [J. G.] Morrison, aide-de-camp, rode up and informed me that General Jackson's orders were that I should hold myself in readiness to advance, and immediately afterward one of my own staff officers rode up and stated that General Jackson wished me to take command of the whole troops on the right and advance, regulating the distance by the effect produced on the enemy by our artillery. This was rather embarrassing to me, as my brigades had become separated in the positions assumed by them after repulsing the enemy, and a part of the troops on the right consisted of parts of two brigades of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill's division. I rode immediately to where Colonel Hoke was posted, and met General Jackson himself, from whom I received the order in person to advance, supporting the artillery which he was about sending forward. I gave the order to Colonel Hoke and General Hays accordingly, and some pieces of artillery having been advanced a short distance to the front, Colonel Hoke advanced with a part of his command to the railroad, a portion being already there. The enemy immediately opened a terrible artillery fire, and it becoming quite dark, our own artillery was withdrawn and the movement countermanded. In a short time afterward I received notice from General Jackson, through one of my staff officers, that as soon as General A. P. Hill's troops took position in front I would move my own back and make them comfortable, getting provisions for them. No troops, however, of General Hill came to relieve me, and Walker, Hoke, and Hays, with their brigades, remained during the night in the same positions in which they were at the close of the fight.

During the night I received an order through Lieutenant [J. P.] Smith, aide-de-camp, directing that General Taliaferro would relieve General A. P. Hill's division, on the front line, beginning on the left and relieving to the extent of his troops, and that I would supply the deficiency. I was already occupying the front line with three brigades.

Early next morning, Walker was relieved by General Paxton's brigade, and I then placed Hays' brigade in the position which Paxton had left, and placed one regiment in front on the railroad, so as to make a continuous line on that road. Hoke was left in the same position. Lawton's brigade was placed on the right of Hoke, and Walker was moved to the right and placed in the rear of Hoke's and Lawton's brigades, so as to support either of them in case of need, or be thrown upon the right flank as occasion might require.

On the morning of the 15th, the division was relieved by the division of General D. H. Hill, and moved to the rear in reserve, there having been no renewal of the enemy's attack on the 14th.

Having received orders to occupy the second line on the 16th, as I was

proceeding to do so I was ordered to move to the vicinity of Port Royal, and moved according.

I cannot too warmly express my admiration of the conduct of the troops of this division on the 13th. The absence of straggling or skulking to any considerable extent was a gratifying fact. Officers and men generally behaved admirably.

To Brigadier-General Hays and Colonels Walker, [E. N.] Atkinson, and Hoke credit is due for having promptly obeyed my orders and managed their respective commands with coolness, courage, and intelligence, and the same meed of praise is due Colonel [C. A.] Evans, who succeeded to the command of Lawton's brigade after Colonel Atkinson was wounded.

Capt. E. P. Lawton, assistant adjutant-general of Lawton's brigade, displayed great courage and energy, and I call especial attention to the remarks of Colonel Evans in regard to him. I regret very much that Captain Lawton was so seriously wounded in the advanced position to which his brigade went as not to be in a condition to be brought off when the brigade retired, and he subsequently fell into the hands of the enemy, as did also Colonel Atkinson. It will be observed that Lawton's brigade was compelled to fall back, but in doing so it lost no credit, for it was impossible for this brigade to withstand the heavy column brought against it.

To Lieut. Col. J. M. Jones, inspector-general; Maj. S. Hale, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. J. P. Wilson and Mr. H. Heaton, volunteer aides, and Capt. L. Marye, of the artillery, and Capt. William F. Randolph, of Ewell's body guard, all of whom accompanied me on the field, credit is due for the coolness, courage, and intelligence with which they lent me their aid and bore my orders.

To Captain [J. W.] Latimer is due the credit of having performed all the duties of his position efficiently and intelligently, and of having displayed great gallantry under fire. This young officer is one of great promise, and deserves promotion.

The failure to mention other officers is not intended to exclude them from the commendation bestowed on those mentioned, but it is impracticable to mention all that are deserving of praise.

I feel it incumbent on me to state that to Brigadier-General Archer, of General A. P. Hill's division, is due the credit of having held the enemy in check, with a small portion of his men, after his flank and rear had been gained, until re-enforcements arrived, and that with what of his brigade was left he accompanied Colonel Hoke in his charge across the railroad. But for the gallant stand made by General Archer the enemy would have gained an advantage which it would have required a greater sacrifice of life to wrest from him than was made.

The reports of brigade commanders and also of Captain Latimer, acting chief of artillery, are herewith submitted. A list of killed, wounded, and missing has been heretofore forwarded, from which it will be seen that the total killed was 102; wounded, 726; missing, 105.* Most of the wounded are but slightly injured, and about 50 of the missing, being entirely from Lawton's brigade, fell into the hands of the enemy, the greater part being, in all probability, wounded.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EARLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

* Not found; but see Report No. 265, p. 561

Abstract from field return of Ewell's division, Brig. Gen. J. A. Early commanding, for December 10, 1862; camp near Mount Swamp, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last report.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	6	.....	7	14	9	
Lawton's brigade, Col. E. N. Atkinson:						Near Port Royal, Va.
Infantry	161	2,228	2,825	4,939	2,714	
Artillery	2	60	66	110	66	
Early's brigade, Col. James A Walker:						Camp in Caroline County, Va.
Infantry	203	1,487	1,951	4,121	1,853	
Artillery	10	171	194	249	196	
Trimble's brigade, Col. R. F. Hoke:						Near Port Royal, Va.
Infantry	119	1,543	1,880	3,054	1,833	
Artillery	6	96	115	158	114	
Hays' brigade, Brig. Gen. H. T. Hays:						Near Port Royal, Va.
Infantry	100	1,318	1,955	3,635	1,774	
Artillery	5	139	155	226	154	
Randolph's cavalry (Ewell's escort), Lieut. T. S. Turner.	3	58	61	71	61	Camp near Mount Swamp, Va.
Total infantry	589	6,576	8,618	15,763	8,183	
Total artillery	23	466	530	743	530	
Total cavalry	3	58	61	71	61	
Grand total	615	7,100	9,209	16,577	8,774	

No. 322.

Report of Capt. J. W. Latimer, Acting Chief of Artillery.

CAMP NEAR PORT ROYAL, VA.,
December 25, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I would most respectfully beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of the batteries of Ewell's division in the engagements with the enemy, near Fredericksburg, on the 13th and 14th of the present month:

Early on the morning of the 13th, I was ordered by General Early to take command of the batteries of the division as acting chief of artillery, and I immediately reported to Colonel Crutchfield, chief of artillery Second Corps, for instructions. He ordered me to park the batteries in a sheltered spot behind a range of hills about half a mile behind our line of battle, and there await orders. He shortly after returned and directed me to take my own battery, under command of Lieutenant [W. A.] Tanner, and Captain Brown's, under command of Lieutenant [John E.] Plater, to the relief of some batteries occupying a position near the extreme left of the line formed by the Second Corps, and to report to Brigadier-General Pender, whose brigade then occupied this position. Only five guns were required, and by direction of General Pender I relieved five of the guns at that point by the two rifles belonging to my battery, and the three rifles composing Captain Brown's. The position on which these guns were posted was not a very advantageous one, but the best that could be selected. It was a small rising in an open field, with a wood to the right, in which a portion of General A. P. Hill's division was posted, and on the left was a ditch and bank running parallel with the railroad, behind which a portion of General Hood's division was posted. In front, at the distance of about a mile, were four of the enemy's batteries, with lines of skirmishers considerably advanced in

front of said batteries. We were exposed to quite a heavy fire from these batteries, but gained the position without loss. My orders were to fire only at infantry unless the batteries advanced, which orders I obeyed, firing only once at them, and then only to cover the advance of General Law's brigade, which was made late in the day. I was kept constantly engaged at this point from 11 a. m. (when I gained it) until night, repelling repeated advances of the enemy by the use of canister. I relieved these batteries that night by Captain Carrington's battery, which engaged the enemy next morning upon the advance of their skirmishers, successfully driving them back.

Shortly after moving to the left with the batteries spoken of above, Captain D'Aquin's and the Staunton Artillery, Lieutenant [A. W.] Garber, were ordered by Colonel Crutchfield to the right of our lines, to report to Major [John] Pelham, where they were engaged most of the day. Not having personally superintended their movements during the day, I am unable to describe them minutely. Captain Dement's battery was ordered to the front on 14th, where it remained in battery until we marched to this point, without, however, becoming engaged at any time.

We have to lament the loss of Capt. L. E. D'Aquin, of the Louisiana Guard Artillery. A more gallant officer or more worthy man never fell upon the field of battle. Also Lieutenant [James] Grayson, Captain Brown's battery. He fell nobly, at his post.

The losses in the different batteries are as follows:

Louisiana Guard Artillery (Captain D'Aquin): Captain D'Aquin killed, 1 private wounded, 2 horses disabled, 1 gun disabled.

Captain Brown's battery (Lieutenant Plater): Killed, Lieutenant Grayson and 1 private; wounded, 9; 16 horses disabled; also 1 gun and 1 caisson.

Staunton Artillery (Lieutenant Garber): None killed or wounded; 1 horse disabled, and 1 gun carriage, afterward repaired.

Courtney Artillery (Lieutenant Tanner): Killed, 1 private; wounded, Lieutenant Tanner and 6 privates; 8 horses disabled.

Captain Carrington's battery: Wounded, 4; horses disabled, 7.

Captain Dement's battery: None killed or wounded; horses disabled, 4.

I am pleased to be able to say that all the officers and men under my command acted in a highly creditable manner, promptly and cheerfully obeying all orders and standing up well to their posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. W. LATIMER,
Captain and Acting Chief of Artillery, Ewell's Division.

Maj. S. HALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ewell's Division.

No. 323.

Report of Col. Clement A. Evans, Thirty-first Georgia Infantry, commanding Lawton's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LAWTON'S BRIGADE,
Near Port Royal, Va., December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: On the 13th instant, about 9 a. m., Lawton's brigade, Col. E. N. Atkinson commanding, was formed in line of battle in a wood about three-fourths of a mile west of the railroad, nearly opposite Hamilton's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, Va., the right resting on the left of

another brigade of Ewell's division, the Thirteenth Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith commanding, being the extreme right, and successively toward the left the Sixtieth Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles; Sixty-first Georgia, Col. J. H. Lamar; Thirty-eighth Georgia, Capt. William L. McLeod; Thirty-first Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans, and the Twenty-sixth Georgia, Captain [B. F.] Grace, being six regiments, numbering about 2,000 rank and file. While thus resting in line, the shells of the enemy fell upon the regiment on the right, wounding several, but was borne without flinching by men who in many engagements have proved themselves not deficient in courage or patriotism.

About 1.30 p. m. the brigade was ordered forward, and all the regiments advanced at once in line, except the Thirteenth Georgia. The failure of this regiment to move at the proper time is subject to the following explanation: While in line, this regiment rested upon the slope of a hill intervening between it and the other regiments, which prevented Colonel Smith from observing, at the time, the forward movement of the brigade, and, receiving no order to advance, our line passed out of sight before he was aware that he had been left behind. Receiving orders communicated by yourself soon afterward, he advanced to rejoin the brigade, but was too late to participate in the action. Subsequently, being ordered to join Colonel [R. F.] Hoke, commanding Trimble's brigade, he placed his regiment in a trench near the edge of the field, on Colonel Hoke's left, where he remained until Monday morning.

In the mean time, the brigade moving forward about 250 yards, Captain Grace, commanding the Twenty-sixth Georgia, on the left, encountered the enemy, being apprised of their proximity to him by a volley poured into his ranks, which for a moment checked his advance. But quickly recovering, the regiment delivered its fire, reloaded, and, advancing, drove the enemy before them through the woods. Having encountered the enemy so soon, they became for the time separated from the brigade, and, on reaching the ditch which skirted the edge of the woods, they observed the remaining regiments far out on the plain. Here Captain Grace was directed to halt his command, and not advance into the open field.

The remaining four regiments, consisting of the Sixtieth Georgia, Colonel Stiles; Sixty-first Georgia, Colonel Lamar; Thirty-eighth Georgia, Captain McLeod, and Thirty-first Georgia, Colonel Evans, pushing ahead, came upon the enemy in a minute of time after they were first encountered by Captain Grace, receiving their fire without producing scarcely a perceptible check; fired in return, and, with loud cheers, dashed forward. From this time the contest consisted of but a series of temporary halts made by the enemy, only to be driven away from their positions. At the railroad the enemy made their most determined resistance, and for a few minutes poured a heavy fire into our line. Seeing that a charge was the most effectual plan to dislodge them, the order was given, and so rapidly accomplished that many of the enemy were captured, and a few, in their attempts to get away, received the application of the bayonet. As an incident of the battle, I desire to state that one of the enemy, after surrendering, leveled his gun to fire at our passing line, but a bayonet thrust from the hands of Capt. W. D. Wood, of the Thirty-first Georgia, prevented the intended barbarism.

At this part of the railroad a short neck of woods juts out into the plain, so that on our right and left were the open fields, while before the line lay this neck of thickly matted woods. Under its shelter the enemy fled, pursued by these four regiments with so much precipitation that

both parties entered the ditches beyond almost together. At the railroad and in these ditches a large number of prisoners were captured and sent to the rear, among whom was one colonel and several officers of minor grade. A battery posted to the left on a hill about 200 yards distant from the last ditches referred to, tempted the troops still farther into the field, firing as they advanced toward it upon men and horses with such effect as to cause a portion of the battery to be withdrawn and the remainder to be abandoned. The prize was virtually in the hands of these gallant men, being abandoned and within 75 yards of the place where they stood, but at this moment a heavy line of the enemy advanced on our right flank (learned since to have been General Birney's division), and seeing that all had been accomplished which was in the power of these men to do, I communicated the order to them to retire to the protection of the woods. In the heat of the contest these four regiments may have gone too far, but brave men in that important struggle feel that they scarcely went far enough.

Colonel Atkinson, in command of the brigade, participating fully in the enthusiasm of the charge, was wounded in the arm above the elbow soon after entering the field, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Lamar, wounded by having a part of one of his fingers shot off, retired from the ground, and Major [C. W.] McArthur succeeded to the command, leading the regiment into the open plain, assisted by Capt. Peter Brenan. Col. W. H. Stiles, commanding his regiment through the entire fight, I have the pleasure to state did his duty and did it well.

I cannot forbear to mention in terms of unqualified praise the heroism of Capt. E. P. Lawton, assistant adjutant general of the brigade, from the beginning of the advance until near the close of the fight, when he received a dangerous wound and was unavoidably left in the open plain where he fell. Cheering on the men, leading this regiment, or restoring the line of another, encouraging officers, he was everywhere along the whole line the bravest among the brave. Just as the four regiments emerged from the neck of woods referred to, his horse was shot under him, and in falling so far disabled him that thousands less ardent or determined would have felt justified in leaving the field, but, limping on, he rejoined the line again in their advance toward the battery, but soon received the wound with which he fell.

It is gratifying to me to be able to record that officers and men generally behaved with a courage characteristic of the Southern soldier, continuing for the brigade a well-deserved reputation. The report of casualties will testify how severe the fire was through which these brave men passed in driving the enemy before them.

The Staunton Artillery, commanded by Lieut. A. W. Garber (attached to this brigade), at 4.30 o'clock was ordered to the extreme right of our lines, and was actively engaged on the plain about two hours, when the batteries of the enemy ceased firing. The officers and men behaved with coolness and gallantry. Lieutenant Garber had his horse shot under him during the engagement, but suffered no loss of his men.

I am extremely gratified to mention that by the activity of Surg. George F. Cooper, senior surgeon of the brigade, although with limited transportation, our numerous wounded received prompt attention.*

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

C. A. EVANS,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. HALE, *Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen., Ewell's Division.*

* Lieuts. Thomas B. Settle and Joel D. Wilson, Thirty-first Georgia, reported killed.

No. 324.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Robert F. Hoke, C. S. Army, commanding Trimble's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TRIMBLE'S BRIGADE,
December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: I respectfully report that on Saturday, 13th of this month, I received orders from General Early to form my brigade immediately behind General Hays' brigade, with my right resting upon the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, at Hamilton's Crossing, about 4 miles from Fredericksburg. I remained in this position for about two hours under a very heavy cannonading, and lost a number of men in this place. The infantry firing at the front became quite heavy, and General Early ordered me to move my brigade by the left flank and let my right rest upon the left of General Hays. I had scarcely gotten in this position before he ordered me to the front, to the support of General [J. J.] Archer. I moved promptly and steadily to the front, and found General Archer had been driven back and the enemy had occupied the woods upon the top of the hill. I soon drove them from this position, and found upon getting to the intrenchments at the edge of the woods that they had retreated to the railroad, in which place they had held reserves. I saw that it would not do to allow them to remain in the railroad, as that point commanded a large portion of our intrenchments at the edge of the woods, and that I would lose from their sharpshooters; so I immediately ordered a charge, and drove them from this place, killing about 200 and wounding a large number, 100 of whom fell into my hands. I must have wounded quite a number of the enemy at this point who were able to make their escape, as I was immediately upon them. I also captured about 300 prisoners. I had brought from this point about 400 stand of arms and left a number across the railroad. After driving them from the railroad, I followed them to the fence beyond the road, and at this point halted to see if I could go farther. While I was in this position, the main line of the enemy gave back about 50 yards, and my opinion is that if a brigade had been upon my right we could have driven the whole line. I remained in this position for some time to see if any other forces were coming forward, and in the mean time the enemy threw a brigade down the river road, preparatory to making an attack upon my right flank, and, seeing my position would soon become a critical one, I ordered the Twenty-first North Carolina and Twenty-first Georgia Regiments and First North Carolina Battalion back to the railroad, under Lieutenant-Colonel [Thomas W.] Hooper, with orders to hold it to the last, and ordered the Fifteenth Alabama and Twelfth Georgia Regiments back to the intrenchments at the edge of the woods. All of which was done effectually and promptly and with a very slight loss.

My loss in this charge and falling back was only 2 men killed and about 30 wounded, most of which were very slight.

Lieutenant-Colonel [T. B.] Scott was killed while falling back to the woods. He acted most gallantly and did his duty nobly.*

I held my position in the railroad and at the edge of the woods until Monday morning (15th), at which time I was relieved by General D. H. Hill's troops.

I cannot say too much in praise of the officers and men under my command. All did their duty nobly and went into the fight with a

* Lieut. Thomas J. Verdery, Twenty-first Georgia also reported killed

spirit of determination, and it would be doing injustice to note any one particularly. Capt. A. Hoffman, acting ordnance officer, was of great service to me upon the field.

My tabular report of killed and wounded has been sent in.*

The report of the action of the battery attached to this brigade will be made by Captain Latimer, who was acting chief of artillery on that day.

Very respectfully,

R. F. HOKE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. HALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Ewell's Division.

HEADQUARTERS HOKE'S [LATE TRIMBLE'S] BRIGADE,
February 4, 1863.

I respectfully state that 300 is as precisely as I can come to the number of prisoners taken by my command at the battle of Fredericksburg. This number was gotten from the receipts taken, which called for between 150 and 160, and statements made by officers who had delivered prisoners and failed to get receipts. A number of prisoners came to the rear by my order while the brigade was beyond the railroad, as I had no men to spare to take charge of them, and, besides, knew they were secure. These prisoners I claimed as having been taken by my brigade. They probably were taken up by other commands and reported as prisoners captured by them, which may be partly the cause of the discrepancy. I inclose one receipt; the others have been misplaced by the officers who had them in possession. I respectfully ask that the number may be reduced if overestimated.

R. F. HOKE,
Brigadier-General.

Col. C. J. FAULKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 325.

Report of Col. James A. Walker, Thirteenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Early's brigade.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S BRIGADE,
December 26, 1862.

I have the honor to report the operations of Early's brigade in the battle near Fredericksburg, on the 13th instant.

We were placed in position by General Early, commanding division, in the second line of battle, supporting A. P. Hill's division. The action had not continued over half an hour before I received an order from General Early (through Major [J. P.] Wilson, volunteer aide) to advance at double-quick, as the enemy had cut their way through the first line and were advancing. I put the brigade in motion and met the enemy about the middle of the woods, but they fell back as we came up, and we continued to press them closely, driving them across the railroad and

* Not found; but see Report No. 265, p. 561.

following them some distance beyond into the open field. When we reached the railroad there was no support on our left, and a large column of Federal infantry were moving across the railroad about 400 yards to our left and entering the woods. Fearing to advance farther to our front, I drew my command back to the railroad and held that position, after detailing Lieutenant-Colonel [James B.] Terrill, with the Thirteenth Virginia, to deploy his regiment on our left flank, and directing him to advance under cover of the timber, to engage the enemy's columns on our left upon the flank. This was done promptly, and Thomas' brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, engaging them in front about the same time, they fell back in good order, but scarcely firing a gun in their retreat. The two fires told severely upon them, as the large number of dead and wounded left on that part of the field clearly showed. After this column of the enemy fell back, there was for some time no body of their troops in sight; but not deeming it prudent to give up the advantages of our position by advancing in pursuit over the open plain, I continued to hold the railroad for the remainder of the evening without any molestation from the enemy further than by forming a fresh line of troops in sight, but out of our range, and throwing out skirmishers, who kept up a straggling fire until night. After dark, I left pickets on the railroad, and withdrew my command back into the woods about 150 yards, and bivouacked for the night.

Early the next morning we were relieved by [Brig. Gen. E. F.] Paxton's brigade and joined the division.

Our loss was 157 in killed and wounded.*

I cannot close without expressing my admiration for the manner in which this brigade performed its duty, and the gallantry and bravery exhibited by both officers and men. I had no trouble in getting them to fight, but a good deal to get them to stop, when, in my opinion, it was imprudent to go farther.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

J. A. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Maj. S. HALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 326.

Report of Brig. Gen. Harry T. Hays, C. S. Army, commanding Hays' brigade

HEADQUARTERS FIRST LOUISIANA BRIGADE,
December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: On arriving at Hamilton's Crossing, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, Saturday, the 13th instant, about 10 o'clock, I proceeded to place my brigade, according to orders, in line of battle, with my right resting on the railroad and the line extended on the road leading to Spottsylvania Court-House. Here I was directed to remain and to take advantage of the shelter afforded by the hills on the north. A short while before noon, an order was conveyed to me to advance in line through the woods toward the front. I accordingly put my line in motion. While advancing, I was informed of the existence of a ditch on the crest of the hill overlooking the river bottom, and directed to occupy

* But see Report No. 265, p. 561. Lieut. J. P. Colbert, Forty-ninth Virginia, reported killed.

was a rifle-pit; but on reaching the place I discovered other troops in possession of the ditch, and accordingly halted my line a few yards in their rear, in readiness to advance in support. In this position I continued the remainder of the day and the night following.

The next morning (the 14th) at dawn my brigade was moved several hundred yards to the left, on a line with the ditch above referred to, in rear of and supporting General [E. F.] Paxton's brigade, then occupying the railroad. While in this position I was directed to send a regiment to fill up a gap in the line along the railroad between the brigades of Generals Paxton and [I. R.] Trimble, then commanded by Colonel [R. F.] Hoke. The Seventh Louisiana Regiment was sent to complete this line. The remainder of the brigade continued to occupy the line indicated during Sunday, the 14th instant, and the night succeeding.

In the morning following (the 15th instant), I resumed my original place near Hamilton's Crossing, and there remained until the 16th instant, when I was ordered to occupy a line in rear of the batteries posted on the hill, with my right resting on the railroad. I had barely reached my position when, the retreat of the enemy being discovered, I was ordered back to the crossing, and in a short time thereafter took up the line of march in the direction of Port Royal.

My loss—amounting to 9 killed, 44 wounded, and 1 missing*—was inflicted by the enemy's batteries while advancing in line on the 13th instant to the brow of the hill in front.

I have to commend the zealous promptness of officers and men in obeying my orders, and the earnest desire they evinced to meet the enemy; and, I am happy to add, there was less straggling during the several days of the recent engagements than I have ever known.

To Captain [John H.] New and Lieutenant [Thomas L.] Macon, of my staff, I am indebted for the cheerful discharge of their respective duties.

HARRY T. HAYS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. S. HALE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 327.

Report of Brig. Gen. William B. Taliaferro, C. S. Army, commanding Jackson's division.

HEADQUARTERS JACKSON'S DIVISION,
Camp near Moss Neck, Va., December 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In conformity with the order of the lieutenant-general commanding, I have the honor to report the operations of this division on the 13th and 14th instant, before Fredericksburg.

On the morning of the 12th, I marched from Guiney's Station to Hamilton's Crossing, at which place I found the division of Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill posted in order of battle from the crossing, on the right, to Bernard's quarters, on the left. I took position on the railroad to his right, but was subsequently ordered to move my command to the rear of the left of his line. I posted Paxton's and Starke's [Pendleton's] brigades in rear of Gregg's and Thomas', of Hill's division, and held Taliaferro's

* But see Report No. 265, p 561.

and Jones' brigades in reserve. In the evening I ordered Colonel [E. T. H.] Warren, commanding Taliaferro's brigade, to the rear of Hamilton's house, to support the artillery posted on the hill in front.

Upon the arrival of Early's division next morning, this brigade was withdrawn, and reoccupied its old position. General Early's line connected with mine on the right. My artillery was held at the crossing on the Mine road, to the left of the division. I reported to General A. P. Hill my dispositions in his rear, and informed him that I had ordered the brigade and battery commanders to recognize any demands for support, if pressing, without the intervention of immediate superiors.

Early on the morning of the 13th, the batteries of Captains Wooding and Carpenter, the latter commanded by Lieutenant [George] McKendree, were posted in the field across the railroad, to the right of Bernard's quarters, and the Lee Battery, Lieutenant [Charles W.] Statham, and two pieces of Lusk's battery on the hill to the left. The other pieces of these batteries operated on the extreme right. The enemy advanced about 9 o'clock, when our batteries opened a destructive fire upon them, causing them to waver and break, but they again advanced, concentrating so heavy a fire of artillery upon the position that it became necessary to retire the batteries behind the railroad, in rear of the quarters, after two hours' action. The infantry of the division during this time were subjected to the shells of the enemy, but advanced to the military road, to be in easy support of General Hill's line, with perfect steadiness and enthusiasm. General Paxton, finding that our troops were giving back to the right of Gregg's brigade, and the enemy advancing beyond the front line through a gap which fronted a boggy wood, supposed to be inaccessible to the enemy, moved his brigade to the right, and engaged, with two of his regiments, the enemy who had penetrated to the military road, but who were retiring by the time he reached that point. He then pushed forward to the front, and occupied for the rest of the day the front line at that place. The other brigades were held in position in rear of the military road until the morning of the 14th, when I relieved General A. P. Hill's troops, in the front; Starke's brigade relieving General Pender's, on the left; Jones', Taliaferro's, and Paxton's occupying the railroad and connecting with General Early's troops, on the right.

At daybreak the enemy made a slight demonstration on my left, their skirmishers advancing nearly to the railroad cut, but they were instantly driven back.

I thought it advisable to change the position of Starke's brigade, which had relieved Pender's, and extend my left on the railroad. This was ordered and accomplished, but I subsequently withdrew part of that brigade and held it in position to command the rising ground near Bernard's quarters.

The skirmishing in the early part of the day was quite brisk and animated along the whole line, but ceased about midday. I had given positive orders to waste no ammunition, and to fire only when the annoyance of the enemy's skirmishers rendered it necessary. I am satisfied the men fired with deliberation and considerable effect. I had a battery masked behind Bernard's houses, and some of my pieces to the left co-operated with those of General Hood. At 5 a. m. of the 15th, I was relieved by General D. H. Hill, and moved my command back to the Mine road.

I take pleasure in stating that officers and men behaved admirably, displaying coolness and courage under fire, and changing positions without any disorder or confusion.

I would particularly mention Brigadier-Generals Jones and Paxton, Colonel Warren (Tenth Virginia), commanding Taliaferro's brigade, and Colonel [Edmund] Pendleton (Fifteenth Louisiana), commanding Starke's brigade, whose reports are herewith forwarded, and who make special mention of some of their officers; among them most particularly Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Gardner, Fourth Virginia Infantry, who was severely wounded.

I cannot too highly mention the gallantry of Captain [J. B.] Brockenbrough, chief of artillery, and of Captain Wooding, and Lieutenant [Joseph H.] Jones, Wooding's battery, and Lieutenant [William T.] Lambie, Carpenter's battery, all of whom were severely wounded; and of Captain [William H.] Caskie, Lieutenants McKendree, [Thomas W.] Hunton, Statham, [William] Early, and [William K.] Donald.

It is with great pain I have to add that the division has to deplore the loss of one of its most gallant officers of artillery—Lieutenant [D. R.] Barton—and two gallant officers of the Twenty-first Virginia Regiment—Captain [Thomas S.] Ames and Lieutenant [George W.] Swoope—who fell, nobly discharging their duty.

I take occasion, in conclusion, to acknowledge my obligations to the officers of my staff—Capt. W. T. Taliaferro, assistant adjutant-general; Captain [Edwin L.] Moore, inspector general, and Maj. T. S. Taliaferro, volunteer aide-de-camp—and to call attention to the excellent arrangements made for the comfort of the wounded by Surgeon [R. T.] Coleman, medical director of division.

I inclose a list of killed and wounded, amounting to 190.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. TALIAFERRO,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Jackson's Division.

Capt. A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 328.

Report of Brig. Gen. E. F. Paxton, C. S. Army, commanding First (Paxton's) Brigade.

HDQRS. PAXTON'S BRIGADE, JACKSON'S DIVISION,
Camp near Corbin's Farm, December 24, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In pursuance of the order from division commander to report the participation of my brigade in the battle near Fredericksburg, I have the honor to state that my brigade, consisting of Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-third Virginia Regiments and [Joseph] Carpenter's battery, numbering in all about 123 officers and 1,100 men, marched from its encampment, near Guiney's Depot, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at daybreak. After reaching the battle-field and frequent changes of position, when the engagement commenced my brigade occupied a position near the crest of the hill some 400 yards in the rear of General Gregg's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, my right resting on the left of Ewell's division. My orders were to support General Gregg, and be governed in my action by his movements. Upon a report from my orderly, Mr. F. C. Cox, whom I had sent forward to give me

* See Report No. 265, p. 562.

information, that Gregg's brigade was moving, I ordered my brigade to the front, in line of battle. About the time of reaching General Gregg's position, the Second Virginia Regiment, occupying the right of my line, came in view of the enemy, and under the order of Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, commanding the regiment, filed obliquely to the right and rear, but scarcely effected its change of position when it was fired upon by the enemy. Expecting, from the indications, that my troops would be engaged in this position, I proceeded to bring forward the Fifth and Fourth Regiments at double-quick and post them upon the right of the Second, and to put the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-third Regiments in position upon its left. These dispositions, however, were not accomplished until the firing ceased, the enemy having been gallantly repulsed by the Second Regiment. Soon after, I changed my position and occupied the military road. While there, I found that troops were falling back in disorder past the right of my line, when I deemed it prudent to move some 300 yards to the right upon the road, to guard against an advance of the enemy in that direction. Again I changed position and occupied the line of the fence in front.

That night my brigade slept on their arms on the military road, and the next morning before daylight, in pursuance of an order from the division commander, took a position on the railroad, my right resting opposite the position which my left had occupied on the military road. Here the day passed off quietly, with the exception of occasional firing between the pickets.

Carpenter's battery was detached from my brigade on the 12th instant, and was not under my orders during the engagement. A report of its participation in the engagement, by Lieutenant [George] McKendree, commanding, is transmitted herewith.

I am much indebted to my regimental officers—Captains Nadenbousch and [R. T.] Colston, acting field officers of the Second Virginia Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Gardner and Major [William] Terry, Fourth Virginia Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel [H. J.] Williams and Captain [J. W.] Newton, Fifth Virginia Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel [James K.] Edmondson and Major [D. M.] Shriver, Twenty-seventh Virginia Regiment, and Colonel [Edwin G.] Lee, Thirty-third Virginia Regiment—for the exhibition of great gallantry, skill, and coolness in the discharge of their duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, after having passed unhurt and distinguished for his gallantry through all the battles of the campaign—Port Republic, Richmond, Cedar Mountain, Manassas, and Sharpsburg—fell, at the head of his regiment, severely, if not fatally, wounded.

To Adjt. C. S. Arnall, Fifth Virginia Regiment, acting as my assistant adjutant-general, the highest praise is due for his gallant and energetic discharge of the duties incident to the position.

To the rank and file of my command I am especially grateful for the courage, fidelity, and promptness exhibited in obeying my orders. My brigade sustained a loss of killed, 4; wounded, 69; missing, 1; total, 74.*

The reports of regimental and battery commanders, with lists of casualties, is transmitted herewith.

Respectfully,

E. F. PAXTON,
Brigadier-General.

Capt. W. T. TALIAFERRO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* But see Report No. 265, p. 562.

No. 329.

Report of Lieut. George McKendree, Carpenter's battery.

DECEMBER 23, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to orders, I submit the following report of the part taken by this company in the action of Saturday, the 13th instant:

On the morning of the day above mentioned, about 6 o'clock, we were conducted by Captain Brockenbrough, then acting chief of artillery, to a position in front of General Branch's [Lane's] brigade, being supported by the Seventh North Carolina Regiment, which was posted alongside of the railroad, about 100 yards to our rear. We were instructed to hold our position until our support had passed to the front, and then, if necessary, to move to another point some 300 yards to the rear. As soon as we arrived on the ground, the battery was prepared for action, but remained silent, according to orders, until about 9 a. m., when we observed the enemy advancing on our right in considerable force (infantry), when we, in connection with Captains Braxton's and Wooding's batteries, immediately on our right, opened a brisk fire on the advancing column, which caused them to waver and break for a time, but soon reappeared, at the same time advanced several batteries on our left and front to within short range, and opened a destructive fire of artillery on our batteries. When I observed them advancing with artillery on our left, attempting to enfilade our position (which they had partially succeeded in doing), I at once dispatched a messenger to the commanding officers of two batteries to our left and rear, requesting them to begin firing at once, and, if possible, dislodge the pieces thus advanced. Soon after, one or both the batteries began a very slow fire, but without either driving the enemy from his position or attracting the firing in that direction. The fire was so destructive that we were soon compelled to continue the action with three pieces instead of four, and still later withdrew another piece, and placed all the available men I then had to the two remaining guns, and thus continued the action until our skirmishers were driven to the rear, and the infantry of the enemy rapidly advancing, which, being observed by Captain Brockenbrough, he called on our support to come to our rescue, which they promptly did, passing some 20 yards to our front, and held the enemy in check until we could limber up our two remaining guns; which being done, we retired in good order some minutes after the other batteries had left the field, this being about 11 a. m. We left one caisson on the field for want of horses to haul it off. I then took a commanding position some 300 yards to the rear of my first, and sent the orderly sergeant (having no commissioned officer to assist me) to halt the two pieces first sent from the field, and which were then moving off with Captain Wooding's battery. He soon returned, informing me that Captain Brockenbrough was riding at the head of the retiring column. Supposing that he intended me to follow, I then moved on; when I came up with him found that he had been severely wounded, in consequence of which he was retiring. He then ordered me to take command of Wooding's battery in connection with my own, which I did, and reported to General A. P. Hill for orders, who directed me to go to the nearest open field in rear, get as many pieces ready for action as practicable, and await further orders. Late in the afternoon received an order from General Taliaferro directing me to return to a point on the left near the one occupied in the morning, and

open fire on the enemy at once. Arriving near the point designated, met that officer, who informed me that we were too late, directing that we go back and go into camp for the night.

*Casualties.**

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
Officers	1	1	.....	2
Non-commissioned officers	.....	3	...	3
Privates	1	20	1	22
Total	2	24	1	27

Ten horses killed and 4 disabled.

GEO. McKENDREE,
Lieutenant, Commanding Battery.

[General] E. F. PAXTON,
Commanding First Brigade.

No. 330.

Report of Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch, Second Virginia Infantry.

CAMP NEAR MOSS NECK, VA.,
December 23, 1862.

LIEUTENANT: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Second Virginia Regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg, fought December 13, 1862:

The regiment left camp near Guiney's Depot at 6 a. m. on the 12th instant, marched to Hamilton's Crossing, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad; thence in a westwardly direction to a large wood covering the crest of hills overlooking the battle-field. After a number of changes of position, bivouacked for the night in the wood above referred to, in rear of General Gregg's brigade, of A. P. Hill's division, which held the military road.

About 9 a. m. December 13, the heavy cannonading on the right and left and the sharp skirmishing in front announced the great battle was near at hand. As the day advanced the musketry became more distinct and continuous, and soon the line in front of us became hotly engaged. At this time an order to advance was given, which was done with order and alacrity, marching in a northeasterly direction. The Second Regiment was on the right of the brigade, and in consequence of this position was the only one of the brigade, so far as I know, engaged in the musketry fight. Marching forward in line with the other regiments of the brigade, I observed that there was no support on our right, and kept a sharp lookout for the safety of that flank. I apprehended that if the enemy was near at hand they would take advantage of this gap and fall upon our flank at this unguarded point, and so it turned out. How and

* Nominal list omitted.

in what way the enemy gained this advanced position, and what disposition had been made of our front line, it is impossible for me to say. The gap was there and they pushed forward with a large infantry force and a battery of artillery, as was ascertained from prisoners captured and wounded men upon the field. Observing them through the dense foliage at a distance, and the brigadier being at a different point on the line, I took the responsibility of filing my regiment to the right, presenting my front to the enemy. No sooner had I gotten into position than they opened a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, to which the regiment replied rapidly and effectively, men and officers standing to their posts and doing their duty as only veterans know how.

I rejoice to be able to say that there were but few men in the regiment who disgraced the name of soldier. It was during this brief but brisk fight that the regiment sustained a loss of 3 killed and 17 wounded. Among the latter were Lieut. William B. Colston, commanding Company E, and Lieut. J. J. Haines, Company E.*

The enemy soon fled. We then advanced to within a short distance of the railroad (the front line of the army), and remained in this position until about 7 p. m., sending forward Company C, Captain [W. W.] Randolph, as skirmishers to the railroad.

At this time the brigade was withdrawn to the military road, where we slept upon our arms until 3.30 a. m. 14th instant, when we were ordered to take position in advance along the line of railroad. There was quite lively skirmishing during the entire day. Had 1 man wounded.

About 5 a. m. on the 15th instant, the brigade was relieved by Rodes' brigade, of D. H. Hill's division, and returned to the rear in third line (reserve).

During the entire four days of exposure, suspense, and danger, both officers and men evinced the true spirit of patriots and soldiers. I cannot but feel proud of the honor of having commanded such men.

Capt. R. T. Colston, second in command, and Adjt. R. W. Hunter deserve honorable mention at my hands for gallantry and good conduct during the engagement, and their material aid in the command of the regiment.

Respectfully submitted.

J. Q. A. NADENBOUSCH,
Captain, Commanding Second Regiment Virginia Infantry.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 331.

Report of Maj. William Terry, Fourth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 23, 1862.

SIR: On the 12th instant, the Fourth Regiment Virginia Volunteers left camp, 5 miles northwest of Guiney's Station, and moved in direction of Fredericksburg, arriving at Hamilton's Crossing before noon, remaining near there some hours. Early in the afternoon the regiment, with the brigade, moved forward and was put in position in rear of a portion of

* Casualties embodied in Report No. 265, p. 562.

A. P. Hill's division, in the woods west of the railroad and to the right of the road leading from Hamilton's Crossing in the direction of Telegraph road. The regiment several times changed position during the afternoon, and rested for the night by their guns a little in rear of the summit in these woods, the Fourth Regiment during the day occupying the left of the brigade.

Early next morning, the 13th instant, the evidence of the approaching conflict was heard in brisk skirmishing and cannonading, the enemy's shot and shell passing and frequently bursting near the Fourth Regiment, but doing no damage. Toward noon the regiment was retired a few hundred yards and formed in line of battle, from which position we soon moved forward by the front. Early in this movement, Lieutenant-Colonel [R. D.] Gardner was severely wounded in the face by a fragment of shell while gallantly leading his regiment, and carried from the field. As the next in rank, I assumed command. The regiment continued to move forward in direction of the heavy infantry firing in front until we passed the crest of the hill, when we moved by the right flank along and crossing the military road. Here the Fourth [Virginia] Regiment was ordered to take position on the extreme right of the brigade, which was promptly done and again formed in line of battle. During this time we were exposed to a galling fire of shot and shell, which wounded several of my men. The engagement still progressing, we were again ordered forward along the military road, and took a position then unoccupied by any troops, some 100 yards to the west of and parallel to the railroad. I threw out skirmishers in front of the regiment, who kept up a brisk fire with the enemy's skirmishers until dark, killing and wounding several of them. We remained here until after night, when I was ordered to follow the Twenty-seventh Regiment. We moved a short distance to the rear along the military road, by which we had advanced, and lay down for the night by the roadside.

At 3 a. m. 14th instant, we were aroused, moved a few hundred yards through the woods in direction of Fredericksburg, and were placed in position behind the embankment of the railroad, the Second Virginia Regiment resting upon a skirt of woods which crossed the railroad and the Fourth Regiment on the left of the Second. We remained in this position during Sunday, the 14th instant, hourly expecting a general advance of the enemy; but the day passed without any incident worthy of notice beyond the skirmishing between the sharpshooters on both sides. I, however, restrained the Fourth Regiment and permitted no firing, and thus protected my men from any loss

At dawn on Monday morning, the 15th instant, my regiment was relieved from duty on the advance post, and retired with the brigade about 1 mile to the rear in the woods, where we remained till Tuesday morning, from which place we marched to our present encampment in Caroline County.

Of the conduct of officers and men, from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner down, it affords me great pleasure to speak in the highest terms of commendation. For coolness and steadiness under a trying fire of artillery, I never saw their conduct surpassed. And while they were not called on to participate in an infantry fight, they showed they were ready to meet its dangers and to do their duty. And I avail myself of this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to the officers and men for their cheerful, prompt, and ready obedience to orders under every circumstance; and where all have behaved so well, I should do injustice did I attempt to bestow marked distinction upon any

I must also express my regret at the loss the service has sustained in the wounding of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose whole conduct during this war on many hard-fought battle-fields has marked him as a most trustworthy and efficient officer.

I give below a list of the casualties:*

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. TERRY,
Major, Commanding Fourth Virginia Regiment.

Capt. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Paxton's Brigade.

P. S.—The wounds in most of the foregoing cases were slight—from fragments of shell. Many have already returned to duty.

No. 332.

Report of Lieut. Col. H. J. Williams, Fifth Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

In pursuance of orders from brigade headquarters, I herewith transmit report of this regiment during the engagement near Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862.

On the morning of December 12, the regiment, with the brigade, left camp with 246 men, non-commissioned officers, &c., with 17 commissioned officers, taking the road leading to Fredericksburg. Having marched a distance of about 6 miles, we were halted along the railroad and ordered to load, which being accomplished we marched and countermarched along the railroad, taking an oblique course across the fields to the left of the road. We proceeded along and upon the top of the hills overlooking the valley about and around Fredericksburg, where we remained during the remainder of the day and night without anything of importance occurring worthy of note.

In the morning at 9 o'clock cannonading became very heavy on our right, which continued until the fire was extended along our whole line. During this artillery duel several of the men upon the left of the regiment were wounded—1 seriously in Company F. About 1 o'clock we were again ordered back, and formed line of battle 400 yards in rear of our former position. After remaining in this position a short time, the roar of musketry plainly indicated that the battle had commenced. We then moved forward to what is called the military road under heavy fire of shell, &c. We were then halted a few moments, then ordered by the right flank, moving forward, perhaps, half a mile, when halted again for a few moments, throwing out skirmishers, at the same time moving forward in line of battle for a few hundred yards to a fence a short distance from the railroad; then we were halted and remained until the firing ceased, which was a little after dark. Then we moved back to the military road and remained until near daylight, when we were moved forward and took a position in front along the railroad. In this position we remained during the day and night, with no other casualties save 1 man wounded in Company E. The firing continued during the ——— along

* Embodied in No. 265, p. 562.

the whole line of skirmishers. Remaining in this position during the day and night, we were relieved near daylight by General Rodes' brigade, when we took up the line of march, moving back, perhaps, 1½ miles, where we remained until next morning, about 9 o'clock. At this period we were ordered to move, taking the direction of Port Royal. We marched until a late hour, when we encamped upon the farm of ———, in Caroline County, Virginia, where we now are.

I must say, in conclusion, with the exceptions already mentioned in a former report, that men and officers never behaved so gallantly; and in justice to all I can give no one more praise than another. Sufficient to say that all were at their posts and did their duty. Annexed you will find list of casualties.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. J. WILLIAMS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

Lieut. C. S. ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 333.

Report of Lieut. Col. James K. Edmondson, Twenty-seventh Virginia Infantry.

DECEMBER 23, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to orders, I respectfully submit the following report of the participation of my regiment in the late battle of the 13th instant, before Fredericksburg, viz:

General [E. F.] Paxton's brigade, of which my regiment forms a part, occupied, on the morning of the 13th, the rear position or the third parallel line, in supporting distance of General [Maxcy] Gregg's brigade, which occupied a position on the second parallel line. About 9 a. m. a heavy cannonading commenced, and was kept up till about noon, to which my regiment and the brigade generally was severely subjected, but unflinchingly withstood. About noon the infantry became engaged, and the battle for hours raged furiously. Our lines in front finally seeming to give way, my regiment, together with the remainder of the brigade, eager for the fray, moved up rapidly and in good order (passing over troops which, to all appearances, seemed to be doubting as to their duty) to the support of their comrades in front. The enemy, however, had been whipped back in the mean time and our brigade became not engaged. The remainder of the day was engaged in changing position, but the enemy did not advance again.

I sustained no loss either in killed, wounded, or missing. I would, however, here remark that I have never seen the officers and men of my regiment behave with more gallantry or with cooler courage, seemingly having determined to conquer or die.

Respectfully,

JAMES K. EDMONDSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Twenty-seventh Virginia Vols.

Lieutenant [C. S.] ARNALL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Brigade.

* Embodied in No. 265, p. 562.

No. 334.

Report of Brig. Gen. John R. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Second (Jones') Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS JONES' BRIGADE,
December 20, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to orders from division headquarters, I respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by my brigade in the recent battle of Fredericksburg:

I reached the ground on Friday evening, and was placed in position in the reserve line.

On Saturday morning, 13th instant, I was directed to change my position to the left, and farther to the front, but still occupying a position in the reserve. My position subjected me to some annoyance from the shells of the enemy, one of which severely wounded the adjutant of the Forty-second Virginia Regiment. About the middle of the day the musketry opened, when I was still farther advanced to within musketry range of the enemy. The front line not requiring support, I remained in this position the remainder of the day.

In obedience to orders, I advanced at dawn next morning to the front, relieving Brigadier-General Lane. My command moved to this position under a heavy musketry fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, in which I had 1 man killed and several wounded. The completeness of the victory of Saturday not being known, officers and men expected soon to be engaged with the enemy in force, and it affords me pleasure to report that all were anxious for the encounter, and manifested a feeling of disappointment as the day passed on and no signs of an advance were given by the enemy. A brisk skirmish was kept up during the day, in which I sustained a loss of 37 officers and men killed and wounded. Among the former was Captain [T. S.] Ames, Company C, and Lieutenant [G. W.] Swoope, Company E, Twenty-first Virginia Regiment, both in the faithful discharge of their duty. The fighting was necessary to keep the sharpshooters from occupying the crest which commanded our line.

Where all behaved coolly, gallantly, and equally well, I can speak of none in particular. I can only say that the gallant little brigade, which has fought so gallantly and lost so heavily in the great battles of the past summer and fall, was ready to do its duty, and bear its part in making the shortest and most direct route to Richmond a hard road to travel.

Very respectfully,

J. R. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

Captain [W. T.] TALIAFERRO, *Assistant Adjutant-General.*

No. 335.

Report of Col. E. T. H. Warren, Tenth Virginia Infantry, commanding Third (Taliaferro's) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS TALIAFERRO'S BRIGADE,
December 19, 1862.

MAJOR: In obedience to orders, I have the honor to submit the following report of the part taken by this brigade in the recent action near Fredericksburg:

The brigade left its encampment Friday morning about sunrise, and,

on arriving at Hamilton's Crossing, was put in position in rear of the Hamilton house, in support of the batteries stationed on the hill. This position it occupied the remainder of the day and that night, but saw nothing of the enemy.

Early Saturday morning I was ordered to the left, and took position in rear and supporting distance of Brigadier-General [E. F.] Paxton's brigade in the following order: Thirty-seventh Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. T. V. Williams; Tenth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Capt. W. B. Yancey; Twenty-third Virginia Regiment, commanded by Capt. A. J. Richardson; Forty-seventh Alabama Regiment, commanded by Capt. J. M. Campbell; Forty-eighth Alabama Regiment, commanded by Capt. C. B. St. John. During the day I was advanced to the front until I came up to the second line, at which point I received orders to fall back to the military road and occupy it.

Next morning, in accordance with orders, I occupied the front line on General Paxton's left. Early in the morning my skirmishers engaged those of the enemy for a short time, but during the day and night following, this part of the line was remarkably quiet.

Monday morning, being relieved, we retired to the third line.

Captain [George W.] Wooding's battery was detached from the brigade Friday morning, and its actions did not come under my observation. It was, however, early in the action, and sustained its reputation for gallantry and efficiency, but I regret to say suffered severely, Captain Wooding and Lieutenant [Joseph H.] Jones both being severely wounded.

The loss sustained by the brigade (not including loss in battery) was slight, being 2 officers and 14 privates wounded.* I refer to the report already furnished for names, &c.

Most respectfully,

E. T. H. WARREN,
Colonel Tenth Virginia Regiment, Commanding Brigade.

Major [W. T.] TALIAFERRO, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Jackson's Division.*

No. 336.

Report of Col. Edmund Pendleton, Fifteenth Louisiana Infantry, commanding Fourth (Starke's) Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS STARKE'S BRIGADE,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 19, 1862.

CAPTAIN: In obedience to the circular order of the brigadier-general commanding, of this date, requiring reports from commanders of brigades of the participation of their respective commands in the late operations around Fredericksburg, I beg leave to submit the following report of the part taken therein by the brigade under my command:

Having previously cooked three days' rations, on the morning of the 12th instant at early dawn we marched from our camp, near Guiney's Depot, for the scene of the late engagement. The brigade under my command, soon after its arrival on the ground (about 2 p. m), took its position in line of battle on the extreme left of the right wing, in rear of and supporting Thomas' brigade, in General A. P. Hill's division.

In this position we remained until Saturday morning (the 13th), when we were ordered to take a different position to our left and rear. Here

* But see Report No. 265, p. 562.

we remained inactive, awaiting the progress of events, until 1.30 p. m., when a rapid and continued fire of musketry in our front indicated that the enemy had advanced to attack our front line, and we moved forward in close supporting distance of General Thomas, to whose relief I was ordered to go in case he desired my assistance. It was not until about 4 p. m. that I received a message from General Thomas informing me that he had driven the enemy back, but had only three rounds of ammunition, and wished me to move up close enough to charge the enemy in conjunction with him so soon as he should be again engaged. In accordance with this request, I again moved my command forward to within 80 paces of the line held by General Thomas with unflinching determination, and having ordered my men to lie down to avoid the desultory fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, awaited the signal for the onset; but the enemy having failed to renew the attack, as was anticipated, I was not called on. Just when it began to grow dark, I received the order of Lieutenant-General Jackson for a general advance between sunset and dark, and commenced the execution of it by moving forward; but finding that the troops in front of me were not in motion, I ordered a halt. Shortly afterward the order was countermanded, and I bivouacked for the night.

At 3.30 on the morning of the 14th, I was ordered to relieve General Pender, on our advance line, and immediately did so. The battery of Captain [James McD.] Carrington, stationed in front of my left, reported to me for orders, and was directed not to open unless the enemy threatened us with an attack, as he would thereby attract upon us the cross-fire of three of the enemy's batteries, from which the ground afforded us no protection whatever. Such, I was informed by General Pender, had been the case the day previous. From misapprehension, or some other cause unknown to me, so soon as the forces of the enemy were seen to be in motion at the distance of apparently a mile, Captain Carrington opened upon his column with rifled pieces, and the consequence, which I had foreseen, immediately ensued, resulting in the loss of 10 or 12 men wounded, with little advantage to our side.

About 10 a. m. I was ordered to throw my command forward in the field about 300 yards and occupy the line of the railroad, beyond which I had already posted my line of skirmishers before daylight. Moving in a circuitous route by the right flank, so as to screen the movement as much as possible from the observation and fire of the enemy's sharpshooters, I at once proceeded to occupy the new position assigned to me, though I found it impossible of accomplishment without the loss of several men wounded, one or more fatally. In removing four of the regiments of my brigade from the railroad, under an order subsequently received, to throw them back in a line nearly at right angles with the railroad, I again sustained a slight loss from the same cause. The skirmishers thrown out along my front kept up a brisk and well-directed fire during the whole day (twice exhausting their ammunition), and, as was ascertained by actual observation during the presence of the flag of truce in the afternoon, with fatal effect on the enemy. The enemy, contrary to all expectation, having failed to advance or renew his attack during the day, we quietly bivouacked in our position for the night, and, being relieved at 4 a. m. on the 15th by the division of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, retired to the line of the reserve, which we occupied until it was ascertained that the enemy had entirely abandoned the field and recrossed the Rappahannock.

Although my command was not at any time closely engaged, it was three times subjected to a sharp fire, and was throughout the days of

the 13th and 14th in constant expectation of being brought into action. Under these circumstances every man remained firm at his post; not a straggler was to be seen leaving the ranks, and all evinced a commendable eagerness to engage the enemy, which needed only opportunity to ripen into the gallantry heretofore so conspicuous in the troops from Louisiana.

Lieutenant-Colonel [M.] Nolan, commanding the First Louisiana Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel [McG.] Goodwyn, commanding the Fifteenth; Major [M. A.] Grogan, commanding the Second; Major [John M.] Leggett, commanding the Tenth, and Captain [H. M.] Verlander, commanding the Fourteenth, are deserving of my especial commendation for the coolness and skill with which they commanded their respective regiments, and the promptness and energy with which they executed every order.

I should entirely fail in my duty if I did not advert also to the valuable assistance rendered to me by First Lieut. Thomas L. Mills, of the Tenth Louisiana, who tendered me his services as aide-de-camp for the occasion. His promptness and untiring activity in conveying my orders, although frequently exposed, are deserving of the highest praise, and I beg leave to mention him as eminently deserving of promotion.

The casualties of my brigade have been heretofore reported at 2 killed and 35 wounded.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMD. PENDLETON,

Colonel Fifteenth Louisiana Regiment, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. W. T. TALIAFERRO, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Jackson's Division.*

DECEMBER 12, 1862.—Reconnaissance from North Mountain to Bunker Hill, W. Va.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *December* 12, 1862.

I ordered a cavalry scout from North Mountain this morning, to go into Martinsburg and ascertain if the rebels were there, and, if not, to go on toward Winchester till they found them. Found no enemy in Martinsburg. When near Bunker Hill encountered 13 of Ashby's cavalry and captured them all, with their horses and equipments. A battalion of Ashby's old regiment is picketing Bunker Hill.

B. F. KELLEY,

Brigadier-General.

Major BASCOM, *Headquarters District of West Virginia.*

CUMBERLAND, MD.,

December 11, 1862—10.15 p. m.

I went to North Mountain Station yesterday, within 7 miles of Martinsburg; left there last night. The road repairers reached that point last evening, and will reach Martinsburg in about a week, if we can protect them. Ordered a cavalry scout to be sent this morning to Martins-

* But see Report No. 265, p. 562.

burg to ascertain if the enemy was there, and if not, to go toward Winchester till they found him. Found no rebels in Martinsburg. Near Bunker Hill they encountered 13 of Ashby's cavalry, and captured them, with all their horses and equipments, and have just returned to camp with their prisoners. A battalion of Ashby's old regiment is picketing Bunker Hill.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

DECEMBER 12, 1862.—Skirmish at Dumfries, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Anson Stager, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army, Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Col. Anson Stager, Additional Aide-de-Camp, U. S. Army Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, *December* 12, 1862.

GENERAL: Operator sent to Occoquan to-day telegraphs at 4 p. m as follows:

Hampton, with 800 cavalry, made a raid on Dumfries at 5 o'clock this a. m.; cut telegraph and captured two operators and one repairer; also several officers, orderlies, &c. They left Dumfries about 8 o'clock, taking road toward Bristoe. They stated that they were only a detachment of the force that had crossed with them, saying they expected, and came to meet, a large force of our cavalry. General Steinwehr's division marched into Dumfries at 10 this a. m. We have heard firing near Dumfries and to westward of it, which shows he has met the rebels and engaged them. The rebels paroled the officers, but retained the telegraphers. I hear cannonading now.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. STAGER,
Superintendent Telegraph.

No. 2.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 13, 1862.

General Hampton reports that he entered Dumfries at daylight yesterday; captured 50 prisoners and 20 wagons, with stores; brought them to the Rappahannock. General Sigel was expected at Dumfries to-day.

R. E. LEE.

General [S.] COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 24, 1862.

GENERAL: I take great pleasure in expressing my gratification at the conduct and result of General Wade Hampton's expeditions to Dumfries on the 11th instant, and to Occoquan on the 18th instant. The plan and execution of these expeditions were bold and admirable, and the results most satisfactory. Please express to General Hampton my high sense of his service, my just appreciation of the conduct of the officers and men of his command, and my congratulations on his complete success without the loss of a man.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry Division.

No. 3.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS HAMPTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Culpeper County, Va., December 15, 1862.

MAJOR: On the 10th instant, with detachments from the First South Carolina Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel [J. D.] Twiggs; Second South Carolina, under Colonel Butler; First North Carolina, under Lieutenant-Colonel [James B.] Gordon, the Jeff. Davis Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, and the Cobb Legion, under Captain [Jerry E.] Ritch (in all 320 men), I proceeded toward the Potomac River. My object was first to take Dumfries, with such stores as were there, and then to sweep the Telegraph road up to Occoquan.

On the morning of the 12th, having divided the command, giving to Colonel Butler the First North Carolina, Second South Carolina, and the Cobb Legion, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Martin the First South Carolina and the Jeff. Davis Legion, we moved on the town at daylight, having marched 16 miles that morning to accomplish it. There was only a small force of the enemy there, and so complete was their surprise that every man was captured after a few shots had been fired. Colonel Butler entered the town from the north side, while Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, who had made a detour, held his men in reserve.

There was no loss on our side. We captured 50-odd prisoners, with 1 lieutenant and 24 sutlers' wagons. Of these, I destroyed 2 in the town, as we had no means of bringing them off, and the others we brought away with us. Five, however, broke down, so that but 17 arrived safely. As soon as the town was entered I had the telegraph office taken, and we brought off the operator, with his battery.

Having succeeded in the main part of my expedition, I at once made arrangements to attempt the capture of the troops on the Telegraph road and at Occoquan. No alarm had been given to them, and their dispersion and capture would have been easy; but I found that Sigel's corps was on the march, and as we were compelled to retire for 5 miles by the same road on which he would approach the town, I deemed it most prudent to get my wagons and prisoners off at once. I therefore moved

from the town at 8 a. m., and after a march that day of 40 miles, encamped near Morrisville that night.

The next morning everything was put safely across the river, and we returned without having met any loss or casualty.

I can again speak in the highest terms of the conduct of my officers and men. They bore the privations and fatigue of the march—three nights in the snow—without complaint, and were always prompt and ready to carry out my orders. The success of the expedition is mainly attributable to this good conduct on their part; and, though all that I desired to accomplish was not performed, enough was done by them, I trust, to make them merit the approval of the major-general commanding.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. NORMAN [R.] FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stuart's Cavalry Division.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 19, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. Brigadier-General Hampton, with a command thinly clad and scantily fed, displayed, amid the rigors of winter and on the desert track of an invading host, an activity, gallantry, and cheerful endurance worthy of the highest praise and the nation's gratitude.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 20, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department. The manner in which General Hampton planned and executed his expedition reflects great credit upon himself, officers, and men.*

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 12–20, 1862.—White's operations in Loudoun County, Va., and raid (December 14) on Poolesville, Md.

*Report of Maj. Elijah V. White, Thirty-fifth Virginia Cavalry Battalion.**

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to send you a detailed account of my scout since I left camp on the morning of the 12th instant. I encamped that night near Hillsborough.

On the 13th, I captured 12 infantrymen in the neighborhood of Hillsborough, whom I sent back to Snickersville. I learned from them the enemy had gone in the direction of Leesburg, and had about three hours' start. I immediately ordered an advance guard to push them as rapidly as possible, and learn the force of their rear guard. My advance captured 6 infantrymen on the way, who were also sent to Snickersville. I

* See General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, "Correspondence, etc.," p. 1114.

reached Leesburg about 3 p. m. The enemy's cavalry left the town as we came in sight. My advance pushed on, and encountered them about 3 miles below Leesburg, on the Centreville road, and after a brisk skirmish drove them into the rear guard of their infantry, capturing 2 and wounding 3. Nobody hurt on our side. I did not deem it prudent to attack with my force their infantry and cavalry combined. Returned to the neighborhood of Waterford and encamped for the night.

On the morning of the 14th, started for Waterford, where I encountered Samuel Means' force, some 60 men. We charged them and drove them through the town, killing 1 of their lieutenants and capturing their orderly sergeant and 1 private, both of whom, together with those already sent to Snickersville, making 22 in all, were sent to your headquarters for disposal. We pursued them about 5 miles in the direction of the Point of Rocks.

Learning that there was a force of about 60 cavalry in Poolesville, I determined to push forward to that place; sent my worst horses back; sent a squad of men to watch the enemy at Harper's Ferry. They charged the pickets, capturing 26, which were paroled. I crossed the Potomac at Conrad's Ferry with 93 men about one hour by sun. Arrived at Poolesville about 8 p. m. Before entering the town I learned that about one-half of their force had gone on a scout, and that the remainder were quartered in the town hall. Divided my force and charged it in two directions. Upon surrounding the hall and demanding its surrender, was answered with a volley from door and windows. We returned the fire with good effect, killing a lieutenant and the orderly sergeant and wounding 8, including the lieutenant commanding. The hall was then surrendered. We captured 21 prisoners, all of whom we paroled. Our loss was 1 man killed. Some of the enemy were scattered around the town, and when they heard the firing made good their escape.

We also captured 43 horses and destroyed all their stores, consisting of clothing of various kinds, blankets, Enfield rifles, and muskets; also a large lot of commissary stores, together with wagons, &c. Remained in the town for several hours, and recrossed the Potomac at White's Ford.

While encamped at the Trappe, I sent a scout to Leesburg on the 20th. They captured 8 prisoners and paroled them.

I send you a list* of names of all prisoners captured and paroled during my scout.

E. V. WHITE,
Major, Commanding [Thirty-fifth Virginia] Battalion.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District.

[Indorsements.]

HDQRS. CAV. DIV., ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 27, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. Major White has thus given early evidence of the essential characteristic of a successful cavalry leader—prudent boldness. His command accomplished a hard march and successful expedition, and deserves great praise for it.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS, *January* 31, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant and Inspector General. I with pleasure call the attention of the Department to Major White, who seems to have captured 77 men during his expedition, in addition to the enemy killed.

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.—Skirmish on the Occoquan, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Col. Josiah H. Kellogg, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.
No. 2.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.
No. 3.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Reports of Col. Josiah H. Kellogg, Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DECEMBER 19, 1862.

GENERAL: Cavalry of Hampton's Legion, 150 strong, at Snyder's Ford, and 100 at Occoquan Ferry, destroyed the boat at Occoquan. We have driven them from both places, and they then retreated toward Dumfries. They left precipitately and left the trains that they had captured. I will camp in company with Colonel Rush, near Violet's, on the Telegraph road. From the fact of its being cavalry of Hampton's Legion, we infer there is a strong force back of it.

We will scour the country and hold our own to-morrow. We will have to build a new boat or go to Wolf Run Crossing; in either case we have not forage or rations enough to reach General Burnside.

JOSIAH H. KELLOGG,
Colonel Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

General SLOUGH, *Alexandria.*

CAMP NEAR STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 27, 1862.

COLONEL: In accordance with instructions from Headquarters Eleventh Army Corps, I have the honor to report that on Thursday, the 18th December, 1862, in compliance with Special Orders from Headquarters Defenses of Washington, I marched with my command from the end of Long Bridge, opposite Washington, D. C., to join this army. Having been informed by the commanding officer of the detachment of Second Pennsylvania Cavalry doing duty at Accotink, Va., that his pickets extended to the river at Occoquan, I was marching at the head of my column, on Friday, 19th December, 1862, about half a mile from the river Occoquan, on the ferry road, when I was fired into by the enemy's pickets. I had been informed but five minutes before by our own pickets on the road that all was quiet in front. I halted the column long enough only to send forward an advance guard and flankers, and then pushed on to the river. When I reached it I found the ferry-boat sunk and the enemy's carbineers, who occupied the town on the other side,

made the road to the ferry very warm. As it was impossible to cross here, I withdrew my men around the bend of the road, out of fire.

The enemy had been busy up to the time I arrived at the spot in ferrying over the river a Government train and some sutlers' wagons. The presence of my command saved the wagons, which had not yet been crossed, consisting of 9 Government wagons and 3 sutlers' wagons, making 12 in all.

Not knowing the country, and depending on a guide (Mr. Stiles) furnished the command at Alexandria by General Slough, I lost some time, unavoidably, in finding out Snyder's Ford. I would say here that the guide (Mr. Stiles), by his own carelessness in going ahead of the command without any permission whatever, was captured by the enemy at the river. Leaving part of my command on the ferry road, I moved with the rest of the command up to Snyder's Ford, drove in the enemy's pickets stationed there, and tried to cut off his rear.

On account of not knowing the country and roads, and my regiment being so new, never having been drilled, and having had their arms only three or four days before we left Washington, I could not effect as much as I might have done with older men; besides, there is not a carbine in the regiment, and consequently in a wooded country I was obliged to move carefully. I scouted the country in all directions some 5 or 6 miles, and my advance guard ran into the enemy's rear guard, at about dark, on the road from Occoquan toward Dumfries. The enemy were then retreating at a gallop. As soon as it was quite dark, I deemed it advisable to recross the river and go into camp, starting out 600 men at daylight the next morning to Maple Valley, Wolf Run Shoals Ford, and in the direction of Brentsville. The country was thoroughly scoured, but could find nothing of the enemy. The enemy burned one of the Government wagons in the town of Occoquan, and but for the delay consequent on losing my guide, I would have been able to save more of them.

In reference to the number and part of our cavalry (Tenth New York) captured, I know nothing about them from observation, but it was reported to me that the picket was taken at or near the Neabsco Creek, half way between Occoquan and Dumfries, and that it consisted of a lieutenant and 30 men of the Tenth New York Cavalry. It was also reported to me that 5 men of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry were captured at the ferry.

The officers and men of this command behaved very well; in fact, better than could have been expected. In all that I did I consulted with Colonel Rush, of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who happened to be with me with 100 of his men.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSIAH H. KELLOGG,
Colonel Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Colonel MEYSENBERG,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 2.

Reports of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 21, 1862.

General Hampton, who was sent to the rear of enemy, penetrated Occoquan; reports Slocum at Fairfax, Geary at Manassas, and a large

force at Dumfries; Sigel at Stafford. He captured 30 of Sigel's wagons, 20 others on the road, 200 prisoners, and brought off nearly everything. Enemy reported to be fortifying near Union Mills.

R. E. LEE.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith to the War Department one cavalry guidon, taken from the enemy at Occoquan on the 18th instant by Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

No. 3.

*Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army.**

HEADQUARTERS, *December 22, 1862.*

MAJOR: I have the honor to lay before you the following report of the operations of a part of my command on the 17th and to the 20th instant:

On the day first named, with 100 men from the First South Carolina, under Colonel [John L.] Black; 75 from the First North Carolina, under Captains [J. C.] Blair and [W. M.] Addington; the same number from the Second South Carolina, under Captain [T. H.] Clark; 80 from Phillips' Legion, commanded by Major [W. B. C.] Puckett; 75 from Cobb's Legion, under Major [William G.] Delony, and 60 from the Jeff. Davis Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, I crossed at the Rappahannock railroad crossing and moved to Cole's store, where we bivouacked that night.

At daylight the next morning [18th], I was at Kanky's store, on the Neabsco Creek, where there was a post of the enemy. Surrounding these and the post above them, the whole party was captured, together with 8 wagons, only 2 having any stores in them. In approaching this post, Colonel Black, who had command of his regiment, the Phillips and Cobb Legions, advanced down the Telegraph road, while Lieutenant-Colonel Martin came up in command of the rest of the detachments. Dividing my force here, I sent Colonel Martin with his legion, the Second South Carolina, and the First North Carolina, by the river road to Occoquan, Major Delony by the Telegraph road to the same place, while I took Colonel Black and Major Puckett by the Bacon Race road, so as to get above the town. Moving on rapidly, these three columns met near Occoquan, which was entered first by Colonel Martin, who found a train of wagons belonging to Sigel's corps in the act of crossing the river. Dismounting some men, he forced the wagon guard, who were on the other side of the river, to surrender and to come over in the ferry-boat.

* See General Orders, No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, "Correspondence, etc.," p. 1114.

In the mean time Major Delony had swept all the picket posts on the Telegraph road, capturing every man who was there (about 20 in number), with 2 wagons, and had joined me near the town. Having heard that 2,500 cavalry were on the march from Alexandria and about to cross at Selectman's Ford, 1½ miles from Occoquan, I hastened to the village and dispatched Captain Clark, with 40 sharpshooters from his regiment and from the Phillips Legion (chiefly from the latter), to hold the ford until I could bring the wagons across the river. To accomplish this there was but one small boat, and the approaches to the river were very bad. While engaged in bringing over the wagons, the enemy appeared in some force coming down to the river. My sharpshooters soon drove them back, and the work of ferrying the wagons over continued. The enemy again attempted to cut off the men engaged in this work, but were again driven back in confusion.

In the mean time the largest force of the enemy were endeavoring to force a passage at Selectman's Ford, which, had they succeeded, would have put them in my rear. Knowing this, I thought it prudent to take off the wagons already brought over and to withdraw. Sending these to the rear with Colonel Black, I ordered Colonel Martin to call in his men and to follow as a rear guard, while Captain Clark was instructed to hold the ford for one hour longer. All these movements were promptly carried out, and Captain Clark held his ground resolutely. As soon as he withdrew the enemy followed him, but he charged them gallantly and drove them back across the river. He then followed me, skirmishing with the enemy for 2 miles and holding him in check until the wagons were well on the way. Passing Greenwood Church, I struck out for Cole's store, and encamped that night at Tacket's Fork, on Cedar Run.

The next day's march brought me safely home without the loss of a man. I brought back about 150 prisoners, besides 7 paroled, 20 wagons with valuable stores in them, 30 stand of infantry arms, and 1 stand of colors. The latter I beg to forward with this report. I may mention that I captured every man on the picket line (41 in number) from Kanky's to Occoquan, 8 miles. One lieutenant is among the prisoners, and in the town I took John Underwood, a noted Abolitionist and traitor.

I take great pleasure in commending the conduct of my officers and men. I could desire nothing better on their part, and I feel justified in expressing my pride and confidence in them. Captain [T. G.] Barker, Captain [R.] Lowndes, volunteer aides-de-camp, and Lieutenant [T. P.] Hampton, aide-de-camp, were with me and assisted me materially.

I am, major, very respectfully, yours,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. [NORMAN R.] FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 22, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded. General Hampton has again made a brilliant dash into the enemy's communications, as detailed within, and I cordially commend his conduct and that of his command to the favorable notice of the commanding general.

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 24, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the Department, with copy of my letter* to General Stuart on the subject, of this date.

R. E. LEE,
General.

A very gallant affair and modestly reported. To be remembered in estimating merit for promotion.

J. A. S. [SEDDON,]
Secretary [of War.]

DECEMBER 21–22, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Potomac Creek Bridge toward Warrenton, Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Capt. James M. Robertson, Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. BRIG., CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Near Hartwood, Va., December 22, 1862—9 p. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I left my camp, near Potomac Creek Bridge, at 6 p. m. last evening, and came to this place with 1,000 men and Robertson's horse battery; the latter failed to keep up with the cavalry at a walk, and I therefore determined not to take it with me any farther. This morning at daylight I set out toward Warrenton on the Ridge road; met one of my scouts, who had information of a camp north of the road, at a distance of 5 or 6 miles. I went through the fields and woods to every place that a camp had been reported to be, but could find no enemy. At White Ridge three of my scouts met me, who reported nothing at Elk Run, Warrenton Junction, or Catlett's. They left me last night; went through some camps of Sigel's cavalry, on Deep Run, supposing them to be the enemy; thence to Elk Run, where they arrived at 2 o'clock this morning; thence to the Junction and Catlett's. At White Ridge a picket of the enemy was discovered and pursued. He escaped in a thicket, but left a rifle behind. A mile and a half beyond White Ridge 7 pickets of the enemy were discovered and chased for 2 miles in the woods. Two of my men, in endeavoring to cut them off by riding over some very rough ground, received severe injuries by the falling of their horses. I then dispatched another scout to Elk Run, and pushed on through the woods to Morrisville, beyond which place a short distance a force of 200 or 300 of Sigel's cavalry was found in very insecure positions, wandering about. I cannot imagine why the enemy does not capture them. Colonel [Di Cesnola], in command of the force, was absent on my arrival, with some 250 men, at Kelly's Ford. I awaited his return, which soon after took place. He reported two regiments of rebel infantry on the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, with two pieces of artillery, who resisted his approach, wounding 2 of his men with musketry. He also reported

* See p. 690.

that Hampton crossed the river yesterday and was then at Elk Run; that he had infantry and 5 wagons. My scout returned from Elk Run fifteen or twenty minutes ago, and reported that he was there about 3 or 4 p. m.; saw only 1 man, a scout, of the enemy. A woman told him that no soldiers had passed through there recently, excepting three about 8 a. m. to-day. He examined the road and reports that the road from Kellysville to Elk Run seemed much worn and the tracks fresh; they crossed the run toward the railroad. The scouts from Warrenton Junction this morning reported that there were plenty of troops, said to be at Warrenton. With regard to these small parties of the enemy who are roaming about the country, I do not believe they can be captured, except by forces organized or disorganized. As they are in their native country, with citizen friends ready and willing to give information, and with a thorough knowledge of the roads and woods, they possess so many advantages which are in a measure denied to us that we can scarcely hope to cope with them. However, I shall try to render them uneasy the next day or two. I forgot to mention that a rebel was captured beyond White Ridge, who objected to showing us the road to Morrisville across the country. I regret to say that while he was proceeding under escort to show us a person who would guide us, his saddle turned, and he was so much injured as to be unable to travel. The guide he recommended was a decrepit old man of eighty, who could not ride or walk. I have sent a scouting party to Catlett's, Greenwich, and Brentsville. They are expected in to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Capt. James M. Robertson, Batteries B and L, Second U. S. Artillery.

CAMP NEAR RAILROAD CROSSING,
Potomac Creek, Va., December 23, 1862.

SIR: The report of Brigadier-General Averell, commanding First Cavalry Brigade, Hooker's grand division, dated the 22d of December, 1862, having been referred to me, with the request that the general commanding the Army of the Potomac be informed why my battery failed to keep up with cavalry going at a walk, I beg leave to submit the following statement:

First. The assertion of General Averell "that Robertson's horse battery failed to keep up with cavalry going at a walk" is false in fact, although not intentionally made so by General Averell. On moving from the rendezvous, on the evening of the 21st instant, I found my battery placed in rear of the whole cavalry column. The night being dark, and knowing nothing of the roads or what particular road General Averell intended to take, I gave orders to keep the battery well closed up, and rode close to the rear of the regiment immediately preceding me. When the column was all in motion, I moved forward about 10 yards to the brow of a long and steep hill, and was halted by the cavalry stopping in front of me. I remained at a halt from five to ten

minutes, when the cavalry again moved on and I followed. I had hardly gotten my leading carriage over the brow of the hill before I was again halted. In this manner I was compelled to halt my battery not less than ten times in going down a hill so steep that many ordinary mounted batteries would have locked their wheels in daylight. In alternately halting and moving forward, a few yards at a time, we consumed over two hours in getting 1 mile over a road so firm and smooth that I could have passed over the whole distance at a rapid trot. At this point, I discovered that the cavalry were breaking by single file, and at a distance of more than the length of a horse between the one that preceded and the one that followed. The obstruction was a small mud-hole, through which my battery passed without the slightest check. I passed over with the last cavalryman, and finding the road practicable for artillery, I ordered my first lieutenant to send forward a detachment of cannoneers to act as guides, and started off at a rapid pace, to try and keep the fast receding column in view, but did not succeed in overtaking them until I came to the crossing of the Potomac Creek, near General Sykes' headquarters. Here I found the last battalion just crossing, and applied to the major commanding for a guide, but without success.

Following the cavalry as they passed out of the stream, I soon found myself in a path on the side of the hill (impracticable for artillery), and was compelled to turn back and seek out the road. This delayed me so long that, before I could place the head of my column on the road, the last cavalryman had disappeared over the brow of the hill. I at once rode forward to General Sykes' headquarters, but could hear or see nothing to indicate the road taken by General Averell. General Sykes told me that he had heard cavalry passing for a long time, but could give me no information as to the route they had taken. I then moved forward to the camp of the Third Infantry, and was informed by several officers that the cavalry had been passing for over two hours; that the head of the column came past at a walk; that very soon they began to come at a trot, with the files opened out, and that for nearly or quite two hours they were passing at a gallop, by threes, twos, and singly. Not being able to get any information in regard to the roads here, I moved forward to the headquarters of General Warren, who had been over the road that day. He told me it was very intricate, and that he thought it would be impossible for a stranger to find his way in the night, and kindly sent his orderly to guide me to the cavalry pickets. General Warren told me (as I had heard before) that the cavalry had been passing his camp at a gallop for over two hours. So far from my battery not being able to keep up with cavalry moving at a walk over roads as they were that night, I could, if necessary, have traveled nine-tenths of the distance at a round trot, had the first portion of the road been unobstructed, and had I known or had a guide furnished for the remainder.

In connection with the foregoing, I beg leave to state that, on the 11th instant, I marched with the First Cavalry Brigade, under command of General Averell, on the road toward headquarters of the Army of the Potomac and Falmouth. After crossing Potomac Creek and most of the bottom land, my battery was brought to a halt by the cavalry in front. After consuming over an hour in alternate halting and moving forward a few steps at a time, I rode forward, and found the cause of the delay was the road was so smooth and hard that cavalry horses could not be led up the hill with their riders dismounted, and they had been compelled to lead off singly by a path along the side of the hill

through the woods. No notice was sent me of the condition of the road, or whether another road could be found by making a detour. I was compelled, with my axes, to cut steps in the frozen ground to give the horses foothold for nearly a fourth of a mile. After accomplishing about one-half the distance, I learned that the whole difficulty might have been overcome had I been informed of it when I was first halted in the column, and I could have been on the road at the top of the hill, ready to take my position behind the two leading regiments merely by making a short detour to the left. I joined the brigade at 2 p. m., and reported to an officer of General Averell's staff. When the brigade went into camp at dark the same evening each regimental commander was notified, but my battery was forgotten or neglected.

I have endeavored to make a plain, simple statement of facts, without comment; but, in conclusion, I most respectfully request, if the interest of the service will permit it, that my battery may be relieved from serving in any brigade commanded by my junior in the line of the army, or, if the battery cannot be dispensed with, that I may personally be transferred.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain Second Artillery, Comdg. Horse Batteries B and L.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of the Potomac.

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CAMP NEAR POTOMAC CREEK, VA.,
December 24, 1862.

SIR: Since writing, and partially copying, the foregoing statement, I have been placed in arrest, and charges sent me for neglect of duty and disrespect to my commanding officer. I therefore request that my application to be relieved from duty with this brigade be suspended until the charges are investigated, and hope that a court may be convened for that purpose at the earliest day practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. ROBERTSON,
Captain Second Artillery.

Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hdqrs. Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 24, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

At 5.30 p. m. on the 21st instant, a detail from the different regiments of this brigade, of about 1,000 men, was formed near this camp in close column, ready to march; the battery in rear. One of my aides was left to put them in motion, and to remain until they were all on the road.

The distance from this camp to Hartwood Church is about 8 or 9 miles, by one plain, well-traveled road, which leads by the place formerly occupied by Major-General Hooker's headquarters, crossing the Telegraph road a short distance beyond. The road is somewhat tortuous, and on the night of the 21st instant its course could not be dis-

cerned at, perhaps, over 100 yards distance. But to the Telegraph road there is but one direct wagon road from this camp, and upon it Captain Robertson had been with me twice before—once as far as the headquarters of Major-General Hooker, and once as far as the headquarters of General Sykes.

There is no other road traveled by my wagons from this camp to my pickets. Near the former headquarters of the center grand division the head of the column was halted for half an hour, to allow for the delay in the crossing of Potomac Creek. At the crossing of the Telegraph road an intelligent orderly was stationed to see the column pass, and to guide it if necessary. He reported to me afterward that he waited two and a half hours for the arrival of Captain Robertson's battery after the cavalry had passed, and from that point guided him to my command. At the infantry pickets, 2 miles beyond the Telegraph road, another halt of half an hour was made at the head of the column, to allow it to close up. I arrived with the cavalry at the picket reserve, about 1 mile this side of Hartwood, a few minutes after 9 p. m. It was three minutes after midnight when Captain Robertson reported his arrival to me.

A loaded wagon, driven by an enlisted man who had never been over any portion of the road before, followed the cavalry without a guide, and arrived at Hartwood in good season..

Captain Robertson needed no guide to the Telegraph road, and upon his arrival there found one ready to show him the way, and who did accompany him.

There is always more or less irregularity in the gait at the rear of a column of cavalry, but on the night in question the head of the column marched at a walk. I shall be happy to furnish any information required by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac upon the other matters referred to in this report.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

DECEMBER 21–22, 1862.—Skirmishes at Strasburg, Va., and Wardensville, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 24, 1862.

The following telegram just received from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland:

General Milroy, at Petersburg, reports that General Cluseret, of this division, entered Strasburg on the 21st, after a slight engagement, in which 20 of the enemy were captured. A force had concentrated at Woodstock, and General Cluseret fell back to Wardensville. Supply train sent to Cluseret, with an escort of 300 men, were attacked on the 22d at Wardensville by 350 of Imboden's force, who were repulsed, with a loss of 20 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss, 6 wounded. Captain Keys, of Ringgold Cavalry, left Romney at 5 p. m. on the 22d, and entered Winchester yesterday morning, but found no enemy, he having fallen back to Woodstock, to dispute advance of Cluseret.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

DECEMBER 21-23, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Stafford Court-House to Kellysville, Va.

Report of Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Camp near Stafford Court-House, Va., December 23, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with orders emanating from assistant adjutant-general's office, dated Stafford Court-House, December 21, at noon the same day I marched with my 239 men (all the force I could dispose of), by way of Morrisville Post Office, to Kelly's Ford, in order to cut off the enemy's cavalry, under Colonel Hampton, before crossing the ford. I marched with all possible diligence until 9.30 p. m., at which period my horses were tired out for want of several days' forage; the night so dark, and the road all through the woods, that I deemed it necessary to encamp for the night. When I encamped I was yet 4 miles from Morrisville Post-Office. I covered all my camp with outposts and vedettes, so as to render impossible any surprise from the enemy, if near.

Before daylight I was on the march on my way to Morrisville Post-Office. At daylight I sent out several small foraging parties in every direction, and I found some small stacks of wheat, which I seized and fed my horses with. At 9 a. m. I occupied Morrisville Post-Office. I formed line of battle on the outskirts of the town. I then sent 25 men from the Ninth New York Cavalry, under Captain Kennedy, to scout the post-route road, and, by taking the left-hand road, which leads to Mount Holly Church, to advance into the wood and scout it. I sent, in the mean while, from a road behind Morrisville Post-Office, a non-commissioned officer and 10 men to scout the left-hand side of the wood, both parties under the guidance of two scouts. I remained at Morrisville Post-Office with my men standing to horse, and formed, as before said, in line of battle. Some short time afterward I heard a brisk carbine fire coming from the wood. I ordered my men to mount and inspected their carbines. The party sent toward the left of the wood returned soon after rather precipitately, reporting that a superior force of the enemy's cavalry was met by them in that part of the wood. Securing, then, my rear, by leaving the First Connecticut detachment in Morrisville, I advanced with my main force toward that part of the wood without meeting a single rebel cavalryman, except some men claiming to be citizens and non-combatants, though wearing a portion of the rebel uniform (coat and cap). I arrested them and sent them under escort to Morrisville Post-Office.

I scouted all the wood until I arrived at its outskirts, being nearly 6 miles. On the outskirts of the wood I found myself all at once close by the Rappahannock River, and about 500 yards from Kellysville, both of which lay at a declivity of 300 yards from the wood. Halting my command, which was in column by fours, I kept it at the edge of the wood, though but partly covered from the sight of the enemy. In my written instructions having been directed to be cautious as much as possible, and not to expose my command unnecessarily, I sent forward 25 carbineers of the Fourth New York, under command of Lieutenant Williams, to proceed down to the river, keeping myself in such a position as to see distinctly what was going on. This detachment proceeded down to the river, but arriving at a wooden bridge, under which passes a small creek (20 yards before arriving at the Rappahannock River), a

strong fire of musketry from rebel infantry was fired at them, dismounting 2 men. Taking, then, 25 carbineers from the Ninth New York, I proceeded myself to the river, to see whether I could safely cross the Rappahannock and capture the rebels, who were firing at us from the houses and behind the walls at Kellysville. While I was undecided whether I had to cross it and capture these men, a noise of wheels attracted my attention, and I saw distinctly two rebel guns, which were brought forward with the intention of placing them in battery against us; so I then thought it prudent to bring back these men, with all my command, to Morrisville, which I did orderly and at a walk.

Captain Kennedy was instructed by me, after having scouted the right-hand side of the wood, to cross the Marsh River and to proceed cautiously toward Wheatley Post-Office. On my arrival at Morrisville he reported to me that he did advance toward that point, but, owing to the ground, which was without trees and quite a plain, he was seen by the rebel line of pickets on the other side of the Rappahannock and was fired at by the whole line.

The information I could get with some certainty is as follows: That General Hampton passed through Morrisville on his way to Kellysville the morning of the 20th instant, with a force about 1,000 strong (some said 6,000, some 2,000, others 600 only). He had more infantry than cavalry, and two guns. General Hampton recrossed the Rappahannock on the afternoon of the 21st instant with his cavalry only; some of his men said he took the Elk Run road and would be back in two days. It would thus account for the infantry and guns seen on the other side of the river.

My command had 2 horses wounded and 3 died from exhaustion.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Commanding Cavalry Force.

Brigadier-General STAHEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

DECEMBER 21–23, 1862.—Scout to Catlett's Station and Brentsville, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIRST CAV. BRIG., CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
December 23, 1862—11.30 a. m.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that Privates Blaisdell and McGua, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, have just returned from a scout to Catlett's Station, Greenwich, Bristoe, and Brentsville, and report as follows, viz:

Left our picket line 4 a. m. Sunday; arrived at Bristersburg Stone Church 1 p. m. same day, where we saw some stragglers from Hampton's Legion, who were going toward Warrenton Junction; followed them to within a mile of the Junction; then went across the fields and woods to Catlett's. Found there that the railroad had not been used recently; had been no cavalry there since last Monday a week ago. Went to Greenwich about dark; roads did not seem to have been much used; staid in the woods until 3 a. m. yesterday; could see no camp fires; went through the town, which is small, perhaps a dozen houses; one large house of a dirty red color; saw no rebel soldiers. Went by the road to Bristoe, 5 or 6 miles distant. Crossed the Manassas Gap Railroad, which had not been used recently. Arrived at Bristoe about 11 a. m. yesterday. A boy told us that 11 of our soldiers had been there the day before. We left Bristoe about noon for Brentsville, which is 3 or 4 miles off. Went by the road. There appeared to have been no more than small country travel upon it. A man near Brentsville, named Allen Housens, told us that Hampton's Legion camped near there

on Saturday night, and that he had 30 wagons and about 50 prisoners, which they had captured from Sigel's forces at Dumfries. We then went toward Dumfries to within 12 miles, struck the Telegraph road 5 miles north of Stafford Court-House, and General Sigel's pickets at Aquia Creek, about 10 o'clock last night. Hampton probably crossed the Rappahannock or went to Warrenton early on Sunday.

I have sent two men to Warrenton to see what is there.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 25, 1862.—Reconnaissance from Martinsburg to Charlestown, W. Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Kelley, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., December 25, 1862.

Just received the following telegram from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland:

Lieutenant Vermilyea, First New York Cavalry, with 40 men, went from Martinsburg to-day on a reconnaissance to Charlestown, in Jefferson County, and found there about 60 men of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry (rebel), Captain Boyle's company. Our men charged them at once and drove them out of town; captured 2 prisoners, horses, arms, &c. One of the prisoners is a son of the Hon. Andrew Hunter.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

DECEMBER 25, 1862.—Skirmish near Warrenton, Va.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 26, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that a scout was sent by me day before yesterday to go through the woods below Deep River to the Rappahannock River, to discover if there was any place fordable or unguarded, so that I might cross with sufficient force to fall upon the picket at Ellis' Ford, or Kelly's, and surprise them. He has returned, and reports that after making his way with great difficulty, mounted and on foot, to the river, he discovered that there is a complete line of pickets on the other side, extending from United States Ford to Kelly's.

The enemy are at United States Ford, Ellis', and Kelly's. At Ellis', day before yesterday, the picket was strengthened and three pieces of artillery added to it. The current, except at the regular fords, is strong, and the bed of the river filled with ledges of rock. It is difficult to approach any of the fords unobserved by the enemy.

Scouts are sent over by the enemy every few hours, who approach our lines and return. Five came over whilst my scout was hidden in the

vicinity of Ellis' Ford. On the 23d instant, a party of three started to go to Warrenton, but returned shortly after, reporting that 7 of the enemy's scouts got after them and followed them so closely as to render it unsafe to proceed. A non-commissioned officer and 10 men were then sent out on the 24th, who arrived at Warrenton Junction about dark, and remained all night. The next morning they set out for Warrenton. On the road they met a citizen, who produced a copy of an oath of allegiance which he had taken, and who informed them that there were no troops at Warrenton, excepting two companies of Randolph's Black Horse Cavalry, now commanded by a Lieutenant Smith.

My party proceeded to within 4 miles of Warrenton, where the pickets of the enemy were discovered and chased for a mile. The party then returned by way of Elk River, near which place a picket was seen and pursued for about 2 miles, when the party suddenly found themselves in the presence of about 60 of the enemy. They attempted to break through them, but their horses being jaded and worn they had great difficulty in doing so. Five of the party have not yet reported, and I fear that they have been captured.

The enemy on the other side of the Rappahannock seemed to have quite a holiday yesterday, riding races, whooping and yelling, firing cannon, &c.

Some 8 miles south of Kelly's Ford there were several reports of cannon during the day.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECEMBER 27-29, 1862.—Raid on Dumfries and Fairfax Station, Va., including action at Dumfries, December 27; skirmishes at and near Occoquan and at Fairfax Court-House, December 27-28, and skirmishes near Chantilly and Frying Pan, December 29.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of Washington.

No. 2.—Col. R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 3.—Capt. Charles Chauncey, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 4.—Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 5.—Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, commanding Division.

No. 6.—Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division.

No. 7.—Col. Frederick G. D'Utassy, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

No. 8.—Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

No. 9.—Col. A. Schimmelfennig, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

No. 10.—Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 11.—Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry.

No. 12.—Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Infantry.
No. 13.—Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.
No. 14.—Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.
No. 15.—Capt. Joseph H. Cook, First Maryland Cavalry.
No. 16.—Lieut. William H. Rogers, Sixth Maine Battery.
No. 17.—Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.
No. 18.—Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 19.—Col. M. C. Butler, Second South Carolina Cavalry.
No. 20.—Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.
No. 21.—Lieut. Col. James W. Watts, Second Virginia Cavalry.
No. 22.—Col. T. L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry.
No. 23.—Brig. Gen. William H. F. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

No. 1.

Report of Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding Defenses of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1863.

GENERAL: In compliance with your instructions of December 29 last, I have the honor to make the following report in relation to the recent raid of the Confederate cavalry through our lines:

Late on the afternoon of December 27 last, I received copies of three telegrams from M. C. Hall, operator at Dumfries, two directed to General Slocum, at Fairfax Court-House, and one to Major Eckert, from Colonel Candy, commanding Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, saying that he was attacked by 4,000 cavalry and four guns, asking for re-enforcements and ammunition.

At 5.30 p. m. same day, I received a telegram from Colonel Wyndham, of the cavalry at Union Mills, saying he heard firing in the direction of Dumfries, and proposing to operate on the enemy's flank. I immediately telegraphed to him to do so.

The next day, December 28, in the afternoon, I learned that the enemy's cavalry were on this side of the Occoquan, but could obtain no reliable information of their movement until after dark. I then immediately telegraphed to the different commanders the information I had received, and for them to prepare to move. The accompanying copy of the order to General Abercrombie shows the dispositions made here. I notified the commanders at Fairfax Court-House and Station and Colonel Wyndham, and also gave them some instructions.

The inclosed reports of Brigadier-Generals Casey and Stoughton and Colonels D'Utassy, Wyndham, and Price show that the troops were on the alert and active, and their dispositions evince much skill and judgment. General Abercrombie's reports show that his troops, although not ordered till after dark, were in position the next day two hours before it was light; but the rebel cavalry had passed several hours before, taking a by-road, and passing so near Fairfax Station that they were fired upon by the troops thrown out from that point, and left 8 horses on the ground, besides carrying off some men killed and wounded.

When I had reliable information of their having crossed the Occoquan, they were already nearer to Burke's Station than any troops I had this side. Those at Fairfax Station I ordered by telegraph, and they reached them, but were not in sufficient force to contend successfully with so large a force of the enemy. The small cavalry force I had at

Dranesville, under Major Taggart, I ordered to move on Fairfax Court-House. It came in contact with the enemy at Frying Pan, and drove in their advance, but could make no impression on their main body. Colonel Wyndham also fell on their rear near Chantilly, but for the same reason could not do them much injury. He overtook them this side of Chantilly, and, although having only 500 men, made them deploy their force, and found them to number over 3,000 men. His advance followed them as far as Pleasant Valley. When I ordered the infantry to Annandale, I had but little hope of their getting there in time to intercept the enemy, but thought the chance worth trying. The rebels entered our lines by an attack on Dumfries, where they were repulsed; then passed on toward the Occoquan, and were most gallantly met by our cavalry, but their force was overwhelming. It was not possible to hold the river—fordable at a number of places. After crossing the Occoquan, they found every point so well guarded and all our troops on the alert that they could only seek for an outlet for escape. This their heavy force and knowledge of the country enabled them to accomplish. Their escape was not owing to any negligence on the part of our pickets or outposts, as every one was on the alert and vigilant.

Respectfully submitted.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

P. S.—Lieut. David H. Leche, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, on the other side of the Occoquan, made a gallant and determined charge with but 25 men upon a rebel regiment, and behaved so well as to elicit the praise of the rebel general. He was, unfortunately, killed, as was also Lieut. T. G. Snyder, of the same regiment. I have no information as to the disposition of our troops beyond the Occoquan. When General Slocum withdrew his troops from Wolf Run Shoals I sent some to occupy it.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General ABERCROMBIE:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you send three regiments and one battery from Upton's Hill to occupy Annandale, and three regiments and one battery from Minor's Hill to take post about half way between Falls Church and Fairfax Court-House, in such position that they can readily support the troops at Annandale. This movement is to endeavor to intercept a rebel force reported to have crossed the Occoquan, between 4,000 and 8,000 strong (infantry, artillery, and cavalry), and which, it is believed, will attempt to retreat between Alexandria and Fairfax Court-House. Colonel Swain has been directed to report to you, with all his disposable cavalry, at Arlington. Major Taggart has been ordered to move with his cavalry force from Dranesville toward Fairfax Court-House. The line from Fairfax Court-House south to the Potomac is held by General Stoughton, Colonel D'Utassy, and General Slocum. General Abercrombie will take command of this movement in person, and will establish his headquarters at Annandale, where the different commanders will report to or communicate with him. The troops will move at once, and should be in posi-

tion by daylight to-morrow. Immediate arrangements must be made to forward rations and forage to them. You will please keep these headquarters advised of your movements.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. HUNT,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. R. Butler Price, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIG., DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 30, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the commanding general, the following:

On Saturday evening, about dark, an orderly reported at the reserve camp of the picket line, extending from Occoquan to Wolf Run Shoals, that a detachment of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, on its march from Occoquan to join Colonel Kellogg, had been driven back by a rebel cavalry force. One company of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry was sent to re-enforce the picket at Selectman's Ford, and 100 of the same regiment to the ferry at Occoquan. The rebels were at that time in the village, but preparing to retire, which they did soon after.

At dawn of day on Sunday, 28th instant, Captain Chauncey crossed the Occoquan at Selectman's Ford with 150 men of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and about the same number of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania, under Major Reinhold. They followed the tracks of the enemy for 5 miles, and, entering a thick wood at that point, were attacked by a large body of cavalry. The command was routed and followed across the Occoquan 2 miles by the rebels, who destroyed a few tents in the reserve camp and then withdrew. The wagons, with one exception, had been removed, and thus saved.

The enemy's column went up the Occoquan in the direction of Wolf Run Shoals, near which place Major Stagg's patrol encountered their advance. A short skirmish followed, but they returned, without loss, to Wolf Run Shoals, where a brigade of infantry was lying. They (the rebels) passed that point about dark. They marched by the way of Burke's Station, and about 10 o'clock came into the road between Annandale and Fairfax, taking the direction toward Fairfax. They were driven back from there, turned off to the right, and took the road toward Vienna. Major Taggart, on his march from Dranesville, drove in their pickets at Frying Pan, but, finding them too strong, turned to the left, and reached Annandale by another road.

The first intimation I had of their approach was by an orderly from Accotink on Sunday, the 28th, at 4 o'clock, which information I sent immediately to headquarters. I could not at that time report their strength, it not being known. The reports which I have since received state their number to be from 2,500 to 5,000. An officer of Major Stagg's command, who was thrown from his horse, and laid in the bushes while they passed, computes their number at 4,000.

The Second Pennsylvania Cavalry lost in killed and missing about 50 men and 3 officers. One of them, the surgeon, remained, voluntarily, to take charge of the wounded.

Of the enemy's loss I have no [illegible] account, except of the death of 2 officers, one of them a major, who was shot by officers of the Second

Pennsylvania Cavalry during their retreat. Several of their men were shot while crossing the ford, but the number of them could not be ascertained, as they either carried them off or secreted the bodies. When I receive Captain Chauncey's report I will communicate it.

I have this moment learned the following particulars from a prisoner just brought in from Wolf Run Shoals: The rebel column left Guiney's Station, about 20 miles the other side of Gordonsville. It consisted of about 7,000 men, under command of Generals Lee, Stuart, and Hampton. The prisoner does not know how many of that number came this side of Dumfries.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major HUNT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Defenses of Washington.

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HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIG., DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 30, 1862.

MAJOR: Major Taggart, on his way to Annandale yesterday, met the pickets of the enemy at Frying Pan. His advance drove them in. On coming up with his column, he found them too strong for him, and turned off to the left and reached Annandale safely. Fearing the company left at Dranesville might be picked up, he sent an order back for them to remove with wagons, &c., to Lewinsville.

On Major Taggart's arrival at Annandale, General Abercrombie's troops had orders to move, and he had preceded them. He overtook him before reaching Arlington, and received an order to report to Colonel Wilkeson, of Scott's Nine Hundred, and follow the enemy. Colonel Wilkeson is not there. Major Taggart desires to know if he shall return to Dranesville, or what course to pursue. He estimates the number of the enemy from 2,500 to 3,000, and twelve pieces of artillery, corresponding pretty nearly with the most reliable accounts received.

An officer, Lieutenant Eckert, of the Second, has this moment come in from Wolf Run Shoals, to which place he made his way after the fight the other side of the Occoquan. He brings nothing of importance but what you already know. He distinctly saw all the enemy, and says there was not less than 3,000.

I must do the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry the credit to say that from all accounts I get they behaved very well. The men were rallied three or four times, and fought as long as it was possible. They were attacked by one entire regiment, the others being held in reserve on the hill beyond.

Chauncey, who commanded the party, was deserted by the Seventeenth Pennsylvania (of which there were present about 150) at the first fire. They did not stand a moment. I have not yet received any report from Captain Chauncey.

Two officers and about 60 men of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry are missing; some killed, but it is not known how many. Captain Brinton has crossed the Occoquan this morning in search of wounded. The surgeon of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry remained on the field to look after the wounded.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major HUNT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Defenses of Washington.

HDQRS. CAVALRY BRIG., DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
January 1, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor, in accordance with instructions from headquarters, to make the following statement:

On December 16, in compliance with orders, I sent Major Stagg, with 156 men, to the neighborhood of Wolf Run Shoals, to establish a line of pickets from that point to Manassas Junction.

On the following morning I recalled from Lewinsville all of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. As soon as they returned to camp I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton to proceed with all the available force of his command and all those at Accotink, except one battalion (to be left there), to the vicinity of the Occoquan, for the purpose of covering the front of forces lying in that direction. Colonel Brinton established his line of pickets as per map forwarded to you, showing the different posts and patrols. He connected with Major Stagg's previously established, thus completing the line from the village of Occoquan to Manassas Junction, where the line connected with the pickets of Colonel Wyndham's command, extending from Manassas Junction through Centreville and Chantilly to Frying Pan, there connecting with Major Taggart, stationed at Dranesville.

I am certain, sir, there was no want of proper care and watchfulness on the part of the officers and men on duty on that part of the line where the enemy appeared. Major Stagg was constantly patrolling to the front, and Colonel Brinton, two or three days before, had made a circuit from Occoquan village, keeping 7 miles south of Occoquan Creek, to near Brentsville, returning by way of Wolf Run Shoals.

A detachment of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry was intrusted with the picket line from Occoquan village to Neabsco Creek, from which point to Dumfries, I am told, the line was guarded. This detachment of the Seventeenth patrolled from Occoquan village to a point about 3 miles south of Mills' Ford. This arrangement was continued until the night of the 27th, when the pickets of the Seventeenth were driven in by a small force of cavalry, which came into the village of Occoquan, and returned, after receiving a volley from this side of the creek. It was in search of this party that Captain Chauncey came upon the main force the next day (Sunday), and information was forwarded as rapidly as possible after the men had fought back to the ford.

Colonel Brinton was not expected to do anything but cover the front of the forces lying between Fairfax and Occoquan, which he did by his line from that village to Manassas via Wolf Run Shoals, continually patrolling and scouting.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, yours,

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Major HUNT,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Defenses of Washington.

No. 3.

Report of Capt. Charles Chauncey, Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

DECEMBER 31, 1862.

COLONEL: On the evening of the 27th, a report arrived in camp that the enemy's cavalry had come into Occoquan, and had driven the Sev-

enteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry across the river. I immediately got out all the available force in camp and led them to the ferry, where the enemy were reported to be crossing. On reaching it, I found them moving off, and, leaving there a small force, I hastened to Selectman's Ford, but finding all quiet, I returned to camp, not wishing to cross the ford at night while ignorant of the enemy's numbers.

The next morning I set out with detachments from Companies D, K, L, F, and C; in all about 150 men. Major Reinhold, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, took 100 of his own men and crossed with us. On reaching the opposite side, Lieutenant Byles went out to reconnoiter; he returned and sent me the information that the enemy numbered upward of 8,000, and had artillery. I have since learned from Dr. Weidman, who generously gave himself up to the rebels, in order to attend to the killed and wounded, that they had six guns. The rebels had come into Occoquan by two roads. I resolved to follow up the traces of one body in order to learn their route, and guard against similar incursions. A march of some 5 miles brought us to the road from Wolf Run Shoals to Brentsville. Here I learned that 10 Confederate cavalry had been seen in that neighborhood an hour previous. The track left the Wolf Run Shoals road and led into a thick wood, through a very narrow road, where the column was compelled to march by twos. I sent 2 men forward, with orders to ride on one-half or three-quarters of a mile and reconnoiter; on coming up, they reported all quiet. I led the advance, composed of some 20 men, about 10 being carbineers. At a point only about 200 yards from where the scouts had come in, a field began on the left of the road; the left flank of the column was thus uncovered as it marched on, and the entire advance had come out of the woods, when I saw the rebel pickets on some rising ground ahead, and was fired at. Turning round, I ordered the carbineers to advance and deploy as skirmishers, and that the main body should be brought up ready to charge. The carbineers did not obey my command nor that of Lieutenant Eckert, commanding the advance guard, but halted in a confused crowd. I fired the first shot from my revolver, and was seconded by some few men in the advance, among whom I must speak of Private Wilson and Sergeant Merket, Company K. Major Reinhold informs me that he conveyed the order to the main body himself. Through some fatal misunderstanding, however, they halted. The fire from the rebel pickets was almost immediately succeeded by a yell and a charge from a field in front, and on the right, which the rising ground concealed from view, through the field on our left, thus cutting off the entire advance, including Lieutenant Eckert and myself. The main body attacked just when coming out of the woods, and, unable to adopt any formation suitable to make or receive a charge, was driven back in disorder. Lieutenant Leche fell, dead, while gallantly striving to rally his men. Four distinct rallies were made in the field on the road to the ford, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy who came in by various roads, on every side, rendered useless the gallantry of officers and men. So closely did the rebels follow us that they cut off many of our men at the ford. An attempt was made to hold the ford, and Lieutenant Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, who by chance was present, rendered efficient service. Under his direction a heavy fire was poured into the advance of the rebels, and they were driven back, thus giving Lieutenant Jones, with a body of 25 men, an opportunity to cross in safety. Lieutenants Maxwell, Jones, and Walker headed the men most nobly, and for a time kept the enemy at bay. Their superior numbers soon overpowered us. They brought down dismounted men armed with mus-

kets, and, lining the whole bank, poured in a perfect shower of bullets, and at last crossed the river. While one detachment followed up our retreat, another took a straight course for our camp, and reached it just as the last wagons were leaving. Captain Sloan and Lieutenant Sloan, commanding the pickets, collected a handful of their men and checked the whole rebel column. The enemy did not pursue more than 2 miles. The pickets at the ferry succeeded in making their escape. The camp was plundered and burned; three wagons and the regiment forge shared its fate; some grain was also destroyed.

Where all have done well it may seem invidious to speak specially of any, but I cannot refrain from mention of Lieutenant Leche. He fell at the first fire, sword in hand, and even his enemies were impressed by his noble conduct. General Stuart inquired who he was, and praised him highly. He has died a soldier's death, and the comrades who mourn his loss recognize in him one of the brightest examples of true courage. We are indebted to Lieutenant Chastean for the safety of our wagon train. The rebels followed closely on the warning he received, but, with the coolness of a veteran, he remained till they actually entered the camp. Lieutenant Taylor commanded the rear guard, and with less than 25 men resisted the whole opposing force. After the passage of the ford, Lieutenant Byles drew in the pickets at Davis' and Mills' Fords, thus saving them from capture. Among the non-commissioned officers, I would mention as worthy special notice, Sergeant Merket, Company K, Sergeant Benedict, Company L, and Sergt. Ezra Witmer, Company D. Sergeant Merket, with great gallantry, assisted in rallying and forming the men, till his horse fell and he was captured. Sergeant Benedict commanded the pickets at the ferry, and with his small force held it till the enemy crossed the ford. A call was made for volunteers to defend the ford, and Sergt. Ezra Witmer was the first to offer. I regret to say that he was taken prisoner.

Of our loss I cannot speak with certainty. Our men were scattered in every direction, and I hope some who are among the missing may yet come in. I can learn of only 2 who were killed, but they are both officers, Lieutenant Leche, who was shot dead, and Lieutenant Snyder, who was mortally wounded and died at Chantilly, where he was carried by the rebels. Three wounded men were brought in by General Geary's ambulances, which also secured the body of Lieutenant Leche. Upward of 50 privates and non commissioned officers have been taken. I do not think the number which I have mentioned will come much above or below the true one.

A large number of arms and horses were lost, since all the prisoners were deprived of theirs, and others were dropped during the hasty retreat through the woods, or fell and threw their riders.

From information received through Dr. Weidman, I am inclined to believe that the enemy lost as many, if not more, officers than we. As to the killed and wounded in the rank and file, he is unable to speak. They were most carefully conveyed out of sight, and the day after the fight we could not find on this side the ford a single dead or wounded man, though traces of them were visible. It is, however, probable that some of our missing have been killed.

My object in crossing the ford was to learn something about the force of the rebels, of which we knew nothing, and also to ascertain by what roads they came and went, and whether any still remained in our neighborhood. They were informed by their scouts of our approach, and had ample time to prepare. They were drawn up in line and concealed behind the rising ground and a wood, and had drawn in their pickets so

as to give us no warning of their proximity. They were making ready to cross the ford when warned of our coming.

While no one regrets more than I do the loss we have sustained, I am thankful that it was no worse, and when I consider that with 250 men we encountered an enemy 8,000 strong, and led by three well-known generals, Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and Hampton, I am astonished that we did not suffer more.

I remain, colonel, yours, respectfully,

CHARLES CHAUNCEY,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel BRINTON,
Commanding Second Pennsylvania Cavalry.

No. 4.

Report of Col. Percy Wyndham, First New Jersey Cavalry, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Chantilly, Va., December 30, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, according to a telegram received from you, I started with my whole available force toward Dumfries at 1 p. m., the 28th instant. On arriving at Union Mills, I found that the enemy had crossed the Occoquan at Snyder's Ford, and were marching in the direction of Fairfax Station.

I immediately proceeded to Farmwell with my command, expecting to meet them there. I then halted and sent patrols in all directions to find the whereabouts of the enemy, and it was not until morning that I learned they had crossed the railroad at Burke's Station. Expecting to find them somewhere on the Aldie pike, I marched through Fairfax Court-House, and came up with the enemy this side of Chantilly about 10 a. m., the 29th instant. I pressed them closely as far as Saunders' toll-gate, skirmishing with them, when I obliged them to deploy their force, and found them to number over 3,000 men. I was, therefore, obliged to be careful, as my force did not exceed 500. My advance, however, followed them as far as Pleasant Valley. I placed my pickets as usual, and returned to my old camp at Chantilly, sending all the information to Brigadier-General Stoughton, at Fairfax Court-House.

Very fortunately, while at Union Mills, I foresaw this event, and ordered all my teams, camp equipage, &c., back to Fairfax Court-House, or they would have been captured. I am happy to report that the enemy captured nothing from my command. I have always upheld the importance of Chantilly as a cavalry post, and, had there been a large force here, we could have captured or driven back the enemy. I have also often mentioned the presence of this cavalry force of the enemy at Stafford Springs, with a view to this raid, but, not being in my front, I have never made an official report of it.

P. WYNDHAM,
Colonel.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. John J. Abercrombie, U. S. Army, commanding division.

HEADQUARTERS, *Arlington, Va., December* 30, 1862.

GENERAL: In obedience to instructions from your headquarters, I detached six regiments of my command and two light batteries to occupy the position, viz: Three regiments and a battery of six pieces, under the immediate command of Colonel Gurney, to Annandale, and three regiments and a battery of four pieces from Minor's Hill, under the immediate command of General Cowdin, to a point half way between Falls Church and Fairfax Court-House. These commands arrived at their points of destination, respectively, about two hours before day.

I proceeded with five companies of Colonel Swain's cavalry, under Major Wilkeson, from Arlington, and arrived about the same hour with the troops. I found a small detachment of cavalry under Captain Urquhart, an intelligent officer, who occupied Annandale as a picket station, and from whom I received important information and assistance in the way of guides, &c. Having made the best disposition I could to guard against surprise or an attack early in the morning, I prepared mounted detachments to proceed at dawn of day in every direction where it would be practicable for the enemy to move, with a view of ascertaining, with some degree of certainty, the movements and position of the rebels. Previous to my arrival, Captain Urquhart sent a small party, at about 11 p. m., up the Little River turnpike, which came in contact with a heavy force of General Stuart's cavalry rapidly moving along a wooded road in the direction of Vienna. The officer commanding the party was, no doubt, taken prisoner, as his horse returned without him. Owing to the darkness, the men escaped, some without their horses, and from this party I learned the enemy were moving rapidly in the direction of Vienna. As soon as the intelligence was received, I dispatched a squadron of cavalry, under Captain Mix, of Scott's Nine Hundred, to follow up in the direction the rebels were pursuing, with a view of gaining further information. A part of the squadron returned in a few hours with guns, sabers, and 5 of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, picked up in the woods by a part of Captain Urquhart's party. Between 3 and 4 p. m. the squadron had all got back, having followed the enemy up to within half a mile of Vienna, where it was ascertained they arrived about 2 a. m., and from 800 to 1,000 strong. During the day the other parties came in, one from Burke's Station, and another from Pohican, reporting no enemy or the slightest evidence of one to be seen.

At 4 p. m., in obedience to orders, Defenses of Washington, I dispatched all my cavalry in pursuit of the rebels toward Hunter's Mills. At about 6 o'clock Major Taggart joined me with three companies of cavalry. He had been stationed at Dranesville, and, in attempting to reach Annandale, had met Stuart's cavalry at Frying Pan. I ordered him to join Major Wilkeson, with Swain's cavalry, at Vienna, whither they had gone in pursuit of the enemy. No report has been received from them as yet, and I suppose they are still in pursuit of the enemy.

During the evening I returned with my infantry and artillery to their positions at Minor's and Upton's Hills. If, as reported, 6,000 men with cavalry crossed at Wolf Run Shoals, I do not think they all retired by way of Vienna. That party appeared to be about 1,000 strong.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General HEINTZELMAN, *Headquarters Defenses of Washington.*

No. 6.

Report of Brig. Gen. Silas Casey, U. S. Army, commanding Provisional Division.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL BRIGADES,
568 14*th Street, Washington, D. C., December* 31, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose General Stoughton's and Colonel D'Utassy's reports of their movements during the rebel raid of the 28th instant. General Stoughton accomplished all that could be done without cavalry, and I am well satisfied with Colonel D'Utassy's operations with his slender brigade.

In my opinion, two regiments of cavalry placed at the disposal of General Stoughton in time would have been able to cut off many of the enemy and to have driven off the rest.

Immediately on receipt of information that the enemy had crossed the Occoquan, my pickets south of Hunting Creek were strengthened and my troops in that position kept on the alert. In my opinion, the enemy intended an attack on Fairfax Station, and my orders to General Stoughton and Colonel D'Utassy were to hold that position at all hazards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS CASEY,
Brigadier-General of Vols., Comdg. Div. and Provisional Brigades.

Capt. C. H. POTTER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. Defenses of Washington.

No. 7.

Report of Col. Frederick G. D'Utassy, Thirty-ninth New York Infantry, commanding First Brigade.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, PROVISIONAL DIVISION,
Union Mills, Va., December 30, 1862.

SIR: I beg to report that on Sunday, December 28, at 4.50 p. m., a mounted messenger of the First Michigan Cavalry, coming from Woodyard's Ford, notified me of the fact that the enemy had crossed, at Snyder's Ford, the Occoquan, seemingly intending to attack Fairfax Station, and to capture or destroy the stores there. Later news reached me that they were cavalry and artillery, and still later that the former were from 1,500 to 3,000 horses in number and the latter six pieces.

I immediately strengthened my picket line in front and threw out patrols in the direction of Blackburn's Ford to Centreville, to secure my right flank, and ordered Colonel Wyndham, commanding a cavalry brigade, who accidentally was, with about 400 cavalry, at my post, to march to Fairview, take post there, and throw out to the front as far as Brimstone Hill a cavalry detachment to patrol the roads leading from across the Bull Run and Occoquan River to that place, and patrol the country in semicircle from Burke's Station to Sangster's Station. For the purpose of strengthening him, I detailed four companies of infantry and a section of artillery, to be under his orders at Fairview; also eight companies, to take post at the fork of roads formed by the one leading from Union Mills to Woodyard's Ford and Wolf Run Shoals, which detachment should communicate with the extreme left of my line of pickets at Woodyard's Ford. Thus my left flank was secured, and Fairfax Station covered by it in the same direction.

I now faced about, my rear being menaced by the demonstrations of the enemy, and threw out about 60 cavalrymen beyond Sangster's Station, to picket and patrol from there to the right as far as Fairview, to the front to Fairfax Station, and to the left as far as Centreville; also pushed forward from this position, upon every approach leading to it, infantry detachments of from one to four companies, supported by four pieces of artillery.

Thus I had formed a complete chain of posts around Union Mills, was in communication with Fairfax Station, and had caused Colonel Wyndham to cover the direct approaches from the Occoquan to the same. These dispositions left only actually in my hands a force of one and a half regiments of infantry and a six-gun battery. One-half regiment had to serve as permanent support to the artillery, when the regiment (Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, 400 men) should be used as a reserve, ready to be thrown to the point of danger.

I then received General Stoughton's order to move, with two regiments and a battery, to Fairfax Station. It was about 2 a. m., December 29; the moon had gone down, and I knew the artillery could not be moved over the almost impassable roads at night; and, in addition, I was entirely ignorant of the topography of Fairfax Station, which all combined with my experience about night marches and maneuvers with young troops, on bad roads, in a country much cut up (*tenain coupé*), the enemy's position and movements a mystery, decided me not to move before daylight, but ordered increased vigilance and more patrolling with Fairfax Station.

With earliest dawn of the morning I marched with my one and a half regiments and battery to Fairfax Station, where I found arrived there four regiments of infantry and four pieces of artillery. The enemy had cut the telegraph wire and slightly destroyed the railroad track, both of which I repaired with my pioneer corps, and returned at 3 p. m. to this place. Having not heard yet where the enemy had gone to, being traced only to Vienna, and not knowing if he might not pass through Centreville, and via Gainesville, or still nearer me, to Warrenton, or out of our lines, I strengthened the forces holding my right flank with those from the left, which latter was apparently out of danger, and placed abatis in the approaches.

In this position I have remained until 9 a. m. to-day, December 30, holding my brigade in constant readiness and state of defense—offensive I could not be, having no cavalry. My patrols to Centreville have returned, reporting no enemy there, upon which I send the regiments back to camp, keeping, though, my 7 mounted orderlies and a few mounted artillerymen scouting on my right flank.

My men are greatly fatigued. My daily detail for guard and outpost duty is so large that they are on duty every second or third day. A great deal of sickness prevails, and the regiments average no more than 460 for duty. They have to do cavalry duty for the want of that arm, and I now urgently and earnestly beg that a regiment of infantry be ordered to replace the Twenty-sixth Michigan Volunteers, ordered away from here, and that at least a little cavalry re-enforce me, both for the purpose to preserve the health of my brigade (troubled with small-pox and measles) and to execute the duty laid upon me for the good of the country.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, respectfully,

F. G. D'UTASSY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

Reports of Brig. Gen. Edwin H. Stoughton, U. S. Army, commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND VERMONT BRIGADE,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., December 29, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that the enemy's cavalry, consisting of Generals Lee's and Stuart's brigades and one battery, and a cavalry command under General Hampton, after being repulsed in an attempt to pass my troops up the pike, passed near Annandale, through Vienna, taking the road from there to Dranesville, tearing up the road slightly at Burke's Station, and capturing the operator and cutting the wires between here and Falls Church. I will send in my report to-day. They succeeded in capturing nothing. All the wagons from Burke's coming here.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I learn that the enemy merely obstructed the road at Burke's Station by placing wood upon the track.

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HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, CASEY'S DIVISION,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., December 29, 1862.

I have the honor to report that at 4.30 yesterday p. m. I received information from one of General Slocum's aides that the enemy had crossed the Occoquan in force, between Occoquan and Wolf Run Shoals. Supposing their object to be the capture or destruction of stores at Fairfax Station, where I learned General Slocum had left but 400 men to defend his entire wagon train and stores, I at once ordered one regiment and a section of artillery to that place, with orders to hold it, and send to me if they needed further re-enforcements; at the same time I recommended to Colonel D'Utassy, by telegraph, that he send at least two regiments and a battery to Fairfax Station, as the enemy were probably making for that place, with a view to obtain possession of the property there.

At 5 o'clock I received orders from General Heintzelman to make a reconnaissance in the direction of Mrs. Violet's, near Occoquan, as the enemy were reported in that quarter, and report the result to him. Immediately after, I received information that the enemy were at Burke's Station, and placed my three remaining regiments and four pieces so as to prevent the enemy escaping by any road leading from Burke's Station to Fairfax Court-House or to the Little River pike; then, fearing the enemy might escape by passing between this place and Annandale via Vienna, I telegraphed direct to General Heintzelman, requesting that a force be sent from near Washington to cut off this line of retreat.

In the mean time I received information from General Slocum that he would guard Wolf Run Shoals if I would take care of the stores at Fairfax Station, when I again advised Colonel D'Utassy to throw a portion of his command to Fairfax Station, and to direct Colonel Wyndham to place his force to the northeast of Chantilly, to check the enemy,

should they get through that far. At this time I felt greatly the need of cavalry, being compelled to rely on infantry scouts for all the information I could obtain, and sent to Colonel Wyndham asking for at least a squadron.

Receiving orders at about 8.30 o'clock from General Heintzelman to communicate with General Abercrombie, whose headquarters were at Annandale, I attempted to do so, when I found the enemy between Annandale and this place, about 4 miles from the latter. They pressed on, driving in my pickets, and charging with two regiments on my advance guard. Were met with a steady fire, which drove them back in confusion, killing several horses and wounding some of their men.

They soon rallied, however, and formed as for another attack. Not coming up, I ordered two guns to open on them, and followed this with an attack of infantry, when I discovered they were leaving my front. Fearing they would now attempt to pass between this place and Vienna, and having no cavalry, I sent infantry toward the latter place, with a view to head them off, which arrived too late, they having passed, cutting the wires between here and Washington.

I learned from undoubtedly reliable sources that the enemy's forces consisted of about 5,000 cavalry and one battery. Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee were in command. All the teams and stores at Burke's Station were brought safely within my lines, and the enemy were foiled in their attempt to capture Fairfax Station, and, so far as I learned, have done us no mischief, except cutting the wires.

About 9 o'clock I received orders to assume command of Colonel D'Utassy's brigade, when I at once issued orders to him to move two regiments and one battery without delay to Fairfax Station, and to look out for the enemy from the northwest, as I was apprehensive that they might cross between Centreville and Fairfax Court-House, and attack from that quarter.

I hope the necessity of my having cavalry will be evident from the operations of last night. Had I have had in my command a sufficient force of cavalry, I should doubtless have been able to receive early intelligence of the enemy's movements, and met him on the Little River pike and prevented his crossing it. I have 1 prisoner, 2 horses, and 2 saddles.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

Report of Col. A. Schimmelfennig, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Eleventh Army Corps.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., THIRD DIV., ELEVENTH CORPS,
Camp near Aquia Creek, Va., January 1, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor most respectfully to report to you in regard to the last raid of the enemy's cavalry upon Dumfries, &c., as follows:

On December 24 and 25, 1862, the enemy's cavalry patrolled as far as Stafford Springs and Stafford Store. I went out twice at night with a

mixed command of infantry and cavalry to those neighborhoods, but could find out nothing more.

Early in the afternoon of the 27th instant, Sergeant Gansy, of the First Connecticut Cavalry, brought in a prisoner of the — Regiment North Carolina Cavalry, and reported that he had taken him on the road leading from Dr. Ford's place to Chopawamsic farm, south of Chopawamsic Creek. The sergeant further reported that he had found on that road the tracks of several hundred cavalry, with some pieces of artillery, marching toward Dumfries.

From the prisoner I learned that two days before a cavalry brigade, with artillery, under General Lee, had marched from the neighborhood of Fredericksburg; that they crossed the river the next morning early, and proceeded in a northern direction, "to have some fun at Dumfries," as his officers remarked. I sent the said sergeant with 20 cavalry to follow up the enemy, and reported to General Schurz and to you, and begged to be allowed to march with 1,000 men of my brigade, some cavalry, and two pieces of artillery to Purcell Mill and to Keyes' farm, as from that point (about 4 or 5 miles west from Dumfries) I was able easily to assist our forces at Dumfries, or to pursue the enemy, if the latter had already retired, and to try to surprise his camp at night, as all that neighborhood is covered with woods.

Two hundred men of each of the five regiments of my command, viz, Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania, Sixty-first Ohio, Sixty-eighth New York, One hundred and fifty-seventh New York, and the Eighty-second Illinois Volunteers, were ready to march at 3 p. m., but it was between 6 and 7 in the evening before I received the order to march (copy No. 1), and then with orders to wait for a section of Hill's battery and 50 men of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. The latter detachment did not arrive until after 8 p. m.; thus five hours were lost before I left this post.

I received the information from the headquarters of the corps that Colonel Di Cesnola was ordered, with his cavalry brigade, to Garrisonville (the left wing of the camp), in order to patrol to Stafford Springs and Stafford Store. I directed Captain Harris, of the First West Virginia Cavalry, commanding the detachment of cavalry at this post, to inform Colonel Di Cesnola that I would march to Keyes' farm, and expected to be there at 1 o'clock that night, and, in case the enemy had already left the neighborhood of Dumfries, that I would continue my march on their line of retreat toward Trent's Church (about 11 or 12 miles from Dumfries, on the forest road); that I thought it best for him to march with his whole force to Stafford Springs and Trent's Church, and try to drive the enemy's cavalry toward my infantry, or to stop their march until I could come up.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, I sent Captain Barrett, with 50 men of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, with orders to proceed toward Dumfries on the Telegraph road, and to enter the place, if possible, and report to the officer in command there my movements, and to rejoin my command at Keyes' farm.

Fifty men of the First West Virginia Cavalry, under Lieutenant Seltzer, formed the advance of my detachment. Twenty men of the First Connecticut Cavalry were left in my rear, on the Purcell Mill road, with orders to patrol the roads from Dr. Ford's place to Chopawamsic farm and Aquia, and to place vedettes on the cross-roads, to show during the night the line of march to officers, orderlies, and re-enforcements.

I arrived at Keyes' farm with my forces about 1.30 a. m. Captured there two horses, with accouterments, swords, and carbines (the men had taken to the woods), and learned from the inhabitants that between 6 and

7 o'clock the evening previous a heavy cavalry force of the enemy, with artillery, had passed in retreat from Dumfries toward Trent's Church, and that they were in such a hurry the officers did not allow the men to stop for water. As Captain Barrett, with his detachment of Sixth Ohio Cavalry, had not yet come up from Dumfries, I sent Captain Snyder, with his scouts and 10 men of the First West Virginia Cavalry, to Dumfries, and told him that I would wait for him to return until 3 a. m., and then march on toward Trent's Church, as there was yet a possibility of surprising the enemy encamped in the wood.

At 3 a. m. I reported back to headquarters, and received a report from Captain Barrett, Sixth Ohio Cavalry (copy No. 2), stating that his command had been fired upon at Dumfries, and from all that he could learn from the inhabitants the town was in possession of the enemy. This seemed to me to be very improbable, as, if the enemy had succeeded in taking Dumfries, he would not have returned the same road upon which he came. I therefore did not alter my plan, but marched with my command shortly after (3 a. m.) toward Trent's Church, and ordered Captain Barrett to join me by way of Purcell Mill and Keyes' farm.

My advance reached Trent's Church at daybreak on the 28th instant. Part of the enemy's cavalry, with ambulances, had passed at 11 o'clock the night before. A small cavalry force had turned off on the road to Stafford Springs; the larger force, with artillery, had taken the road turning off to the north near Murphy's farm.

I had here again to regret that I was not allowed to take with me my own artillery, as the officer in command of the section of Hill's battery (Lieutenant Theis), belonging to the Second Brigade, did not fall in at the proper time, and proved unable to keep his section up in the marching column, and missed the road. When I heard of his mistake, I had already received the information that our troops at Dumfries expected a renewed attack in the morning, and as 200 men of the Eighty-second Illinois had been ordered to protect the artillery and ambulances, and bring up the rear, I sent them word to continue their march to Dumfries, and to report there. However, this accident might have been accompanied with grave consequences. I therefore have to report the officer in command for neglect of duty.

About 7 a. m. I received a report that the enemy had been repulsed in the afternoon of the 27th at Dumfries; that our troops were still in possession of the latter place, but that the enemy was still in sight, with camp fires burning.

Colonel Candy, in command at Dumfries, expected a renewal of the attack every moment, and begged me to come up as soon as possible, as his men were worn out and had suffered very much.

From Colonel Di Cesnola I received the information (copy No. 3) that he would start at about 7 a. m. on the 28th from Garrisonville toward Stafford Springs, and try to make a dash on the enemy's wagons.

From all this it was evident that Dumfries was safe, but that, on the other hand, our movement to get into the rear of the enemy's cavalry had failed, and that further pursuit was useless, as I had but 30 men of the cavalry left, and no right, from the information which I had received, to expect that any cavalry forces of ours would come up for many hours.

At 8 a. m., therefore, I marched back to Keyes' farm, searching the houses near the road. At Keyes' farm I encamped till 12 m., when Adjutant Klenker, of my staff returned from Dumfries, whither I had dispatched him in the morning, and again expressed the wish of Colonel Candy that I should march to his assistance. At the same time can-

nonading commenced northwest of Dumfries, and I therefore marched to join our forces at the latter place.

At about 1 p. m. Colonel Meysenberg came up and informed me that he had sent the night before, with orders to report to me, 500 men of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Lancers. The lieutenant-colonel of that regiment reported to me at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at Dumfries.

From Dumfries I returned, by your order, at 8 a. m. on the 29th, to my post. Lost none; captured from the enemy 7 prisoners, partly with horses and arms; among them Capt. J. W. Bullock, Fifth Virginia Cavalry (wounded), and a surgeon and 3 men, of the same regiment, and 2 of a North Carolina regiment.

From what I could learn from the inhabitants, I believe the enemy made but little in their raid upon Dumfries, but had experienced a reverse. The enemy's ambulances were filled with wounded. The officers said nothing about their "fun at Dumfries," but hurried on their men as fast as possible; nevertheless, I am obliged to say that an excellent opportunity to strike a heavy blow upon this daring cavalry has been allowed once more to pass unimproved, mainly for this reason, that our cavalry, with a few honorable exceptions, nowhere did their duty. At the time that I was with my infantry and a few of the brave First West Virginia Cavalry at Trent's Church, about 15 miles northwest of this post and 11 miles west from Dumfries, Colonel Di Cesnola was yet with his cavalry in my camp; Captain Barrett, with his detachment of the Sixth Ohio, between the Chopawamsic farm and Dumfries, and the 500 of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Lancers somewhere south of the Chopawamsic; that is to say, all our cavalry sent out to my support kept that night either within or very near to our lines, and left the infantry to pursue the enemy. In fact, the infantry was everywhere 10 miles in advance of the cavalry.

On the evening of the 27th instant, Colonel Di Cesnola even went so far as to send an order (copies Nos. 4 and 5), recalling the 50 men of the First West Virginia Cavalry, whom I had with my infantry, by order of General Schurz (copy No. 1), and who had been under my command for eight days. As a matter of course, I took no notice of Colonel Di Cesnola's order. Of the 500 men of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Lancers, I heard nothing until all was over. Captain Barrett, of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, disobeyed my verbal order, sent to him by his orderly, to rejoin me on the road to Trent's Church. He preferred to remain where he was, and to enter Dumfries after a part of my infantry, with the artillery, had appeared before that place.

There is no doubt but if I had marched on with part of my command, without waiting for orders, soon after I had received information of the enemy's movements, I would have arrived between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening at Keyes' farm, cutting off the enemy's line of retreat, and I therefore beg to be allowed to act in future in such an emergency upon my own responsibility. Another circumstance proved of considerable inconvenience to the movements of the detachment at Dumfries; ——— was not provided with the countersign, and therefore did not allow any one to come in. It took the scouts nearly three hours before they were allowed to enter Dumfries.

I have further to report, that on the 28th and 29th instant I passed into and out of Dumfries without meeting outposts, and Adjutant Klenker, of my staff, captured some prisoners within cannon-shot of that place. A wide field for investigation is left by the fact that the enemy's cavalry, about 2,000, marched undiscovered, with four pieces of artillery, from Fredericksburg around the right wing of the army,

by way of Trent's Church, toward Dumfries, and that it was my patrols, near Chopawamsic Creek, that first reported the enemy in force near our lines.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the excellent behavior of my infantry, which marched in perfect silence and without straggling 15 miles during the night of the 27th and 28th instant, and again 10 miles on the morning of the 28th, the whole 25 miles being accomplished in eighteen hours. The 50 men of the First West Virginia Cavalry, under Lieutenant Seltzer, and the 20 men of the First Connecticut Cavalry proved skillful and reliable soldiers, and obeyed my orders punctually.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Colonel, Comdg. 1st Brig., 3d Div.; Comdg. 3d Div. pro tem.

Brigadier-General STAHEL,
Comdg. pro tem. Eleventh Army Corps, Army of the Potomac.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
December 27, 1862.

According to your report, you will detail two regiments of your own brigade, provided with two days' rations. Two guns of Captain Hill's battery (3-inch) are ordered to report to you at once, and will leave this place as soon as they can be got ready. Colonel Di Cesnola will place at your disposition 50 men of cavalry, who will report to you at once. You will leave 100 men (cavalry) at Aquia Creek and take 100 with you on the expedition. Send me reports of patrols as promptly as pos sible.

By order of Brigadier-General Schurz, commanding division:

E. F. HOFFMANN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Colonel SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding First Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

PICKET STATION ON TELEGRAPH ROAD,
———— —, 1862.

SIR: I have been, with 50 men, to the grist mill this side of Dumfries. On my advance attempting to cross the creek, we were met with a volley. We retired to the top of the hill and endeavored to find out who was there. We challenged the picket, but could get no answer. We found a man, living near by, who said the rebels took the town and still held it. By the camp fires, which I could see, I judge quite a force is there.

Very respectfully,

N. A. BARRETT,
Captain Sixth Ohio Cavalry.

Colonel SCHIMMELFENNIG.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

GARRISONVILLE—6 a. m.

COLONEL: I am going to Stafford Springs at once, and try to get at them, or at least at their wagons. My information coincides with yours

about the enemy's whereabouts. I leave a strong force at Garrisonville. However, any communication will reach me at Stafford Springs.

Very respectfully, yours,

L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
December 27, 1862.

Lieutenant Seltzer will immediately report to me, at Garrisonville, with the 50 men last sent out with Colonel Schimmelfennig.

By order of Col. L. P. Di Cesnola:

WM. H. HARRIS,
Captain, Commanding First West Virginia Cavalry.

P. S.—Before leaving, you will show this order to Colonel Schimmelfennig, so that there may be no misunderstanding and no blame attached to either you or me.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
December 27, 1862.

DEAR SIR: It seems there has been some mistake in the disposition of our cavalry forces. You will please return to my command at Garrisonville the 50 men furnished you by me. As Colonel Di Cesnola claims he has furnished you with all you required from the Sixth Ohio, I am very sorry this mistake has occurred, and I hope you will not censure me for ordering them back, as I do so by order of Colonel Di Cesnola, commanding cavalry brigade.

WM. H. HARRIS,
Captain First West Virginia Cavalry.

Colonel SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Commanding First Brigade, Third Division.

No. 10.

Reports of Col. Charles Candy, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry, commanding First Brigade, Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT, 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 12TH A. C.,
Dumfries, Va., December 28, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to respectfully inform you that my position at this place was attacked at 11.30 a. m. yesterday by about 2,500 cavalry, under the command of one of the Lees. They made their appearance on the Telegraph road in the direction of the Chopawamsic, capturing part of my patrols in that direction, part of whom made their escape, thereby enabling me to be ready for them.

They opened with shell on the town, and in a few moments I replied with the section of McGilvery's battery, keeping them at a distance. Finding they could make no headway, they attempted to flank me on the right, but I met them at that point and repulsed them with quite a loss on their side, and met with some few casualties among my men.

The enemy kept up a vigorous fire until dark, when everything quieted down for the night.

I suppose my loss will be, as far as I can learn, about 3 killed (1 commissioned officer) and about 10 wounded. The patrol sent out on the old forest road, consisting of 2 commissioned officers and about 70 men, have not been heard from, but am in hopes they will turn up. They were on the road the enemy are supposed to have come. There may be a few more who have been (reported missing) captured.

I learn from a sutler's hand captured, and who made his escape and returned here this morning, that the enemy's force consisted of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Virginia Cavalry, under the command of Lee and Stuart. They were moving in the direction of Brentsville, and, from what he could learn, they intended to make another demonstration on this place at an early date.

I shall forward, at the earliest moment, an official report in full, giving all particulars.

I have the honor to be, colonel, yours, respectfully,

CHAS. CANDY,

Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Post.

Lieut. Col. H. C. RODGERS,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., 12th Army Corps, Fairfax Station, Va.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT, 1ST BRIG., 2D DIV., 12TH A. C.,

Dumfries, Va., December 29, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the engagement of the 27th instant at this place:

About 1 p. m. a part of the patrols on the Telegraph road, toward the Chopawamsic River, reported that the party had been attacked about 3 miles from this place by a party of rebel cavalry, and that several had been captured. I immediately ordered a strong party of cavalry (Maryland), under command of Captain Cook, to proceed in that direction and find out the strength of the party, and recapture those who had been captured from me; at the same time ordered all of my command to be immediately placed under arms.

Not more than half an hour after these orders had been given, the enemy drove in a portion of my infantry pickets stationed on that road, and succeeded in capturing some of them. At the same time they made the dash, they opened upon the town of Dumfries with shell. I immediately brought the section of McGilvery's battery, under the command of Lieutenant Rogers, into action, and replied shot for shot to them. I discovered that their force consisted of cavalry, estimated at about 2,500 strong, with four guns. I ordered forward the Seventh Ohio in line to the front, to meet their skirmishers and prevent any charge that they might attempt to make.

The enemy, when first discovered, immediately threw out skirmishers in their front, and sent parties to their right and left to pick up any stragglers they might find. By this time I had my force distributed, so as to be prepared for any movement that they might attempt on my right or rear.

About 3 p. m. they succeeded in bringing on my right a portion of their force, which was met by the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, and a portion of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis. The enemy, finding they could make no headway mounted, dismounted a portion as skir

mishers and sharpshooters, with one piece of artillery. They were met by skirmishers from the Sixty-sixth Ohio, and a portion of the Illinois cavalry dismounted, and a brisk firing commenced. I ordered one of my guns in position, supported by a portion of the Sixty-sixth Ohio, and replied to their gun (which was firing solid shot), which was soon silenced. The enemy made two repeated efforts to charge during this time, but were repulsed.

The enemy's skirmishers were armed with Mississippi rifles and long-range carbines, but did no harm to any of the men. I am confident that there were quite a number of casualties on their side, as several rifles and marks of blood were found in large quantities on the ground in the vicinity of their position. During this part of the engagement Colonel Creighton, of the Seventh Ohio, general officer of the day, and Lieutenant Clark, of the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, officer in charge of the picket, displayed great coolness and bravery in the discharge of their duties. The pickets, consisting of detachments of the several infantry regiments, displayed great coolness, and behaved nobly in repelling, with the assistance of a portion of the Sixty-sixth Ohio and Twelfth Illinois Cavalry (dismounted), the repeated efforts of the enemy to charge. Night coming on, the firing gradually ceased, and all quieted down.

At the commencement of the engagement I held the Fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Col. J. H. Patrick, as a support for the section of artillery, and to repel any charge that might be attempted, and was compelled to move them from point to point, which was done in admirable good order and promptness. His men displayed their usual coolness and bravery in front of the enemy, and were eager and willing for a charge to be attempted by the enemy, feeling their superiority with the bayonet.

The Seventh Ohio, commanded by Major Crane, moved forward in splendid order and great coolness under a galling fire of grape, and met the enemy's skirmishers (dismounted), driving them in and holding the thicket of pines, which they (the enemy) were endeavoring to obtain possession of, losing several of his men.

The detachment of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, rendered good service, and a portion of his men displayed great coolness and bravery; others, young in the service, were not as cool and collected as may be expected hereafter from them. Colonel Davis displayed great coolness, energy, and industry in watching the movements of the enemy and keeping me informed of his changes of position, and in distributing his men (cavalry) to the different positions assigned.

The detachment of the First Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Capt. J. H. Cook, started, as first ordered, to obtain information of the strength of the force which captured the patrol; but, on arriving near the mill on the Quantico Creek, where the pickets were captured by the enemy, received the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, wounding several of their horses, they firing very rapidly, and Captain Cook fell back near the battery, when he was ordered to watch the road leading to Brentsville, and inform me, and resist any force of the enemy that might attempt to attack me from that direction, which was done to my entire satisfaction. Great credit is due to Captain Cook in the efficient manner he was compelled to rally some of his men. A greater portion of that regiment rendered good service; others were very shy.

The section of the Sixth Maine Battery, under the command of Lieut. William H. Rogers, was well handled, and did good execution. The

men, under the supervision of the lieutenant, worked the guns admirably, silencing four guns of the enemy, and their shots were sent with great precision. Part of the time the gunners were under a cross-fire, and I am happy to report no casualties in that arm.

I have the honor to respectfully inclose herewith the reports from the several commanders of the casualties that occurred among their commands and part taken by them with their regiments and detachments during the engagement.

My cavalry pickets, posted on the road toward Brentsville, at Lindsley's farm, consisting of 1 commissioned officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, and 12 privates, and the pickets at Dyer's Mill and Keyes' farm, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 men each, have not been heard from as yet. They are reported as captured, but I am in hopes they may turn up all right. I also that morning started a detachment of the First Maryland Cavalry, commanded by Captain Buckley, on a scout in the direction of Stafford Store and Springs, which has not been heard from, and, from all I can learn, this was the route the enemy came from into the Telegraph road.

In conclusion, I have the honor to say that all of the men of this command, with the exception of a few stragglers and deserters, behaved with great coolness and daring, and the different commanders, Colonel Creighton, Seventh Ohio; Colonel Patrick, Fifth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio; Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry; Major Crane, Seventh Ohio; Major Collins, Fifth Ohio Volunteers; Captain Cook, First Maryland Cavalry, and Lieutenant Rogers, section of the Sixth Maine Battery, obeyed every order and executed every movement ordered with great promptness and coolness, and I especially mention their names as officers well worthy to bear the commissions that have been intrusted to them. I have the honor to report that the wounded, 10 in number, are doing well under the immediate attention of Surg. A. R. Fyfield, Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, acting brigade surgeon. Under whose command the attacking force was I am unable to say positively, but understand that it was General J. E. B. Stuart, with the cavalry brigades of Hampton and Lee, supposed to be about 2,500 strong.

Hoping the foregoing report and my actions will meet with your approval, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel Sixty-sixth Ohio, Commanding Post.

General JOHN W. GEARY,
Commanding Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 11.

Report of Col. John H. Patrick, Fifth Ohio Infantry.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 28, 1862.

SIR: In obedience to General Orders, No. —, of this date, I herewith have the honor of transmitting the following report:

About 12.30 p. m. of the 27th, orders came for us to be under arms immediately. We had just formed in line and stacked arms when the guns of the enemy were heard shelling Dumfries. We were ordered to support the artillery, which we did. As soon as our cannon opened fire,

a shell from the enemy exploded among my men, wounding 1 severely. The firing on both sides became very vigorous. Our battery then changed position to the right. We were ordered to its support. We had not remained long in this position when we were ordered to leave one company to support the battery and advance the other nine farther to the right, to repel a cavalry force in that direction. We occupied that ground for about half an hour, when orders were given to move to the left, at double-quick, to meet a large force of cavalry that had appeared there, with the apparent intention of turning our left flank. As soon as we appeared in sight they turned off into the timber. One of our cannons wheeled into position and caused the enemy to open ranks and retreat.

Their battery then opened on us for about three-quarters of an hour, firing very rapidly. It was here that Lieut. Charles A. Walker and Anthony Le Force, private of Company G, were killed, and Sergeant Koogle, Company E, wounded. The rebel firing ceasing at this point, they moved forward and farther to our right. We were then ordered, with five companies, to the right and rear, to guard a road leading to the river, three companies remaining to guard the battery, under command of Maj. John Collins; the other two companies were deployed as skirmishers to the front, and did considerable execution. The enemy being driven back, we remained on picket during the night.

List of casualties in the Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the engagement at Dumfries, Va., December 27, 1862: Killed—1 lieutenant, 1 private; wounded—1 sergeant, 2 privates; missing—4 privates; stragglers—15 privates, 1 sergeant.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. H. PATRICK,
Colonel Fifth Ohio Volunteers.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Comdg. Det., First Brig., Second Div., Twelfth Army Corps.

No. 12.

Report of Col. William R. Creighton, Seventh Ohio Infantry.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 28, 1862.

SIR: I would respectfully submit the following report of the part taken by the Seventh Ohio Regiment in the fight at Dumfries, Va., December 27:

Orders were received at these headquarters about 1 p. m. to form the regiment into line, awaiting further orders, which was promptly done. Soon we were ordered to move to the front. Moved off by the right flank to the crest of the hill on the right center of the town, when, forming in line of battle, we moved forward to within 100 yards of a pine grove south of the town. The First Maryland Cavalry being in front, and falling back under the first fire of the enemy, we fixed bayonets and moved promptly forward to the edge of the grove, our left resting on the Telegraph road, at which point the rebels opened fire on us with a few shots, which were quickly responded to, though after the loss of 2 men wounded.

We now changed position by the right flank to the crest of a hill on our right, and, soon after, orders were received to fall back to the support of the Fifth Ohio, which was supporting the battery in the open field; in pursuance of which order we took position with our right rest-

ing on the wood road, which runs parallel with the Telegraph road. After remaining in this position about one hour, was ordered to support our left with part of the regiment, moving the right wing about the distance of 200 yards to the right. With the right wing we opened fire by volley on the enemy who were opposing the left center of the main force and quickly silenced them. We then received orders to throw out heavy pickets to the front and bivouac for the night.

I have the honor to further report: Number present in action, 312; killed, 1; wounded, 8; missing (1 reported wounded), 5, 6 accounted for; prisoners, 2, and stragglers, 2. Total, 18. Returned from battle, 294.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your most obedient servant,

W. R. CREIGHTON,
Colonel Seventh Regiment.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Commanding Ohio Brigade.

No. 13.

Report of Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell, Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 28, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance to General Orders, No. —, of this date, from general headquarters, I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by this regiment in defense of this post yesterday:

The regiment was under arms promptly, and moved to the position assigned to it for the protection of our flank, in the direction of Brentsville road. Afterward, in compliance with your orders, Companies A, D, F, and I were posted on the ridge opposite the town, subject to your order, and I held the other six companies as support for one piece of McGilvery's battery.

I have the honor to report that Company B, Captain Palmer, being deployed as skirmishers, behaved in a gallant manner while under the fire of the rebel cavalry. The entire regiment obeyed every order with promptness, and were ever ready to receive the enemy. I have to report that the following non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment are missing, supposed to be captured by the enemy while on picket duty yesterday, viz: Company A, 1 corporal and 7 privates. I have no further casualties to report so far as I know.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EUGENE POWELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Sixty-sixth Regt. Ohio Vols., Comdg. Regt.

Col. CHARLES CANDY, *Commanding Post.*

No. 14.

Report of Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

DECEMBER 28, 1862.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the disposition of the six companies under my command during the action of yesterday, and the part taken by them therein:

Under your standing orders, a detail selected from Company G, con-

sisting of 1 sergeant and 6 enlisted men, was sent, on the morning of the 27th, to patrol the Telegraph road for about 4 miles southward, to meet patrols from Aquia Creek; and another detail of 1 commissioned officer and 23 men, from the same company and Company B, was sent to patrol and picket the road at Lindsay's [Lindsley's?] farm, about 5 miles out and beyond, toward Dyer's Mill and Independence Hill.

The first-named detachment, under command of Sergeant Crow, while waiting for the Aquia Creek patrol, was attacked by a large body of rebel cavalry, dressed in Federal uniforms. Sergeant Crow dispatched one of his men to report to you, and with the remainder endeavored to hold his ground. The messenger reached you, closely followed up by the rebels, for the party was soon surrounded and overpowered. Sergeant Crow's horse was shot under him, and he managed to escape on foot. The remainder of his party were captured or killed—I am unable to state which, or whether they inflicted any loss on the enemy.

The other party was under the command of First Lieut. John H. Clybourne; their vedettes were driven in about noon by another body of the rebel cavalry, and at the same time another party of the rebel cavalry advanced on them from their rear, and charged upon them. They plunged into the bushes and fought, dismounted; only one of them has returned to camp. The names of the missing of these two detachments from Company G are herewith submitted.

When the firing on the town commenced, in obedience to your orders, I mounted my men, and led them from camp up the street, toward your headquarters. We there found ourselves much exposed to the fire of the rebel guns. One shell struck the saddle of Captain Hayden, and, glancing upon his hip, inflicted a serious injury. I withdrew my men out of range, when I received orders to again move forward. In our advance we entered the main street of the town, directly in front of the rebel guns, which opened upon us as soon as we came in range. The shells fell close about us, and one spherical case shot struck just in front of our column of twos, and, ricochetting over the heads of the first files, passed the whole length of a company between the files, inflicting no further injury than the disabling of one horse. I then received your permission to take my men out of range and move a few yards to the right, and halted near our camping ground, where we remained until the enemy made their movement toward our right flank. I then moved the companies forward to the hill commanding the road into Dumfries. This road, which was evidently menaced by the enemy's movement, lay on your right, and to the left of the infantry camp. Here we met a portion of the enemy's cavalry advancing upon our pickets, and drove them, without loss, back into the woods, where they dismounted. I then sent about 40 of my men, by your orders, under Lieutenant Drennan, to hold the road to Occoquan, and, the ground being ill-adapted to cavalry (the enemy's position was almost entirely inaccessible), I dismounted the remainder, and caused the horses to be led back into the woods. I concealed the men on the brow of the hill in the enemy's front. We had not been there long before the rebels formed in line and advanced with yells down the declivity in their front, as if to charge. My men rose to their feet and delivered an effective volley from their carbines, upon which the enemy precipitately retired to their old position.

In the course of the afternoon they again repeated the attempt in larger numbers, and with more determination, when my men sprang up, and with hurrahs advanced to meet them, pouring into them a rapid fire. I think the rebels expected to find the hill unoccupied, for they

again turned their backs and fled to the woods. We were not again disturbed, but occupied the hill all night. The enemy's fires burned until about 1 a. m. We could hear their pickets converse until between 9 and 10 p. m.

In the morning we made a reconnaissance in the front to their campground, and found that they had skedaddled. I am glad to say that, with the exception of Captain Hayden, none of us were hurt.

Capt. Thomas Logan, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and mustered out of the regiment, volunteered his assistance, and was of great service to me.

Missing from Twelfth Illinois Cavalry: Company G, 28; Company B, 3.

Your obedient servant,

HASBROUCK DAVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Commanding at Dumfries.

No. 15.

Report of Capt. Joseph H. Cook, First Maryland Cavalry.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 29, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 2, dated December 28, 1862, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the part taken by this command in the engagement of the 27th instant:

The battalion formed in line about 10.30 o'clock, then marched through the village, when, reaching the outer part, we drew the first fire of the enemy, which resulted in the wounding of several horses. All the men behaved quite well. Second Lieut. Thomas G. Good, of Company H, stood the fire bravely, urging the men on; also First Lieut. D. Clagett, Company L, who lost his horse. The remainder of the day was spent as flankers and skirmishers.*

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. COOK,
Captain, Comdg. Detachment First Maryland Cavalry.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Commanding Post.

No. 16.

Report of Lieut. William H. Rogers, Sixth Maine Battery.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 28, 1862.

COLONEL: In compliance with General Orders, No. 2, I have the honor of submitting the following report of the part taken by the section of the Sixth Maine Battery under my command in the engagement at Dumfries, Va., on the 27th instant:

At about 12.30 o'clock took position near court-house, as per your order, and directed my fire upon the enemy's batteries and cavalry at a

* List of casualties shows 36 men missing.

distance of about 800 yards. Continued firing from this position until 4 p. m. with both guns. At this time we changed the position of one gun to the right about one-half mile, and opened on the rebel cavalry at a distance of about 1,000 yards.

At 5 o'clock, the enemy opened fire with one gun, and I directed my fire upon it at a distance of 1,600 yards. At 5.30 o'clock ceased firing. Expended during the engagement 185 rounds. No loss of men or horses killed, wounded, or missing. No guns lost or damaged.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ROGERS,
Lieutenant, Commanding Section.

Col. CHARLES CANDY,
Comdg. Det., 1st Brig., 2d Div., 12th Army Corps.

No. 17.

*Report of Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. Army, commanding expedition.**

HDQRS. CAVALRY CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
February 15, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of an expedition undertaken in the latter part of December, 1862, while our army was at Fredericksburg, in the direction of Dumfries and Occoquan:

The force employed on this occasion consisted of select detachments from the brigades of Hampton, Fitz. Lee, and W. H. F. Lee, and numbered about 1,800 men and four pieces of the Stuart Horse Artillery. The brigades, after passing up and crossing the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, bivouacked in the vicinity of Morrisville, on the night of December 26. I directed General Hampton to move round to the left in the direction of Occoquan, while General Fitz. Lee aimed to strike the Telegraph road between Dumfries and Aquia, General W. H. F. Lee advancing between the two and by the road running along the right bank of the Quantico directly upon Dumfries, my object being to take possession of the Telegraph road, to capture all the trains that might be passing. General Fitz. Lee was ordered, after striking the Telegraph road, to sweep back toward Occoquan, so as to re-enforce the other brigades. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee proceeded without meeting the enemy until he reached Wheat's Mill, where the Telegraph road crosses Quantico Creek. Here a picket of 12 of the enemy's infantry was encountered and charged by a squadron of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, under Captain [S.] Bolling, the whole being captured. The squadron, supported by two others, immediately pushed across, but on reaching the suburbs of the town they were attacked by two regiments of infantry posted at the place and compelled to retire. As they moved back, a squadron of the enemy's cavalry advanced, but, being fired upon, retreated in confusion. At this stage of affairs I reached the scene of action and ordered up [M. W.] Henry's battery of horse artillery, which opened with canister upon the enemy's position, and drove them from it. They then brought forward their artillery, and an engagement ensued between their battery and that under Captain Henry.

* See General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, February 28, 1863, "Correspondence, etc.," p. 1111.

While this engagement was going on, I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Critcher to move to the left on the Brentsville road and ascertain whether any force of the enemy was posted on that route. He succeeded in capturing a picket of 11 men, and subsequently some more. Captain [W. G.] Brawner, of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, also captured a small picket. The enemy evacuated the town soon after our approach and took position on a commanding ridge overlooking the town—artillery and infantry—in a thicket of pines, and had, from what we could see, a full brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery.

Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee had meanwhile passed just outside and on a parallel line to the enemy's pickets, down the right bank of the Chopawamsic, and struck the Telegraph road at a point about 2 miles south of Dumfries. Here the advance guard from the Fifth Virginia Cavalry, under Captain [J. W.] Bullock, encountered a patrolling party of the enemy and captured 2, the remainder escaping toward Dumfries. Proceeding in that direction, the Fifth, still in advance, captured six four-horse and three two-horse wagons, laden with sutlers' stores of every description, together with 22 men, who were guarding them.

Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's command having now arrived at Dumfries, the Fifth Virginia [Cavalry], Colonel [Thomas L.] Rosser, and the First Virginia [Cavalry], Colonel [James H.] Drake, were ordered to cross the creek, above the town, while detachments from the Second and Third Virginia [Cavalry], under Lieutenant-Colonels [James W.] Watts and [W. R.] Carter, moved to cross at the point where the Telegraph road strikes the Quantico, and below. Rosser and Drake were ordered to attack the enemy first, and while their attention was thus called off Colonels Watts and Carter were to dash across the fords and capture the town. This project was subsequently abandoned, as the capture of the place would not have compensated for the loss of life which must have attended the movement, there being evidently no stores in the place, and Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee was ordered to engage the enemy with his dismounted skirmishers and artillery, while the rest of the command swung round on the Brentsville road. Two rifle pieces of [Captain James] Breathed's battery, Stuart's Horse Artillery, accordingly kept up an effective fire upon the enemy, and the dismounted men on the left continued to skirmish until dark.

In this skirmish, while gallantly leading the dismounted sharpshooters, Captain Bullock, of the Fifth Virginia, fell, mortally wounded. The loss of this intrepid and heroic officer was a calamity which deprived his regiment of one of its most accomplished officers and the service one of its brightest ornaments. Lieutenant [James P.] Bayly succeeded him in command of the dismounted sharpshooters, and gallantly charging across the creek drove the enemy's infantry skirmishers from their ground, captured 11 of them, and maintained his position until dark, when, in obedience to orders, the detachment was withdrawn.

The whole number of prisoners captured by W. H. F. Lee's brigade was 50; his loss, 1 private wounded, 1 non-commissioned officer and 12 privates missing, and 3 horses killed.

While these events were occurring in the vicinity of Dumfries, Brigadier-General Hampton had moved in the direction of Occoquan. At Cole's store he encountered the enemy's picket, and, sending a detachment of 25 men to get behind them, attacked them in front with 20 men. The party sent to the enemy's rear unfortunately mistook the road, so that the picket when driven in in front were enabled (all but four) to retreat toward Dumfries. Four were captured by Hampton, and the other 11, in endeavoring to reach Dumfries, fell into the hands of Lieutenant-

Colonel Critcher, who had been sent, as I have already stated, to hold that road.

Having cleared the way, Brigadier-General Hampton pushed on toward Occoquan, Colonel Butler with the main body approaching the town in front, while Colonel [W. T.] Martin and Major [William G.] Delony proceeded by the river road to cut off the enemy's retreat from the town. Before the latter had reached the desired position, Colonel Butler drove in the enemy's pickets, dashed into the town, and dispersed several hundred cavalry, who took to flight and escaped in the darkness. Nineteen prisoners and 8 wagons were captured, with a loss upon our part of only 1 man wounded. On this night (December 27) the entire command bivouacked near Cole's store. Two pieces of artillery, whose ammunition was nearly exhausted, and wagons and prisoners which had accumulated up to this time, were sent back under a squadron of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, Captain [Orlando] Smith commanding.

On the morning of the 28th, I advanced, with Lee's brigade in front, in the direction of the Occoquan. At Greenwood Church I detached Colonel Butler, of Hampton's brigade, with his command, and ordered him to proceed to Bacon Race Church, with a view to cut off a detachment of the enemy which were reported in our front.

At that point he was informed that the rest of Hampton's brigade would join him. Soon after leaving Greenwood Church, I encountered two regiments of the enemy's cavalry drawn up in line of battle near a dense piece of woods. Fitz. Lee's brigade was ordered to charge, and executed the order gallantly, the ever-ready First Virginia leading and advancing in the face of heavy volleys. The enemy did not stand long. They broke, and were pursued 5 or 6 miles, some 8 or 10 being killed and more than 100 taken prisoners. The pursuit of the enemy was continued to the Occoquan, over which he had fled at Selectman's Ford, and arriving in front of that point, General Fitz. Lee discovered that the northern bank of the stream was occupied by the enemy's dismounted sharpshooters in force. Without waiting to exchange shots, they were gallantly charged by file, the Fifth Virginia, under Colonel [T. L.] Rosser, leading across a narrow, rocky, and very difficult ford; but in spite of the heavy volleys directed at our men, they pressed on, crossed the stream, suffered no loss, and captured or dispersed the whole party. Following up this success, General Fitz. Lee took possession of the enemy's camps on the north side, which they had abandoned in hot haste, leaving a great many spoils of every description—horses, mules, and wagons, with blankets and other stores.

Colonel Butler, of the Second South Carolina, rejoined Hampton's brigade just as it reached the northern bank of the Occoquan. He had been sent, as above stated, up the road leading to Bacon Race Church, and when within a mile of that place encountered and drove in the enemy's pickets upon their reserve, consisting of about one squadron. This was charged, put to flight, and pursued by Colonel Butler, who suddenly came upon a large force of their cavalry and two pieces of artillery posted not more than 200 yards in his front. They opened a hot fire of canister upon him, which forced him to fall back a short distance. Here he wheeled about to resist the expected charge, but the enemy did not advance upon him. He then moved back about a quarter of a mile on the Brentsville road, and, after waiting for the enemy for some time, continued to withdraw by the Brentsville road. In so doing he came upon the enemy, who had occupied the road in his rear, and was compelled to make a circuit of 3 or 4 miles to extricate himself from

this perilous position, which he finally succeeded in doing, rejoining the command as the rear was crossing at Selectman's Ford.

The manner in which Colonel Butler brought his command out safe from this critical situation reflects great credit upon his coolness and presence of mind. His loss was 2 men wounded and several horses shot. The command he encountered proved to be Geary's division, moving from Fairfax to the support of the troops at Dumfries. General Hampton went with a portion of his brigade down toward Accotink, while the main body moved across toward Burke's Station. He encountered the enemy and put them to flight, but did not pursue far on account of the darkness, returning and bringing up the rear of the column. The head of the column reached Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, after dark. A party was sent noiselessly to the telegraph office, and took possession without the operators having a chance to give the alarm. Having an operator of my own, I was enabled to detect what preparations had been made for my reception, the alarm of my approach having already reached Washington, and dispatches were passing over the wires between General [S. P.] Heintzelman and the commanding officer at Fairfax Station. I sent some messages to General [M. C.] Meigs, Quartermaster-[General] U. S. Army, in reference to the bad quality of the mules lately furnished, which interfered seriously with our moving the captured wagons. I also detached Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee, with Surgeon [J. B.] Fontaine, Lieut. John Lee, and 10 men, to move down the railroad and set fire to the large bridge over the Accotink and rejoin us on the Little River turnpike. This was successfully accomplished, and, striking across toward the Little River turnpike to overtake his command, Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee and his party captured a picket, consisting of a lieutenant and 3 men. I had proceeded from Burke's Station toward the Little River turnpike, where, halting the rest of the command, I advanced with Fitz. Lee's brigade toward Fairfax Court-House, with the view, if practicable, of surprising and capturing the place. On approaching, we were saluted with a heavy volley from the enemy's infantry, posted in their breastworks and in the woods near the road. Keeping up the appearance of attack, the rear of the column, turning to the right, continued its march by way of Vienna toward Frying Pan, near which latter point I halted about dawn and fed and rested some hours. Nothing further having occurred, the command proceeded from Frying Pan to Middleburg, from which point Colonel [T. L.] Rosser, with a detachment of 15 men, proceeded by way of Snicker's Gap into the valley, and, capturing the enemy's picket near Leetown, penetrated within their lines and ascertained the strength and positions of the forces in that region, returning by way of Ashby's Gap, without losing a man. From Middleburg the command returned by easy marches via Warrenton to Culpeper Court-House, which place was reached on December 31, and I returned to my headquarters, near Fredericksburg, on January 1, the different brigades resuming their former position.

About December 30, a portion of Sigel's corps crossed the Rappahannock at Ellis' Ford, and returned by the same route to Stafford on the next day without accomplishing any damage to us.

In this expedition my loss was slight in point of numbers. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee's loss has been stated. General Hampton lost 3 men wounded. Brig. Gen. Fitz. Lee's was heavier. Captain [J. W.] Bullock was killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Watts and 8 men wounded. I have already spoken of the deep regret I experienced, in common with the whole command, at the loss of Captain Bullock.

The loss inflicted on the enemy was considerable, but cannot be stated with accuracy. A large number of horses, mules, wagons, saddles, bridles, pistols, and sabers were captured; also over 200 prisoners.

The results in the way of captures on the Telegraph road were less than had been anticipated, in consequence of the numerous descents upon that road by General Hampton and detachments from his command, which had caused it to be abandoned, except by a few sutlers.

Dumfries, instead of being garrisoned by a few cavalry, as it was when recently taken by General Hampton, was now garrisoned by a full brigade of infantry.

The command returned in astonishingly good condition from this long march, the benefits of which were three-fold:

1st. The destruction of the telegraph line of communication of the enemy between the Chopawamsic and the Occoquan, being the connecting line between Washington and General [A. E.] Burnside's headquarters; the capture of the enemy's property, and the dispersion of his cavalry on the Occoquan.

2d. It made necessary the detachment of large bodies of the enemy as a constabulary force for the region of country extending from the Aquia to Vienna.

3d. In moving toward Middleburg, the impression was created upon the enemy that another invasion of Maryland was contemplated, and drew the main body of their cavalry in that direction, making rapid marches over the difficult roads, thereby crippling his cavalry force in the fruitless effort to thwart me in my real intentions.

The conduct of officers and men on this expedition deserves the highest praise, evincing patient endurance, heroic dash, and unflinching courage.

Maj. John Pelham, with his horse artillery, performed gallant and exceedingly difficult service during this expedition. Ever up with the cavalry, he crossed the Occoquan at Selectman's Ford, which has always been considered impracticable for vehicles.

I am greatly indebted to my staff for their efficient services.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. STUART,
Major-General.

Col. R. H. CHILTON,
Chief of Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 18.

Report of Brig. Gen. Wade Hampton, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS, *January* 5, 1863.

MAJOR: In pursuance of orders from Major-General Stuart, I joined him on the morning of the 26th ultimo with the following detachments from my brigade, viz: 175 First North Carolina, Major [John H.] Whitaker commanding; 150 First South Carolina, under Captain [W. A.] Walker; 150 Second South Carolina, under Colonel Butler; 180 Cobb Legion, Major [William G.] Delony commanding; 130 Phillips' Legion, Lieutenant-Colonel [W. W.] Rich commanding, and 85 Jeff. Davis

Legion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Martin—in all 870 men—together with one section of artillery, under the command of Lieutenant [Francis M.] Bamberg.

On the 27th, being ordered by General Stuart to move toward Occoquan, while the other brigades attacked Dumfries, I proceeded to my destined point by the way of Cole's store. At this latter place, finding that my road was guarded by the pickets of the enemy, I detached 25 men to get behind them while I drove them in with 20. The guide to the former party unfortunately mistook the road, so that the pickets, when attacked in front, were enabled to retreat toward Dumfries. Of the 15 pickets on this road, my men took 4, and the others, in endeavoring to escape, fell into the hands of a squadron of Lee's brigade, which was on the same road. Having cleared the way, I pushed on toward Occoquan. Colonel Butler, with the main body, approached the town in front, while I took Colonel Martin and Major Delony by the river road, with a view to cut off the retreat of such troops as might be in the town. Colonel Butler drove in the pickets and dashed into the town. There were several hundred cavalry here, but they soon broke, leaving the town. As it was dark, most of them escaped, as the attack was made before I reached the point at which to cut them off. Nineteen prisoners and 8 wagons were captured here, while my loss was 1 man wounded.

Near this place I expected to be joined by the other two brigades, but as they did not come, and I could hear nothing of them, I moved back toward Cole's store, where I met them.

The next day the division returned toward the Occoquan River, with a view to crossing it. At Greenwood Church, Colonel Butler, with his command, was detached, with orders to proceed to Bacon Race Church, where he was told that we would join him. Lee's brigade, which was in front, fell in and routed a party of the enemy soon after we left Greenwood Church, and in a short time firing of artillery and musketry indicated that Colonel Butler had engaged the enemy. General Stuart here gave me directions to move across the river, leaving Colonel Butler to follow if he could, or retire to camp if he was not able to join us. I moved my command to Selectman's Ford, over which Lee had already crossed, and, by direction of General Stuart, took two detachments toward Occoquan. We fell in with a small force of the enemy and drove them back at once, but as it was late we did not follow far.

In the mean time, much to my relief, Colonel Butler joined the brigade. The report of his proceedings I beg to inclose with this. The manner in which he extricated himself from a very perilous position reflects great credit upon him.

Overtaking the other two brigades, I followed them during the march of that night.

Nothing of any importance occurred from this time until our arrival in camp, which place we reached on the 1st instant.

The wagons were all brought safely to camp. The prisoners captured numbered 33.

I regret to say that I lost several of my horses, broken down by the long march, and that very many of them are rendered unfit for service from the same cause.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Maj. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Stuart's Cavalry Division.]

No. 19.

Report of Col. M. C. Butler, Second South Carolina Cavalry.

JANUARY 6, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 24th of last month, I received your order to rendezvous the next day at Brandy Station, on the Central Railroad, with a detachment from my regiment of 125 men and five days' rations. I reached the station at sunset with about 145 men, and joined the other detachments from your brigade, and continued with them until the evening of the 27th, when you ordered me with my own, together with the First North Carolina, First South Carolina, and Phillips' Legion detachments, to move upon the town of Occoquan by the Telegraph road and attack it. I drove in the enemy's pickets near the intersection of the Telegraph and Bacon Race roads, taking 4 prisoners, and marched into the town about sunset without resistance. I found and took possession of 5 United States Government wagons and 2 sutlers' wagons and teams loaded with forage, camp equipage, and sutlers' stores, which had been deserted by the teamsters, and took 12 or 15 prisoners, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The next morning, soon after taking up the line of march in the direction of the Occoquan River, I received a verbal order from you at Greenwood Church to move with my regiment by a left-hand road to Bacon Race Church, where you would meet me. At this point I separated from the brigade, and not expecting to encounter the enemy in much force, I directed Lieut. [W. H.] Perry, in command of the advance guard, to dash at his pickets, if not too strong, wherever he saw them, and endeavor to prevent their escape. We first met them about 1 mile from the church, and Lieutenant Perry very promptly dashed at and ran them upon their reserves of about a squadron, and skirmished with them until the remainder of the regiment came up. They continued to make some show of resistance, which induced the belief that their supports were near at hand; but as I confidently expected an attack to be made by some portion of our cavalry division on the roads leading parallel to the one by which I had advanced, and upon the point at which I was aiming, and that we would be mutual supports to each other, I ordered a charge, which was handsomely responded to. The enemy fled precipitately, and as my advance was about engaging his rear I discovered, 200 yards in front, a large force of cavalry and two pieces of artillery. They opened upon me a terrific fire of grape and canister, and, finding no attack at the points where I expected, I halted and retired a short distance. Apprehending that the enemy would take advantage of this opportunity to make a charge upon me, I wheeled about to resist it, during which time he continued to shell me with rapidity. Discovering no other demonstration on their part, and still expecting the attack to be made on my right, I retired a quarter of a mile on the Brentsville road and dismounted my sharpshooters, intending to move round and attack in the rear while the attack was being made in front; but I could hear nothing from you, and, waiting as long as I thought it prudent with my small force in the presence of a largely superior force of the enemy, I endeavored to retrace my steps, and found the road by which I had advanced occupied by the enemy. No alternative was left me but to make a circuit of 3 or 4 miles to extricate myself. This I did successfully, and reached the road by which I expected you to have advanced just as the rear of General W. H. F. Lee's

brigade was leaving it, and joined your brigade after it had crossed the Occoquan River.

I had 1 man, Corporal Bessilieu, severely wounded in the arm, and Private Winn, slightly, in the thigh, and several horses shot.

I cannot account for so few casualties in any other way than that the guns of the enemy were too much elevated, so that their shot passed over us.

I cannot speak in terms too high of the conduct of officers and men. Their behavior could not have been better. They moved forward with unhesitating gallantry and spirit, and rallied at the command without confusion, and promptly faced the enemy under a rapid and terrible fire.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. BUTLER,
Colonel, Commanding.

General WADE HAMPTON,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Stuart's Division.

[P. S.]—Eight horses were broken down and left from regiment at different points of the line of march.

No. 20.

Report of Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., January 5, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with instructions from Major-General Stuart, I submit the following report of recent operations of my command:

Left my camp near Guiney's Station on December 24, 1862, and encamped that night near Chancellorsville. Marched from that point toward Dumfries, striking on the 27th the Telegraph road between Dumfries and Aquia, some 4 miles from former place, having passed just outside and on a parallel line to the enemy's line of pickets. My advance guard, of the Fifth, under the gallant [J. W.] Bullock, then encountered one of the enemy's patrols, capturing 2, the remainder escaping toward Dumfries. Proceeding in that direction, the Fifth Virginia in advance, captured 6 four-horse and 3 two-horse wagons, laden with sutlers' stores of every kind, and 22 Abolitionists, who were guarding them. From these prisoners captured learned that the enemy's force at Dumfries consisted of three regiments of infantry, some cavalry, and artillery. Upon reaching that place, and a demonstration being determined upon, Colonels Rosser and Drake, with their regiments, were ordered to cross above the town, and Lieutenant-Colonels Watts and Carter, with detachments from Second and Third, to move and cross the Quantico at the point the Telegraph road crosses and below. Rosser and Drake were ordered to charge the enemy first; their attention being called off, Colonels Watts and Carter were to dash across the fords and, it was hoped, capture the town. It being decided afterward that the probable loss of life would not compensate for the capture, I continued skirmishing with the enemy until dark, my dismounted sharpshooters occupying the enemy's infantry with consider-

able effect, enabling the major-general commanding to swing around the rest of the command on the Brentsville road, and move off in that direction. My two rifle pieces, under Captain [James] Breathed, did excellent service also. In the skirmish 11 prisoners were captured by the Fifth Virginia, and it was there, too, the heroic Bullock fell, wounded in two places, and, it is feared, mortally.

On the 28th, marched in the direction of Davis' Ford, on Occoquan, and encountered a large force of enemy's cavalry drawn up in line of battle. A charge was ordered and gallantly executed, the ever-ready First Virginia in the advance, riding directly on the enemy in the face of their volleys. The enemy were routed and pursued 5 or 6 miles, some 8 or 10 being killed and over 100 prisoners taken.

The charge across the narrow, rocky ford on the Occoquan (Selectman's) by file, in spite of the enemy's dismounted sharpshooters on the other side, was one of the most admirable performances of cavalry I have ever witnessed. Great praise is due to Colonel Rosser in this connection. Pushing rapidly on, I came upon and destroyed a large camp, capturing some horses and mules, wagons, blankets, and stores of every kind, supplying my command with what could be conveniently carried. I ordered the tents to be burned, and what was left of the Second Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry saved only what they had on their persons.

The command then crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Burke's. I was detached at that point, and, with Surgeon [J. B.] Fontaine, Lieut. John Lee, and 10 men, moved down the railroad and set fire to the large bridge over the Accotink. Returning across toward the Little River turnpike to overtake the command, we captured a picket of the enemy, viz, a lieutenant and 3 privates. The enemy have a cavalry force at Annandale picketing across toward Springfield. My brigade in the mean time moved from Burke's to the turnpike, and from there toward Fairfax Court-House, receiving a heavy volley from the enemy's infantry.

Under cover of that demonstration, the command crossed and marched for Frying Pan, from thence to Middleburg, Loudoun County, Culpeper Court-House, and back to camp.

I captured on the trip a large number of prisoners, horses, saddles, bridles, pistols, and sabers, together with 10 or 12 wagons and teams. The only circumstance happening to sadden the trip was the loss of Captain Bullock, Fifth Virginia Cavalry. He had no superior in the cavalry service for dash and bravery, and his loss is deeply regretted by all. Lieutenant-Colonel Watts, Second Virginia Cavalry, was slightly wounded while gallantly charging at the head of his men. I also had 8 privates wounded and 10 or 12 horses killed or wounded.

I inclose the reports of Colonels Rosser and Watts, for the information of the major-general. The conduct of Colonels Rosser and Drake, and Lieutenant-Colonels Watts and Carter, and Lieutenant [G. M.] Ryals came especially under my notice, and was all that could be desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FITZ. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. NORMAN R. FITZHUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[P. S.]—I am indebted to valuable services rendered by my staff during the trip.

No. 21.

Report of Lieut. Col. James W. Watts, Second Virginia Cavalry.

JANUARY 3, 1863.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the detachment of the Second Virginia Cavalry, under my command, during the late scout within the enemy's lines:

On reaching Dumfries, I was ordered to take position on the right of the enemy at a ford, and to charge the infantry upon the enemy's battery so soon as Colonel Rosser had engaged them on the left. In endeavoring to reach this position, my column moved parallel to the line of the enemy, and under a raking fire of artillery for more than half a mile, and was near the ford of the Quantico, when I observed sharpshooters on the bank of the stream, and a regiment of infantry moving down to their support. I at once placed my column under cover about 500 yards from the battery, and, before Colonel Rosser engaged the enemy, received orders to await further orders. I did not move my column until after dark, though the enemy continued to shell my command for some time. My only loss was 3 horses killed.

On the next day (Sunday) my detachment was in rear of the First Regiment, and, when that regiment charged the enemy's cavalry and reached the thick underbrush, a portion of my detachment succeeded in reaching the front, and pursued at the heels of the enemy, firing continually upon his rear until within half a mile of the Occoquan, when, by order of General Lee, or General Stuart, I halted until the column (very much scattered) closed up.

In this charge I am unable to say how many of the enemy were killed, wounded, and captured by my command. A number fell who were either killed or wounded, and many prisoners were halted, who were carried to the rear by those who followed us. At this point, having been slightly wounded, I ordered Captain [H. C.] Dickinson to take charge of my command, who crossed the Occoquan with the Fifth, First, and Third, and continued the pursuit to the enemy's camp.

During the evening of Sunday, while the brigade was at the enemy's camp, Captain Dickinson was ordered to support a picket of the Third Regiment on the road leading to Manassas. Following the road about a mile, he met the enemy, and, receiving a volley, he charged, and drove them at full speed. The pursuit was continued some 3 miles, capturing a wagon and team and 3 prisoners. The enemy being fresh, my men, with jaded horses, could not catch the retreating column.

My loss during the scout was 1 man in Company A slightly wounded, and 3 horses killed. I append a summary of the articles captured:

Horses	25
Pistols	24
Saddles	12
Sabers	6
Prisoners (about)	30

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. WATTS,

Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detachment of Second Virginia Cavalry.

Capt. J. D FERGUSON,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 22.

Report of Col. T. L. Rosser, Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

JANUARY 3, 1863.

GENERAL: In obedience to your orders, on the 24th ultimo I detailed one squadron of 100 men (rank and file), under Capt. John Eells, and ordered him to join the other details of the different regiments of your brigade, and proceeded in command of the whole in direction of Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, without anything worthy of note occurring until your arrival near Chancellorsville. What occurred from this time until the time I left you to go to the valley was under your own observation and needs no comment from me; however, I will state that upon reaching the Telegraph road my advance guard, commanded by the gallant Captain Bullock, encountered a small party of the enemy, capturing several, their horses, &c., but the most of them being on fresh horses effected their escape. Proceeding in the direction of Dumfries, I captured 6 four-horse and 3 two-horse wagons, laden with sutlers' stores of every kind, and 22 Yankees, who were guarding them. On reaching Dumfries, I engaged the enemy's infantry with my sharpshooters, and, while gallantly leading his men upon the enemy, the brave and heroic Bullock fell, pierced by several wounds. Lieutenant [James P.] Bayly then taking command of my sharpshooters, I ordered him across the river, which order he executed most gallantly, driving the enemy's skirmishers back upon his reserves, capturing 11 prisoners, and occupying his position until dark, when, in obedience to your order, he was withdrawn.

On the following day I was in the charge upon the enemy's cavalry, and captured several prisoners and horses, arms, &c. Pressing across the river in the face of the enemy's sharpshooters, over a narrow and rocky ford, we dashed into his camp, which I, assisted by the other regiments, destroyed.

On the 30th, I detailed 15 men and made a scout into the valley, proceeding, via Snickersville Gap, or 10 miles south of Winchester, through Smithfield, to the Bower, then considerably within the enemy's lines. Learning that Brigadier-[General G. P.] Cluseret had two regiments of cavalry at Winchester, and that [R. H.] Milroy, with the most of his command, was in or near Martinsburg guarding the railroad, which is finished to this point, and that the Twelfth Pennsylvania was at the point where the Winchester pike crossed the railroad, a few miles this side of Shepherdstown, I then passed with my small party around behind his pickets (which I captured), and having learned all the facts, as above cited, from the reliable citizens, I then returned, by way of Ashby's Gap, to camp with my command. With the exception of the loss of the gallant Bullock, I returned without injury to men or horses.

It gives me pleasure to state that the conduct of my officers and men from beginning to end was most gallant and exemplary, prompt and faithful, and in the loss of the intrepid Bullock I see a sad calamity which will be felt not only by his friends and comrades of his regiment, but by the entire brigade.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. ROSSER,
Colonel Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

Brig. Gen. FITZHUGH LEE,
Commanding.

No. 23.

Report of Brig. Gen. William H. F. Lee, U. S. Army, commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS LEE'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
January 4, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward a report of the part taken by my brigade in your late reconnaissance in the enemy's rear.

On December 27, 1862, I moved in direction of Dumfries, on a road south of the Quantico. We met none of the enemy until we arrived at Wheat's Mill, where the Telegraph road crosses the creek. Here we met a picket of 12 men (infantry), which was charged and captured by Captain [S.] Bolling (Ninth Virginia Cavalry), with his squadron. His squadron crossed immediately, supported by two squadrons. His advance had only reached the suburbs of the town when it was driven back by a column of infantry (two regiments). I withdrew to the south side of the creek. Captain Bolling fell back, firing on the advance. One squadron of the enemy's cavalry came forward, but when fired upon went back in confusion. At that time you came up and was present from that time. Captain [M. W.] Henry, with his battery of artillery, drove the enemy from the position on the north side of the creek with canister, and engaged the enemy's artillery. There was no opportunity for a charge, and none was made. Lieutenant-Colonel [John] Critcher was ordered by yourself on the road leading from Brentsville to Dumfries, and succeeded in capturing a picket of cavalry of 11 men; also, later, some more. Captain [W. G.] Brawner, of the Fifteenth, also captured a small picket. During the day my brigade captured in all some 50 prisoners. During the rest of the trip my brigade was not engaged.

I have to report—wounded, 1 private; killed, none; missing, 2 non-commissioned officers and 12 privates; horses, 3 killed.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. F. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry.

DECEMBER 30–31, 1862.—Expedition from Potomac Creek to Richards' and Ellis' Fords, on the Rappahannock River, Va.

Report of Col. James Barnes, Eighteenth Massachusetts Infantry, commanding First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., January 2, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following report of a reconnaissance made by your orders, dated December 30, 1862:

By those orders I was directed to proceed with this division, consisting of three brigades and the First Regiment of U. S. Sharpshooters, with one battery of artillery, to Hartwood Church and to co-operate with Brigadier-General Averell.*

* See Parke to Hooker, December 29, p. 897; Parke to Averell, December 30, p. 902, and Averell to Parke, December 31, 1862, pp. 922, 923, in "Correspondence, etc.," *post.*

In conformity thereto, I moved on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 30th ultimo, with the three brigades of the division, under command of Colonel Johnson, of the Twenty-fifth New York; Colonel Sweitzer, of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Weeks, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, and First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters, under the command of Colonel Berdan, and a battery of the Fifth U. S. Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant Rittenhouse. Upon arriving at Hartwood, a detachment of 100 cavalry from the Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Boughman, was added to the force by orders of Brigadier-General Averell.

I immediately detached the Second Brigade, Colonel Sweitzer, and the battery to proceed on the road to Morrisville, to encamp at Deep Creek, and to proceed early on the following morning to take position at Morrisville, and to await there further orders from myself or from General Averell.

The First and Third Brigades, with the sharpshooters and the cavalry detachment, continued on the road leading to Richards' Ford, over the northern branch of the Rappahannock River, and bivouacked for the night about three-fourths of a mile from the ford.

After reconnoitering the approaches of the ford, I directed that the sharpshooters should take position at daybreak upon the high bank of the river at that place, overlooking the ford and commanding completely the crossing and the approaches on the opposite side of the river, where the enemy's pickets were stationed, their reserve occupying a house near the river. I had been led to expect an infantry picket, with probably a piece of artillery; but satisfying myself that there was no other force there than some 8 or 10 mounted pickets, I directed a detachment of 50 of the cavalry and three companies of the sharpshooters and the First Brigade, under Colonel Johnson, to cross the ford, which was promptly done. The enemy's pickets commenced to fire upon the head of the column, but were immediately driven from their position by the fire of the sharpshooters, who had been previously well posted for that purpose. The cavalry pushed rapidly over, but not in season to capture the pickets, who had fled before they had half crossed the river. They were pursued for some distance, and escaped into the woods about a mile distant.

I regret to state, in this connection, that one of the females living in the house occupied by the pickets, and from which they commenced to fire upon our advance, was wounded by the returning fire of the sharpshooters. I directed the medical director of the division to attend her, who applied all the assistance that the case required or admitted. The remaining force soon passed the ford, was drawn up in order on the opposite shore, and, preceded by a detachment of 10 of the cavalry as vedettes, and the sharpshooters as skirmishers, and as rear guard from the Second Maine Regiment, and skirmishers on the flanks of the column, the column commenced moving toward Ellis' Ford, a distance supposed to have been 3½ miles, but which proved to be between 6 and 7 miles.

Mounted pickets belonging to the First South Carolina Cavalry were stationed along the road, who retired as the column advanced, occasionally turning and firing, but the prompt charges of the cavalry in advance of the column dispersed them without difficulty, although their numbers were three or four times our own. In this way the column proceeded to Ellis' Ford without any other conflict than that which was constantly occupying the advanced cavalry. In these skirmishes we succeeded in capturing two of the enemy's pickets, with their horses; but one of the horses, being wounded, was left behind.

While these events were taking place, and in conformity with a previous understanding with General Averell, a squadron of cavalry had been directed by him to approach toward Ellis' Ford, on the northern bank of the river, with a view of diverting the attention of the pickets stationed there, which were supposed to consist of at least two companies of infantry and two pieces of artillery. As in the case at Richards' Ford, this was found to consist of a small detachment of the First South Carolina Cavalry only.

The cavalry approaching on our side of the river fired at the enemy's pickets, who soon retired, and, entering the woods some distance in their rear, encountered the cavalry in advance of our own column, which was just at that moment in the vicinity. The enemy fled precipitately, and were closely pursued by our cavalry, but they escaped in various directions. Our column continued to advance in order, crossed the ford, and bivouacked for the night on this side of the river at the ford. The Third Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Weeks, remained at Richards' Ford as a reserve during the day, and the sharpshooters continued to occupy the position they had taken early in the morning, observing closely the opposite shore and bank, but there were no appearances of any movement on that side.

The road to the ford, having been much obstructed by cutting down trees on either side, was entirely cleared of all obstructions during the day. This portion of the command bivouacked for the night upon the ground occupied by them during the day.

Orders were sent to the different portions of the command to return to camp on the following morning, but it was found that the Second Brigade and the battery had already been directed by General Averell, at Morrisville, to return, and they accordingly reached their camp on the evening of the 31st. The other portions returned, as directed, in good order on Thursday, having discharged all the duties required by your instructions.

It gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the ready and cheerful compliance with all the orders necessary to be issued in the course of this duty by all the officers and men of the command. The fords were found to be deeper than was supposed, but, notwithstanding the season of the year, they were crossed without a murmur, the only disappointment being that the enemy were not in so large a force as had been imagined.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BARNES,
Colonel, Commanding First Division.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division.

JANUARY 2-5, 1863.—Expedition to Moorefield and Petersburg, W. Va.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Department.

No. 2.—Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

No. 3.—Col. James Washburn, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry.

No. 4.—Lieut. Barna Powell, adjutant Third West Virginia Cavalry.

No. 5.—Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District.

No. 1.

Reports of Maj Gen. Robert C. Schenck, U. S. Army, commanding Middle Military Department.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January* 3, 1863.

GENERAL: I have just received the following telegram from General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January* 3, 1863.

Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

I have just received a dispatch, dated this a. m., from Colonel Washburn, commanding at Moorefield, that he was attacked this morning. Thought there was a large force approaching him by way of Petersburg. He had withdrawn his force from the latter place, and sent his train to New Creek. I have ordered a force from New Creek to meet and protect the train. Have ordered Milroy to send a force from Winchester, to support Washburn. I fear the enemy has sent a force from Staunton down the Potomac Valley, to cut the railroad west of us. A dispatch, just received from Captain Keys, at Romney, reports cannonading this afternoon in the direction of Moorefield. Washburn has two small infantry regiments, a battery, and one company of cavalry.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

I have telegraphed General Kelley that if he thinks that now, or on the receipt of further intelligence, he must have re-enforcements, I can send him at once, from here, a regiment of infantry and a field battery. I have nothing else to spare him. I have also directed him to keep a lookout, lest the enemy approach the river or the railroad from the direction of Leesburg.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 4, 1863.

GENERAL: Late last night I received the following further telegram from General Kelley at Harper's Ferry:

A dispatch just received from one of Colonel Washburn's officers says they are surrounded at Moorefield by about 500 rebel cavalry, with three guns. No infantry had been seen. If this is all their force, Washburn is in no danger. Cavalry will reach him to-morrow. The movement may be a feint to cover an attack on Milroy, at Winchester. With my present information, I do not need your proffered re-enforcements.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

No. 2.

Reports of Col. James A. Mulligan, Twenty-third Illinois Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Moorefield, W. Va., January 5, 1863—3 p. m.

SIR: McNeill's cavalry this morning attacked, 4 miles distant, a small wagon train of Milroy's, guarded by a platoon of Rowan's cavalry

They captured the train, and, I think, the cavalry. One of our men killed. I have started Lieutenant Myers in pursuit. Train and stores are retaken.

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

Captain MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cumberland, Md.

MOOREFIELD, W. VA., *January* 6, 1863.

SIR: With the battery and 1,300 cavalry and infantry, I moved against the camp of the enemy at daybreak. He had fled a few hours before. His strength was 3,000. No enemy now threatens Moorefield. What are your further instructions?

JAS. A. MULLIGAN.

General KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, Va.

No. 3.

Reports of Col. James Washburn, One hundred and sixteenth Ohio Infantry.

MOOREFIELD, *January* 3, 1863.

We were attacked at this place this morning. I sent my train from Petersburg to New Creek. Can you send a force out to protect the train? All the force from Petersburg are here. The probability is that a large force of the enemy are marching on this place via Petersburg.

JAMES WASHBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry.*

MOOREFIELD, *January* 4, 1863.

Mulligan has just come up. We have ten pieces of artillery now. I have just received a dispatch from Captain Keys that he was expecting an attack from the force in our rear. There is a large force in our rear upon the Wardensville road. We have scouts out in all directions; also well picketed in every direction.

JAMES WASHBURN,
Colonel, Commanding Forces.

General KELLEY.

No. 4.

Report of Lieut. Barna Powell, Adjutant Third West Virginia Cavalry.

MOOREFIELD, *January* 3—7 p. m.

SIR: Colonel Washburn moved from Petersburg here to-day with all the force at Petersburg. We are virtually surrounded by 500 rebel

cavalry, with three pieces of artillery. Have been cannonading at intervals all day.. Rumors of a large infantry force marching on us. Our trains from Petersburg, sent down the New Creek road this morning, may be in danger to-night. Can you enable us to hold and clean up this country? Oh, for the Ringgolds! I am serving with Colonel Washburn a short time. There are but 25 cavalry here, with one round of ammunition.

BARNA POWELL,
Adjutant Third West Virginia Cavalry.

General KELLEY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

No. 5.

Report of Brig. Gen. William E. Jones, C. S. Army, commanding Valley District.

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
New Market, Va., January 6, 1863.

GENERAL: On the 2d instant—with the available force of the Sixth, Seventh, and Twelfth Regiments Virginia Cavalry, the Seventeenth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, [R. P.] Chew's battery, the First Battalion Maryland Cavalry, the First Battalion Maryland Infantry, and the Maryland Battery—I marched on Moorefield. By a forced march with the cavalry and artillery, our destination was reached by 7 a. m. on the 3d. Hoping to overcome the force at Moorefield before the arrival of that from Petersburg, the attack was made at once. Being wholly unacquainted with the topography of the country, I trusted the placing of my artillery to Captain Harness, of the Seventeenth Battalion Virginia Cavalry, a resident of that vicinity and once a captor of the town. The hills selected on each side of the Petersburg road are so distant that our six pieces, with their defective ammunition, were no match for the two of the enemy. Nearly all our shots fell far short, while theirs either passed over or struck in our midst. In the meanwhile the force at Petersburg, timely warned of our approach, came within striking distance and opened on our rear. Though they reached us with ease, they were out of our range. The two wings of my command were too far apart for mutual support, and the ground between was swept by both batteries of the enemy. Unable to unite my own forces, I could prevent the union of the enemy's. I could not expect re-enforcements in twenty-four hours; my adversaries might receive assistance from New Creek in less time. With my right wing I determined to hold my position, which commanded the road up the South Fork and prevented a junction of the two hostile forces, while Colonel [R. H.] Dulany should march by a road west of the Moorefield and Petersburg pike on the latter place, whence he could cross Middle Mountain to the South Fork in my rear. I retained my position about two hours, when, my battery having expended the last of its well-husbanded, worthless ammunition, and when Colonel Dulany was so far on his way as to be out of danger, I retired up the South Fork.

A part of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry captured a picket of 20 men near Moorefield early in the morning, and in the evening Colonel Dulany's command (the Sixth and Seventh Cavalry) and Chew's battery (Lieutenant [J. W.] Thomson commanding) captured 46 more at Petersburg. On the approach of our men the enemy at Petersburg fired a

church filled with supplies, nearly all of which were consumed. Late at night my two wings united on the South Fork, about 10 miles above Moorefield. Here I was joined by the Maryland infantry and the cavalry of Imboden. Being still able to renew the attack, I determined to do so, but the exhausted condition of the horses of Chew's battery and of the Sixth and Seventh Virginia Cavalry made rest absolutely necessary. The infantry was moved down and all put in readiness for an attack on the morning of the 5th. McNeill's company, of Imboden's [regiment], and part of Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, were sent to watch the roads west of Moorefield, and, late at night, reported heavy re-enforcements of infantry, artillery, and cavalry from New Creek. This and the condition of my commissariat rendered an immediate return to this place expedient. While on this duty these companies captured 33 men, 46 horses, and 5 wagons, and killed 1 man.

We claim a partial success, for we killed 1 man, captured 99 (among them 1 captain and 2 lieutenants), 51 horses, 18 sets of harness, and 5 wagons, which we burned, and 1 portable bake-oven, which was brought off, and caused the enemy to burn from $15,000 to $20,000 worth of stores. A knowledge of the ground would have enabled me to capture in detail both garrisons and the first re-enforcement. In my entire ignorance of the country I was compelled to trust to others, and lost the rich fruits of hard labor.

The conduct of the men was admirable, and my thanks are especially due to Colonel Dulany, Captain [J. H.] McNeill, of Imboden's [regiment], and Lieutenant [C. H.] Vandiver, Seventh Virginia Cavalry. Privates [J. W.] Kuykendall and [J. S.] Hutton, of Company F, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, as indefatigable and reliable scouts, have rendered me invaluable service.

Our entire loss was only 1 horse killed and 2 wounded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of Northern Virginia.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 15, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War for his information.

R. E. LEE,
General.

JANUARY 16, 1863.

Officers are always ready to praise when they succeed and to blame when they fail. Colonel Cabell, of the artillery, at Fredericksburg, complimented our ammunition yesterday. Every effort is constantly made to overcome the many obstacles we have had to contend with in the production of the laboratory, and I am quite as much inclined to blame General Jones' artillerists as he is to blame my ammunition. Without wishing to detract from his skill as an officer, I may be allowed to state that he is known to be very apt to find fault. His depreciation of the ammunition is, however, taken in good part, and will only stimulate the endeavor to improve where there is still much room for improvement.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA
January 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your report of your expedition to Petersburg and Moore field, on the 2d instant, has been received. I am much gratified to hear of your success, and of the good conduct of your officers and men. I wish you to continue your efforts, to watch well your opportunities, and drive the enemy from the valley, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

JANUARY 8–10, 1863.—Reconnaissances to Catlett's and Rappahannock Stations, Va., including skirmishes at Brentsville, Elk Run, etc.

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.
No. 2.—Maj. Samuel E. Chamberlain, First Massachusetts Cavalry.
No. 3.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

No. 1.

Report of Brig. Gen. William W. Averell, U. S. Army.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY BRIG., CENTER GRAND DIV.,
January 10, 1863.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions sent to me by you on the 8th instant, I sent a scouting party to Catlett's Station and to Brentsville; also Major Chamberlain, with 100 men, to the Rappahannock railroad bridge, with orders to observe its condition, and, if possible, to destroy it, and Lieutenant Walker, commanding scouts, with about a dozen of his men, to reconnoiter the upper fords of the river.

The scouts to Catlett's set out on the evening of the 8th, but were driven back to the lines. They started again at daylight yesterday morning and returned to-day at 12.30 p. m., reporting that they were at Catlett's at 2 p. m. yesterday; saw no enemy going or coming; railroad had not been used. Mr. Catlett told them that none had been there since I left with my brigade, on the 1st instant, excepting a few scouts.

The scouting party to Brentsville returned at 1.45 to-day, and reported that they were at Brentsville at 2 p. m. yesterday, and found Colonel Davis, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, there with 150 men; also a party of scouts (70) of our cavalry on the road between Dumfries and that place. Major Chamberlain and Lieutenant Walker left the pickets at Hartwood at daylight yesterday morning.

At 2.25 p. m. a man who followed Lieutenant Walker's rear guard returned to the pickets and reported the whole party captured by a large force of the enemy near Deep Run. I have ordered a month's pay to be stopped against him, and shall relieve him from scouting duty. Lieutenant Walker is not an officer so easily captured. I immediately sent Colonel Sargent and 500 men to scout the Marsh road to Morrisville

and cover the return of Chamberlain. Lieutenant Walker returned to the pickets during last night with all his men, having had a brisk skirmish with about 40 rebels near Grove Church, doing them some damage, and afterward went to Ellis' Ford and toward Kelly's. I have not yet received his report, excepting that which he made to the officer commanding the pickets.

Major Chamberlain returned about 2 o'clock this morning, having accomplished the object of his reconnaissance with the exception of destroying the bridge, which he deemed would jeopardize his command. He, with a small portion of his command, put the rebels to flight near Elk Run and recaptured Lieutenant Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, and 2 men, who had been taken at Brentsville yesterday morning. The determination which the major evinced in this reconnaissance I consider very creditable. Lieutenant Maxwell was sent from Wolf Run Shoals on the 8th.

Colonel Sargent left Hartwood at 5 o'clock this morning, with orders to hunt up the rebel force which Major Chamberlain met at Elk Run, and bring them in if they are on this side of the river, or any rebels he could find.

There are scattered over the country between the right flank of the army and the railroad many young rebels, who assemble, mount, and form scouting parties at the shortest notice. Upon the approach of any superior force they are as suddenly transformed into idle, loitering citizens, without arms, and professing great ignorance of the country. If the major-general commanding approve, I will cause the arrest of all such that can be found between Brentsville and the Rappahannock. If I had 1,000 more cavalry I could keep a column constantly in motion beyond our right flank, which would have a tendency, together with the arrests referred to above, to render rebel raids less certain of success. I have now 600 men on picket duty and 500 scouting.

I inclose the report of Major Chamberlain. Reports from the pickets just received report all quiet.

The enemy, or some of the citizen (rebel) scouts, picked off two of my vedettes on the evening of the 8th, 10 p. m., near Hartwood.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

Report of Maj. Samuel E. Chamberlain, First Massachusetts Cavalry.

HDQRS. FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS CAVALRY,
Potomac Creek, Va., January 10, 1863.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell, I left the camp of the First Cavalry Brigade at 8 a. m. on January 9 with a detachment of 100 men, 50 of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieuts. George Blagden and Edward A. Flint, and 50 of the Fifth Regiment of U. S. Regulars, under Lieutenants Mason and Montgomery, and proceeded to Hartwood Church. From there I took trails through the woods, which I followed until I arrived at Elk Run, where my advance guard encount-

ered the rear guard of Hampton's Legion. We there commenced a skirmish, in which we retook 3 prisoners of the First Michigan Cavalry (1 lieutenant and 2 privates), taken at a previous date, and drove the enemy toward Catlett's Station. As my orders were to examine into the condition of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock, I gave up the pursuit, taking the left-hand road toward Bealeton Station, within 5 miles of the Rappahannock, where I cut the telegraph wire. From there I proceeded to the river, following the railroad track, the enemy's pickets being in sight the whole distance. Leaving a reserve within 2 miles of the river, under Lieutenant Mason, I proceeded, with Lieutenant Blagden and 20 picked horses, to the river, and found a strong infantry guard on the opposite side of the river, at the end of the bridge. I dismounted and thoroughly examined the bridge, and found it completed, with the exception of about 80 feet of stringers, on which the rails are placed. Finding it impossible to thoroughly destroy the work, I retired without being observed by the guard.

I reached the reserve of General Averell's picket about 2 a. m. January 10, after being eighteen hours in the saddle and marching a distance of not far from 80 miles.

The behavior of Lieutenants Blagden, Flint, Mason, and Montgomery in the affair was such as to merit my commendation, and the men under their command showed themselves worthy of such commanders.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAML. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Major First Massachusetts Cavalry.

First Lieut. C. F. TROWBRIDGE,
Aide-de-Camp and Acty. Asst. Adjt. Gen., First Cav. Brig.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
January 7, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded. The force which Major C. encountered at Elk Run is all that remains of Hampton's Legion (his old regiment), I am informed by Lieutenant Maxwell, First Michigan Cavalry, who was captured by about 20 rebels yesterday morning near Brentsville, where he happened to be with a party of 7 men, 3 of whom were captured.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

No. 3.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army.

CULPEPER, VA., *January* 9, 1863.

The enemy crossed the Rappahannock this morning at 5 a. m. at the various fords from Beverly to Kelly's, with large force of cavalry, accompanied by infantry and artillery. After a severe contest until 5 p. m., General Stuart drove them across the river.

R. E. LEE.

General S. COOPER.

JANUARY 20–24, 1863.—The "Mud March."

REPORTS.

No. 1.—Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.
No. 2.—Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.
No. 3.—Extracts from "Record of Events" on the several returns for January, 1863.
No. 4.—General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

No. 1.

*Report of Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. Army, commanding Army of the Potomac.**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 21, 1863—11 p. m.

GENERAL: I moved the greater portion of the command, with a view to crossing above, but, owing to the severe storm which began after the concerted movement commenced, we have been so much delayed that the enemy has discovered our design. The roads are almost impassable, and the small streams are very much swollen. I shall try not to run any unnecessary risks. It is most likely that we will have to change the plan.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

Major-General HALLECK.

No. 2.

Report of Brig. Gen. Henry J. Hunt, U. S. Army, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 25, 1863.

COLONEL: I have to report, for the information of the general commanding, that for the operations of the 21st instant, to cover the passage of the army at or near Banks' Ford, the ground was carefully reconnoitered by me, and all the positions which offered advantages for the placing of batteries selected and prepared, with as little exposure as possible of such movements as could give the enemy a clew to our designs.

The points selected were numerous, because the positions from which the enemy could bring guns to bear upon our bridges and upon the troops were not commanded by such extent of ground as would enable us to place sufficient guns to silence those batteries, and at the same time reply to those stationed at other points to bear upon them. It was, consequently, necessary that such positions should be selected, and such a number of guns placed in battery, as would at once shut up the enemy's batteries, as they were unmasked or brought up. An overpowering force of artillery was, therefore, resolved upon. This could be afforded, notwithstanding the smallness of the reserve artillery, by drawing

* See also Burnside's reports, pp. 68, 78–82, 96.

largely on the divisions, since, the passage once effected, these batteries could be ordered to rejoin their divisions.

My orders were, therefore, to have forty-one batteries (one hundred and eighty-four guns) in position, including those already placed opposite the town (three batteries, fourteen guns). The thirty-eight batteries were formed in three divisions: Those of the left, under Brigadier-General Hays, extended from below Falmouth to the ravine occupied by our pickets, near England's house; the center, under Colonel Tompkins, First Rhode Island Artillery, occupied the positions extending from the Banks or Randolph house down to Hays' line; the right division, under Capt. G. A. De Russy, Fourth Artillery, occupied the positions extending to the Ballard farm, above the Randolph house.

The batteries received their orders, and were put in march in full time to occupy their positions by midnight of the 20th, had they not been interfered with, as usual, by general officers, who, having the rank and the power, lose sight of the general requirements of the service in executing the orders specially applying to themselves. Two of the columns were thus cut, and ordered to halt, and were halted and detained by the command, as reported to me, of General Birney.

Notwithstanding this, Hays' batteries were all in position before daylight, except one battery, which was replaced by a similar one. It being found that his heavy 4½-inch guns might not, in consequence of the storm, be in their designated position in time, their destination was changed during the night to a position which had been previously reconnoitered, which gave a wider field of fire to the guns, but had the disadvantage of a few hundred yards increased range.

Tompkins' guns were all placed in position between dawn of day and 8 a. m. De Russy's batteries were in position by 11 o'clock at night, excepting three on the extreme right, at Ballard's, which were delayed by a number of pontoons which had missed their road, and which it was difficult, with all the aid De Russy could give, to get out of his way. These batteries, however, were all in position during the morning. They were intended as a reserve, to be used only on a contingency, not very likely to happen until the movement was well advanced.

Respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

No. 3.

Extracts from "Record of Events," on the several returns for January, 1863.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE.

January 20, the command marched, pursuant to orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, in the direction of Banks' Ford, on the Rappahannock; bivouacked near that point. In the evening a violent rain-storm set in, making the roads impassable for artillery and wagon trains.

January 23, received orders to return to the old camp, arriving there during the night and next day.

THIRD ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN.

January 20, the corps broke camp and proceeded up the Rappahannock to Banks' Ford. Bivouacked for the night, and remained in the same position the next day waiting for the pontoons, which were delayed by bad roads.

January 23, the pontoons being still delayed by the muddy roads, the troops received orders to march back to the old camp, where they arrived that night.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. GEORGE SYKES.

This corps marched, pursuant to orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, on the 20th instant, in the direction of Banks' Ford, on the Rappahannock, a distance of 7 miles, halting two divisions between Berea Church and the ford, and one division between Berea Church and the Hartwood road.

On the night of the 20th, a violent storm of rain set in, making the roads impassable on account of the mud, rendering military movements impracticable. The entire command was turned out to repair and corduroy the roads.

On the 23d, the corps was ordered back to its old camp, where it arrived on the morning of the 24th.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. N. C. M'LEAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

January 20, the First Division marched from Stafford Court-House; three regiments of the First Brigade and two sections of the Thirteenth Independent New York Battery to Aquia Landing; and two regiments, with one section of same battery, to Potomac Creek Bridge; the Second Brigade to Belle Plain Landing.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY BRIG. GEN. A. VON STEINWEHR.

SECOND DIVISION.

January 14, the First Brigade left camp, near Falmouth, under command of Colonel Soest, to assist the Engineer Brigade, of the Army of the Potomac, in building corduroy roads near the United States Ford.

January 23, in the afternoon returned to camp, near Falmouth. The Second Brigade was placed below Falmouth January 20, in support of Captain Pratt's battery.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS, COMMANDED BY MAJ. GEN. H. W. SLOCUM.

FIRST DIVISION.

January 19, the First Division marched, pursuant to orders from Headquarters Twelfth Army Corps, from Fairfax Station toward Dumfries, Va., and halted for the night 2 miles beyond Wolf Run Shoals, on the Occoquan.

January 20, marched to Dumfries, Va.

January 21, marched 3 miles to the Chopawamsic Creek, which was found impassable, owing to the prevailing storm, and the troops were

compelled to bivouac upon its banks during the night, while a temporary bridge was being constructed.

January 22, marched to Aquia Creek, which could not be crossed, owing to the high water, and the troops were again compelled to bivouac, numbers of them without any shelter, and the larger portion without any rations, their supply trains being 3 or 4 miles back.

January 23, crossed Aquia Creek and marched to Stafford Court-House and went into camp, where the division remained at the close of the month.

SECOND DIVISION.

The First Brigade and Sixth Maine Battery, of the Second Division, garrisoned the post at Dumfries, Va., with an extended picket line, during the whole month.

January 19, the Second and Third Brigades, of the Second Division, and two batteries, broke camp at Fairfax Station and marched 3 miles.

January 20, marched to Dumfries, Va., 15 miles.

January 21, progress delayed by rise in Quantico Creek, caused by heavy rains; marched between 3 and 4 miles.

January 22, returned to Quantico Creek, and again marched forward to Chopawamsic Creek, 4 miles, the roads being almost impassable.

January 23, marched to Aquia Creek; 4 miles.

January 24, marched to Stafford Court-House; 4 miles.

No. 4.

Report of General Robert E. Lee, C. S. Army, commanding Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, January 29, 1863.

SIR: On the 19th instant, being satisfied that General Burnside was massing the larger portion of his army in the vicinity of Hartwood Church; that his artillery and pontoon trains were moving in the same direction, and that General Slocum's command was advancing from the vicinity of Fairfax toward the Rappahannock, our positions at Banks' and United States Mine Fords were strengthened and re-enforced, these being the points apparently threatened.

The movements of the enemy on the 20th confirmed the belief that an effort would be made to turn our left flank, and that Franklin's and Hooker's corps were the troops selected for that purpose. About dark that evening the rain, which had been threatening during the day, commenced to fall, and continued all night and the two following days. Whether the storm or other causes frustrated the designs of the enemy I do not know; but no attempt as yet has been made to cross the Rappahannock, and some of the enemy's forces have apparently resumed their former positions.

A second storm commenced before day on the 27th, and continued till this morning. The ground is covered with at least 6 inches of snow, and the probabilities are that the roads will be impracticable for some time.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond.

JANUARY 22, 1863.—Skirmish in Pocahontas County, W. Va.

Report of Maj. Henry C. Flesher, Second West Virginia Infantry.

BEVERLY, VA., *January* 25, 1863.

SIR: I left here on the morning of the 20th instant, at 7 a. m., and marched to Hevener's, at Mingo, where I halted for about one hour and fed, and then pushed forward to the bridge across Greenbrier River, arriving at that place at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. I remained at the bridge until after daylight, the snow having fallen to the depth of 2½ feet. I consulted with my officers, when it was determined to push forward to Cockleytown, which we entered about 11 o'clock, taking everything by surprise; but, unfortunately, the company of rebel cavalry had been out for several days scouting. I captured 4 prisoners and 8 horses, and immediately gathered up my command and returned to Gibson's, where, owing to the severe inclemency of the weather, I was compelled to find shelter for my men, it being impossible to bivouac. The enemy pursued and attacked my rear, and killed 2 enlisted men, capturing Lieutenant Rowand and 9 privates of Captain Bowen's company, 3 privates of Company G, Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry, and 2 men of Company A, First [West] Virginia Cavalry. Owing to the excessive fatigue of my horses, I was unable to make pursuit, the greater number of my horses having become barefooted. Lieutenant Rowand has been exchanged for Lieutenant McNeill, of the Confederate Army. I returned, as far as it was practicable for me to do so after going to Cockleytown, and used all prudence to prevent an attack on my rear, having detailed a rear guard of 30 men, which I remained with until after 8 o'clock at night. Lieutenant Rowand placed out guards, and made all the best defense he could, the enemy who made the attack numbering, as I am informed, about 70, under Colonel Fontaine. I have made arrangements to have my men released, and expect them to return in a few days, released unconditionally. Considering the unfavorable state of the weather, the march and exposure have been unprecedented during the war.

HENRY C. FLESHER,
Major Second Regt. West Virginia Infty., Comdg. Expedition.

Brig. Gen. A. MOOR,
Commanding Northern Brigade, Buckhannon, W. Va.

[P. S.]—The horses have been turned over to the quartermaster, and those fit for cavalry have been used to replace those given out.

JANUARY 24–26, 1863.—Scouts in Fauquier County, Va.

Reports of Col. Louis P. Di Cesnola, Fourth New York Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
January 24, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the scouting party I sent this morning to Rappahannock Station and Wheatley Post-Office Ford reported to me (although I think very exaggerated) great concentration

of Southern troops on the other side. Both fords are again easily crossed by cavalry or even artillery, as the water is reported lowered. Another scouting party went toward Bristersburg early this morning, and came by Elk River and Morrisville Post-Office, and reports all quiet in that direction. A third scouting party, sent to Ellis' Ford and Kellysville, chased a party of rebel scouts toward Mount Holly Church, one of whom was captured and sent to your headquarters. Other scouting parties, sent on the Warrenton road, brought in 17 deserters, belonging to General Burnside's army (Butterfield's corps) and General Hooker's grand division. They have reported the woods filled with deserters (I think exaggerated), amounting to a whole division. I have sent all the cavalry I could dispose of safely to pick them up, but the larger number of my force are so exhausted that I am afraid they will not be able to reach them before dark. I have given orders to my troops to concentrate themselves before dark at a certain point and fall back. My opinion is that the rebels will catch all the deserters, as they are going in that direction. I have, however, reported the fact to General Schurz, requesting him to send some of his infantry after them.

Many neighboring farmers are continually coming to the line of my outposts and asking for protection, reporting horrors committed by these deserters.

My whole command is orderly and quiet, and ready to fight in earnest. I have also to report Captain Hanley's arrival in camp, and, from what the commanding officer of the regiment told me, his reason for having passed his leave of absence seems to have arisen from a row occurring in New York between him and civilians, for which he was confined in the Tombs for several days.

Several horses have died, but most of them were replaced by captured ones.

I am, general, with great respect,

L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General STAHEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Alcock [?], *January* 26, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the concentration of the enemy's forces at Rappahannock Station, previously reported to the commanding general, seems to be verified this morning, as my scouting parties have been attacked in every direction, and firing is going on now. I have sent out re-enforcements to them. I would most respectfully suggest that your division might be held in readiness in case of an emergency. I will, however, in proper time keep you informed how things are going on.

I am, general, your most obedient servant,

L. P. DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General SCHURZ,
Commanding Third Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ELEVENTH CORPS,
January 26 [?], 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to send you the above report of Colonel Di Cesnola. The division is ready to move at a moment's notice in case of an emergency.

I have forwarded a copy of the above report to Major-General Burnside.

Very respectfully,

A. SCHIMMELFENNIG,
Colonel, Commanding Third Division.

Brigadier-General SCHURZ,
Stafford Court-House.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Alcock, January 27, 1863.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report all quiet here along the line. Yesterday some infantry, 300 strong, crossed the Kellysville Ford and advanced toward Morrisville Post-Office, keeping the woods entirely. When one of my scouting parties arrived in their direction, a sharp fire received them, which caused the casualties herewith specified by the brigade surgeon.* Three men are still missing, although their horses were found in the woods, one saddle filled with blood, which may lead to the probability of [their] having been killed. I sent 50 men, under Captain Parnell, in pursuit of them as soon as I heard it, and he traced them as far as Ellis' Ford, from which they had already recrossed. Three rebel bodies were also reported lying in the woods, and some wounded rebels. I sent a doctor expressly there to see and attend to them.

Another party of infantrymen, 170 strong (reported), came down from Bristersburg road, and attacked another scouting party of mine going up that way. I re-enforced it, too, but no casualties in that direction, except 1 missing.

I also report that the forage question is always the same. My horses work all day immensely, and are, besides, obliged to march 10 and 15 miles to get some hay, or even straw, to feed them. I am sorry to report that every day horses die for want of food, and exhaustion. If a prompt remedy is not found, before the winter is half over this brigade will have no horses. I captured over 45 horses around here, and distributed among the regiments who were more in need; some to the scouts, too. I sent a strong reconnoitering party, under Captain Hanley, at daylight this morning, to Mount Holly Church, to see whether the reported concentration of rebel troops is true or not. If anything of importance should happen, I shall duly report to General Schurz, as ordered by you. The infantry was a necessity to me here.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

[L. P.] DI CESNOLA,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General STAHEL,
Commanding Eleventh Army Corps.

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* One killed and 2 wounded.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA FROM NOVEMBER 15, 1862, TO JANUARY 26, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

CINCINNATI, *November* 15, 1862.

Major-General COX, *Charleston* [*W. Va.*]:

Major-General Halleck directs that sufficient troops be left to hold the access to the Kanawha Valley, and that you move immediately, with the remainder of your command, to the defense of the railroad at Grafton and farther east, and that the movement be made as rapidly as possible. Acknowledge, and tell me when, and with what force, you can move.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Roache's House, Near Fort Albany, November 15, 1862.

General WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: Upon my return to camp I ascertained that the telegraph office was not in operation, and I therefore send a messenger to await your orders.

Since seeing you, I have received the inclosed communication* from Major Magruder, but, for the reasons stated, I cannot literally comply with the order.

If desirable, I will attempt to take my command to brigade headquarters before morning. I have with me here 15 teams, instead of 14 as I stated to-day, and Captain Ketchum has 2, making 17 complete teams and wagons.

Respectfully,

STEPHEN CHESTER,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

P. S.—I find that the requisition for rations, which I prepared this morning, has already gone in, and but a portion of the same been issued. The remainder will be drawn at the earliest possible hour in the morning, which, of course, will render it extremely difficult for my command to report in regimental camp to-night.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Catlett's, November 16, 1862—11.30 p. m

General BAYARD:

The commanding general requests you will communicate with General Reynolds and send him the following dispatch:

General REYNOLDS, *Fayetteville:*

After consultation with General Franklin, it is desired that you move down the direct road to Falmouth from Bealeton, leaving ample guards at the fords to protect

* Not found.

your trains in passing. General Bayard will co-operate with you and move in the direction of Falmouth as fast as he is relieved by General Pleasonton. The general commanding directs that you occupy a position in the vicinity of Deep Run, opposite Richards' and United States Fords, communicating with General Franklin at Stafford Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

General Pleasonton will be instructed to communicate with you and relieve you as rapidly as possible, so that you can move down the river, covering the fords. It is not desirable that the main body of your force should be relieved before to-morrow night. General Reynolds will probably leave the brigade now with you until that time.

Very respectfully,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER, *Warrenton:*

GENERAL: Generals Stoneman and Whipple have been directed to move up to this place, and report to you.

General Pleasonton's headquarters are about 2 miles in advance of this place, and he will also report to you. In covering the contemplated movement, he has been directed to keep his forces well out, along the Rappahannock and Carter's Run, guarding the Waterloo, Sulphur Springs, and other fords between Waterloo and Rappahannock Station.

One of General Sumner's corps has moved beyond Warrenton Junction; the other is near Fayetteville. It is probable his whole force will move down the direct road through Morgansburg and Hartwood.

General Franklin's old corps will move in the neighborhood of Weaversville; the other will remain at Fayetteville during the day; both will move to-morrow, and you will be informed of their movements.

General Sigel will be directed to remain at New Baltimore, Gainesville, and Thoroughfare Gap until further orders. His movement from that place will be simultaneous with yours, which, I hope, will be to-morrow morning.

General Sickles will remain at Manassas Junction for the present, but will finally be ordered to report to you.

Headquarters will be at or near Catlett's to-night.

[Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 16, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I find from the report of the staff officers sent by me yesterday toward Stafford Court-House, that it is about 23 miles from this point to Stafford Court-House. I shall not, therefore, attempt to

march my command that far to-morrow, unless I find the distance overrated; but shall order them to march as far as possible in that direction, without fatiguing the men too much.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION,
November 16, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Your telegram received. Shall I concentrate my division here, or preserve the present disposition of my force as reported on the 12th instant?

My troops now hold a line of posts from Burke's Station to Warrenton Junction, including Centreville and Fairfax Court-House. My effective strength here is 3,000 and two batteries. At Warrenton Junction I have three regiments and a battery. Perhaps these may now be withdrawn.

I shall adhere to my present disposition until further orders.

In pursuance to orders, I have reported to-day to Major-General Hooker. I shall now report in duplicate to your headquarters and to General Hooker.

Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MANASSAS, *November* 16, 1862—8.45 a. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Grand Division:

All quiet up to this hour. A small party of the enemy's cavalry showed themselves last evening near Fairfax Station. When pursued by a detachment of infantry from that post, they retired across the Occoquan.

Respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Hartwood, Va., November 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

In obedience to General Orders, No. 184, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, near Warrenton, Va., November 14, 1862, the undersigned assumes command of the center grand division, composed of the Third and Fifth Army Corps.

The following officers are announced as members of his staff: Lieut. Col. Joseph Dickinson, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. William H. Lawrence, and Capts. William L. Candler, Alexander Moore, and Harry Russell, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Col. John S. Godfrey, quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Albert S. Austin, commissary of subsistence, and Surg. John

Moore, medical director. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The command of the Fifth Corps is hereby transferred to the senior division commander.

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Grand Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. CENTER GRAND DIVISION, *Camp near Warrenton, Va., November* 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

V. The center grand division of the Army of the Potomac will march to-morrow morning, the movement to commence at 5 a. m. The Fifth Corps will advance on the line to Warrenton Junction and encamp in the vicinity of that point, and the Third Corps by the route to Fayetteville, and will encamp at Bealeton. The corps will be marched compactly, and held well in hand for any service. All commanders are enjoined to allow of no straggling. It endangers the lives of the delinquents, while it impairs the discipline, efficiency, and character of the battalions in which it is permitted. The troops should leave supplied with rations and forage for not less than six days. Headquarters will be at Warrenton Junction to-morrow night.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION, *Weaversville, Va., November* 16, 1862.

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 184, from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the left grand division.

The following named officers are announced as on the staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. E. R. Platt, assistant inspector-general and acting chief of artillery; Lieut. Col. C. W. Tolles, chief quartermaster; Capt. S. H. Sturdevant, acting chief commissary of subsistence; First Lieut. O. E. Babcock, Corps of Engineers, chief engineer; Maj. M. T. McMahon, and Capts. J. P. Baker and J. C. Jackson, aides-de-camp; Capt. R. A. Fish, Thirty-second New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp, and Second Lieut. D. Lyon, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, acting aide-de-camp.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH CORPS, *Near Warrenton, Va., November* 16, 1862.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 184, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and General Orders, No. 1, center grand division, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Fifth Army Corps.

Brigadier-General Griffin will assume command of the First Division. The following acting staff officers are announced, and will be obeyed

and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. N. B. Bartram, Seventeenth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general; Lieut. H. W. Perkins, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capts. H. W. Ryder and L. H. Tucker, and Lieut. R. L. Livingstone, acting aides-de-camp.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 16, 1862—3.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following is just received from General Cox, dated to-day:

Dispatch of last night received. Have waited to hear further from General Kelley. By a dispatch from him, just received, I learn that no further advance westward by the enemy has been made. He does not change his opinion that, with the aid of Milroy, whom I have sent, he can protect that line. I do not think it would be safe at present to reduce the force here. To do so would produce a stampede among the inhabitants, who have been resuming manufactures and trade, and invite a new raid here. Until at least the full rigor of winter has set in, the force ought not, in my opinion, to be further diminished. The road from Clarksburg, Va., to Gauley proved so bad that Crook only reached Gauley on Wednesday last. Was not General Halleck's dispatch sent before he had received information of Milroy's movements and Milroy's departure? Milroy reached Monterey with a portion of his command before being ordered to Kelley. Under the circumstances, I will await further orders, preparing, however, to move rapidly, if the general commanding still thinks it best.

J. D. COX.

At date of last return, General Cox had in the Kanawha Valley nearly 12,000 men present, and General Kelley about 7,000. No return from Milroy. Unless the demand for increased force on the line of railroad is pressing, it would be well not to diminish the force in the valley for the present. If it is, I should think Crook's command, of about 4,500, might be spared without much risk.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, [*November* 16,] 1862.
(Received at Charleston, [W. Va.,] November 16.)

Major-General Cox:

I shall stop all of Milroy's troops at New Creek Station for the present, as at that point I intend to make my stand against Jackson's force if he attempts to go into Western Virginia. I have during the past summer erected a good fortification there, which, together with its natural advantages, makes it a strong position. The Northwestern road passes within 6 miles of the point, and it is only 7 miles to where it crosses Knobly Mountain, through a narrow pass which we hold. There are two roads leading west from Winchester by which the enemy may approach me, one the Northwestern turnpike, through Romney, the other by way of Bloomery Gap; but west of New Creek there is only one, viz, the Northwestern pike. I do not apprehend that the enemy will go west over that road without first disposing of my force at New Creek Station, lest I should cut off his rear. Should I deem it neces-

sary or advisable to move any portion of my force at New Creek to Cumberland, or points on the railroad farther east, I have the cars in readiness to move at once to threatened points. By reference to the map you will see the distance from Romney to New Creek Station is less than at Cumberland, and New Creek Station is less than 23 miles from Cumberland. Scouts report the enemy in camp, as last reported to you, west and north of Winchester. The trains are yet making regular trips as far east as Hancock.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

My telegram placed you in command of all the forces in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry and the Upper Potomac. General Burnside was notified of this order. In directing you to co-operate with the forces in Western Virginia, it was not intended to direct your movement upon any one point, but merely to inform you that you were to use all these troops against the enemy wherever he might appear. You are charged with the defense of that line, and will be held responsible for the result. You will keep me advised of your own movements, and of those of the enemy, so far as you can ascertain them. I would call your particular attention to the security of the railroad bridges across the Monocacy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 17, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have just returned from Aquia Creek. Some stores were on transports yesterday afternoon, ready to be landed at Belle Plain. Several companies of the Engineer Brigade on transports are probably now ashore.

The wharf at Aquia is not entirely burned, but is worse where the track was laid. I have ordered the track to be moved over, and reconstructed on the side least damaged. Cars and engines will be loaded immediately, and sent to Aquia to be unloaded as soon as the track will bear their weight. Eight small cars will be sent to-day, landed by lighters, loaded with tents, tools, and rations, pushed by hand to the broken bridge, and accompanied by carpenters with escort of engineer troops, to have bridges repaired, if possible, by the time cars and engines are landed and put on track. As soon as bridges are repaired, and even five or six cars landed, we will begin to run in supplies to Falmouth, to relieve wagons to that extent, and increase daily. The construction of a floating wharf, or new pile wharf, at Aquia is not a question for present consideration, when time is so much of an object. No new construction could be made in double the time required for repairs of former structure.

A machine-shop will be extemporized at Aquia by sending lathes, planer, portable engine, small tools, and shafting. Army forges will furnish smith-shops.

HAUPT.

NOVEMBER 17, [1862]—4.40 p. m.

Captain BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Engineer Brigade:

CAPTAIN: I shall start all the most important part of my train at 10 a. m. to-morrow, whether the teams are ready for the balance of the train or not. The only delay now is in getting the harness for the new horses, and the drivers. I have sent an officer to Alexandria for the drivers. I sent forty-eight boats by water.

I. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding Detachment.

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION,
November 17, 1862.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: General Reynolds was here this morning, and his column is in motion. Colonel Kargé, with his regiment and one squadron of the Harris Light [Cavalry] and a section of artillery, started, two hours ago, down the river. I have the Maine cavalry stationed at the intersection of the Freeman's Ford road with the one from this place to Fayetteville, supporting two squadrons of the Harris Light Cavalry, picketing Freeman's, Lawson's, and Fox's Fords, Beverly, and a private ford. Nolan's and Kelly's Fords are strongly picketed by the Pennsylvania cavalry and the Tenth New York Cavalry. I have only two squadrons of cavalry here. Everything is quiet in front. I lost 7 men yesterday, instead of 20; the rest made too good time for the enemy.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Warrenton, November 17, 1862.

General BAYARD:

The commanding general directs that you move one of the strongest regiments and section of artillery at once to join General Sumner, at Falmouth, where he will probably be to-night. Move without unnecessary baggage. The wagons will follow with your main command. The commanding officer of the party will communicate with the guards of the different fords, and report results to General Sumner, the movement to be made as rapidly as possible. Please communicate this dispatch to General Reynolds.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

WARRENTON JUNCTION, *November* 17, 1862.

General BAYARD:

You will destroy the bridge when you leave. Did General Reynolds receive the order sent through you last night? Have you sent the party down the Rappahannock? What have you new? Please telegraph fully. Has General Reynolds started? Send word to him that Willcox will be at Morgansburg to-night.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

STAFFORD STORE,
November 17, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

General Smith's head of column has just arrived here. Captain West has returned from Stafford Court-House, and reports the direct road from here there as just practicable; advises not to send wagons by that route. I shall, therefore, to-morrow send the wagons of Smith's corps, and one division of his infantry and all of his artillery, except one battery, by the good road, which is longer and goes through Aquia. The two divisions of infantry (Newton's and Brooks'), with on battery, go by the direct road through Garrisonville. My headquarters are about 2½ miles beyond this point, on the road to Aquia, which will be a good place for you, I understand. Please inform me of General Reynolds' position for to-night. Captain Jackson, aide-de-camp, will await any orders.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
November 17, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division:

COLONEL: A contraband just in, who left Strasburg last Thursday, states that D. H. Hill's corps was 2 miles beyond that place, on the railroad to Mount Jackson. Hill was tearing up the road and destroying the bridges. The rebels thought we intended following them in that valley. D. H. Hill was *en route* to Staunton. Jackson's corps was between Strasburg and Winchester; Ewell and A. P. Hill were with Jackson. Provisions were scarce, and the rebels were obliged to move to get them. My pickets on the Orleans road have been attacked this morning by Stuart's cavalry. I have sent out re-enforcements. They have also attacked me on the Waterloo road; nothing serious, however. No enemy in sight at Sulphur Springs. I have sent half a regiment to Fayetteville, to guard the fords. Averell's brigade will cover the road behind the Fifth Corps, in the direction of Warrenton Junction. The Second Brigade will take the Fayetteville road. I shall move with this latter brigade. My headquarters to-night will be near the junction with the Warrenton Junction road.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Warrenton Junction, Va., November 17, 1862.

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II. The march will be continued to-morrow. The Fifth Corps will march at 6 o'clock, in the direction of Hartwood, by two routes, via Weaversville and Elk Run, in such order as the brigadier general commanding may direct, and will encamp in the vicinity of the Spotted Tavern.

Brigadier-General Stoneman will march by the most direct route, and

encamp near Morrisville Post-Office. If he should learn that the fords of the Rappahannock are held by an infantry force not belonging to his command, he will give the necessary orders for them to be withdrawn, when his trains shall have passed. Each column will keep up its communication with Brigadier-General Pleasonton's cavalry, which is covering its rear.

Headquarters to-morrow night will be at the junction of the Falmouth and Fredericksburg stage road and Bristersburg road, below Spotted Tavern.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 113. } HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS, *Gainesville, Va., November* 17, 1862.

I. The Third Division will be stationed at Centreville. The division will leave Gainesville at 7 a. m. to-morrow, and march to Centreville.

II. The Second Division will be stationed near Germantown, between the Ox road and Little River turnpike, at or near the toll-gate. General Steinwehr's (Second) division will follow the Third Division at 9 a. m. to-morrow, and encamp on Cub Run to-morrow night; break camp at 7 a. m. on the 19th, and march to its destination.

III. The First Division will be stationed at Chantilly, and march as follows: The First Brigade will leave Aldie at 7 a. m. to-morrow, and march to Chantilly. The Second Brigade will leave Hopewell Gap at 6 a. m., and march, by way of Sudley's Springs, to the other side of the stone bridge, where it will encamp for the night, and march the next day to Chantilly. The cavalry will cover the movements of this corps, by having strong pickets established at Aldie, Hopewell, and Thoroughfare Gaps, Buckland Mills, and Greenwich by daylight, which pickets will be withdrawn toward afternoon. General Stahel will establish cavalry pickets toward Leesburg, Aldie, Hopewell Gap, and Gainesville, on the arrival of the different divisions within their respective camps.

IV. The detachments of the Second and Third Divisions will leave Greenwich, New Baltimore, and Thoroughfare Gap at 5 a. m. precisely, and concentrate at Gainesville, where the senior officer will take command, and follow the rear of the Second Division; encamp for the night on this side of the stone bridge; break camp at 8 a. m. the next day, and join their respective divisions.

V. The train of the Third Division will follow its division. The train of the Second Division will follow that of the Third, the Second Division falling in behind its train. The trains of the First Division will precede their different brigades, under proper detachments. Wagon-masters are made responsible for any failure on their part to comply with this order.

VI. Commanders of divisions will see that no straggling and pilfering is allowed, and that the attention of the troops is called to General Orders, No. 159, Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and General Orders, No. 34, from these headquarters, on the march. Suitable provost-marshal guards will follow the rear of the different regiments, brigades, and divisions.

VII. All troops must be provided with two days' rations in their haversacks.

VIII. Headquarters of this corps will be to-morrow night at Fairfax Court-House, where they will remain, unless otherwise ordered.

IX. Telegraphic communications will be established from Fairfax Court-House to Centreville.

X. The signal officers attached to this corps will establish a line from Fairfax Court-House to the headquarters of the Second Division, and from there to Chantilly.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, *Cincinnati*, [*November* 17,] 1862.

Major-General COX:

The following is from Major-General Halleck, in reply to a dispatch from me, viz:

I think General Cox understands* the danger on the railroad, especially in the vicinity of Altamont, Romney, &c. He should, therefore, send all the forces he can spare from the Kanawha Valley to Parkersburg, and thence east to the points of danger. In the mean time Kelley and Milroy should also move east.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

I do not understand the country well enough to speak positively, but think that Crook's division might be spared if a strong position at Gauley were taken up with the remainder of the force, particularly as the season of bad roads is at hand, when the enemy cannot come in strong force. Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CHARLESTON, [W. VA.,] *November* 17, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati:

In reply to the general's of to-day, the danger in this valley arises chiefly from the power of the enemy to turn a force at Gauley, by way of Logan and Boone Court-Houses. The difficulty in getting up supplies, on account of low water, prevents getting such a stock at Gauley that they could afford to have communications interrupted. Hence the present necessity of keeping force enough to guard communications, especially as we have rumors of Marshall and Floyd trying to come that way. Withdrawing Crook would leave the valley in a critical position. Kelley is farther east than General Halleck seems to suppose. He has, with Milroy, some 14,000 men between Grafton and Cumberland. That country is no easier of approach than this. My judgment is that no part of the force here can be spared at present without bad results, and that the present is the best arrangement of the force we have; consequently I am embarrassed by a discretionary order to move any. With this statement, I must beg the general commanding to decide whether a movement shall be made.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* This word in original is "underrates."

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 18, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

If there be any danger of an attack upon Harper's Ferry, the troops should be withdrawn to Maryland Heights, and the ends of the bridge, on the Virginia side, removed. On no condition must the garrison be again captured.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *November* 18, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: You will have ten regiments of infantry and some batteries ready at any moment for transportation to Harper's Ferry, or the Upper Potomac. Cavalry patrols should be sent along the Potomac, above the falls, to ascertain if there are any movements of the enemy in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ARLINGTON, *November* 18, 1862.

Lieut. Col. CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER:

Colonel Price reports his cavalry force, under Major Taggart, at Leesburg. Major Taggart reports 3 of our cavalry captured some nights since, and that White, with his guerrillas, are between Snicker's Gap and Waterford.

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER DIVISION,
Polk Farm, November 18, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

COLONEL: In consequence of the road being occupied by the right division, it will be impossible for the whole of my command to reach Spotted Tavern to-night. I propose to halt two divisions of Butterfield's corps 2 miles this side of the tavern, and shall remain here myself to-night. Be pleased to inform the general commanding.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Hartwood, November 18, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you move your command and concentrate it near this position, with a view to moving it to position more convenient to the supplies, to be determined by reconnais-

sance to-morrow, which will be indicated to you. General Franklin occupies Stafford Court-House and General Sumner occupies Falmouth and vicinity. Headquarters will be at Falmouth or on the road to Stafford Court-House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

P. S.—By your next messenger will you please give us the latest information from Pleasonton?

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
One mile east of Bealeton,
November 18, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division:

COLONEL: On my arrival at Bealeton, General Bayard informed me I was to relieve his command at Rappahannock Station in guarding the fords in that vicinity. I accordingly sent one regiment (the Eighth New York) to do that duty, and cover the river road as far as Morrisville. My pickets at the different fords report the enemy's pickets on the opposite side of the river, but in rear. None of the enemy have been seen since the skirmish yesterday at Waterloo and on the road to Orleans. I have directed General Averell to cover the Fifth Corps with his brigade on both the roads it was to follow as far as Hartwood. My command is very much in need of forage, none having been furnished by the Government for several days, and the country we are passing through is pretty well cleaned out.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Spotted Tavern, Va., Nov. 18, 1862.

The Fifth Corps will march to and encamp in the vicinity of Hartwood to-morrow. The Third Corps will march and encamp at or near Brick Church. Brigadier-General Stoneman will send instructions for the bridge at Rappahannock Station to be completely destroyed, unless otherwise ordered by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, and for the troops now there to proceed to join their respective commands. Headquarters to-morrow night will be at Hartwood.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., November 18, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The troops of this corps will be in the following positions to-day: The First Division, General Stahel, at Chantilly; the Third Division,

General Schurz, at Centreville; the Second Division, General Steinwehr, between Chantilly and Germantown, prepared to march to Chantilly or Centreville, and guarding the lines toward Hunter's Mills and Vienna; the cavalry toward Gainesville, Aldie, and Leesburg; headquarters of the corps at Fairfax Court-House. It is reported by a good scout that the rebel General Early, with 9,000 men, is opposite Shepard's Mill, behind the Shenandoah, and General Mackall [McLaws?], with 9,000 men, opposite Ashby's Gap. Jackson himself was, three days ago, at Berryville. Munford's cavalry and a part of Stuart's cavalry are with them, and came yesterday as far as New Baltimore, Rectortown, and Middleburg.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

(Same to Halleck.)

FAIRVIEW STATION, MD.,
November 18, 1862.

Capt. S. T. CUSHING,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I am informed upon good authority that one regiment of rebel cavalry came into Martinsburg last night, and five regiments of infantry are 2 miles from there. My informant passed through their lines last night. A large force of rebels are reported coming this way. Refugees that went into Virginia yesterday are returning in haste to-day.

N. DANIELS,
Signal Officer.

HDQRS. PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, ADJT. GEN.'S DEPT.,
Harrisburg, November 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. WILLIAMS, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Camp near Warrenton, Va.:

GENERAL: Your communication to Governor Curtin of 13th instant, transmitting, by directions of Major-General Burnside, "a statement showing number of recruits required at the present time to fill up the Pennsylvania regiments of volunteers serving with the Army of the Potomac," has been received. The filling up of all the old regiments from this State has ever been regarded by His Excellency as a matter of so great importance to the service that he has suggested various plans for its accomplishment.

With this view, he submitted to the President, in September last, a proposition that the reserve corps of Pennsylvania might, for a brief period, be retired from active duty, and permitted to return to the State. The enthusiasm with which the remnant of this gallant band would have been received throughout the State, he believed, could not have failed in rapidly filling its decimated ranks.

A similar suggestion for the retirement, as they could be spared, of all the other Pennsylvania regiments, ten at a time, and meanwhile to supply their places in the field with new regiments, was at the same time submitted. These views of His Excellency did not, however, meet with a favorable response from Washington, and we were left to rely upon what might be accomplished by the system of recruiting prescribed by General Orders, No. 105. This system having been peremptorily discontinued on the 3d day of April last, by General Orders, No. 33, and all the recruit

ing details from regiments recalled from duty at the stations to which they had been assigned, although it was afterward, by General Orders, No. 60, restored, and the regimental details doubled by General Orders, No. 88, has never recovered its original efficiency. The plan proposed by the War Department of filling up the old regiments with our drafted militia may have suggested the preparation of the statement which your letter covers; but this method, you may not have been advised, having been found to be so entirely at variance with the regulations of the War Department governing the draft and with the constitutional provision and laws of the State, has very wisely been revoked by the Department. It was then hoped that the antipathy of many to entering the service as drafted men would have resulted in the enlistment of large numbers in the old regiments; but the inducement of advance pay and bounty having been cut off by an order of the Department, the loss of this valuable consideration to men of limited means, drafted from their families on notice too short to admit of their making necessary provision for them, has greatly reduced this class of recruits; whilst General Orders, No. 162, providing for enlistment in the regular army of 10 men from every volunteer company in service, whether full or, unfortunately, reduced to even 20 men, is, we fear, calculated to greatly retard the recruitment of the volunteer regiments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Charleston, W. Va.:*

Your three dispatches just received. I had supposed Marshall to be at Abingdon. His force did not exceed 3,000; all raw troops. Floyd's strength and whereabouts not known, but he is believed to have only a small force. Your communications must be guarded, of course, and if you continue of the opinion that there is danger by way of Logan and Boone, your force may not be too large. So long, therefore, as there is danger from that direction, you will not diminish your force. XLI* wet and rainy.

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, November 19, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find copies of new directions given to Generals Pleasonton and Bayard.† The general assignments of cavalry brigades will be made to-morrow or next day. The commanding general directs me to inform you that you can keep your command in its present position, or move it 2 or 3 miles this side, if you can find better ground and water. In the course of two or three days the general proposes to move you to a point on the Falmouth and Stafford Court-House road, at which point you can draw supplies from the railroad, at Potomac

* Cipher letters.

† Not found; but see orders to General Bayard, November 16–17, pp. 759, 765.

Creek Station. For the present, you will please draw from Belle Plain, at which point they are landing both forage and commissary stores, an abundant supply of which (except hay) it is thought can be had at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT GRAND DIV., ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, Va., November 19, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: This morning Major-General Burnside directed me to send an officer of his staff back to you with certain instructions. I can find none of his staff, and I therefore take the liberty of communicating directly with you. General Burnside wishes you to cross two-thirds of your command to this bank of the run, near and south of Hartwood Church, leaving one-third on the opposite bank. He wishes you to let him know the exact condition of the rear, so far as you can give it to him, especially information of Stoneman.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, November 19, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division, Hartwood:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, reporting position of your command, received. The commanding general tenders his thanks for carrying out so successfully the most difficult part of the late movement—bringing up the rear. A dispatch was sent you this evening by Captain Weir, of General Pleasonton's staff. The general will communicate with you in the morning. The pontoon train has not yet arrived, but we expect it to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp at Hartwood, Va., November 19, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I find myself in command of two corps. When Sickles joins, which ought to be in the course of two days, they will number nearly 40,000 men, a sufficient force to go almost anywhere, with the enemy scattered as it is now. My position is at Hartwood, 4 miles from what is called the United States Ford, across the Rappahannock. I have to-day requested Major-General Burnside to allow me to cross the ford, and to march directly forward to Bowling Green, and, may be, to Sexton's

Junction. I have three days' rations, and as soon as I cross the river I strike a rich agricultural district, where I will find no difficulty in obtaining forage for a much greater number of animals than I now have. I will also be able to gather a considerable quantity of provisions. But at Bowling Green it will be easier for me to draw them from Port Royal than from any point north of the Rappahannock. As it was proposed to have provisions forwarded up that river, cannot I rely on their being there three days from to-morrow morning? They should be able to forward them from Washington in one-half that time; then our advance can be uninterrupted.

This movement, made at once, will find the enemy unprepared, for they count on our delay in landing supplies, and also in crossing the Rappahannock, and, of course, if the movement could be continued to Richmond, we would find the enemy but illy prepared to receive us. We should, at least, avoid any position the enemy may assume for defense on our contemplated line of advance, which, God knows, we had enough of under McClellan. After the line of our operations is discovered, it seems to me that an invading army should do nothing but advance by the most rapid marches.

The lateness of the season demands unusual vigor in the prosecution of the campaign. If Jackson was at Chester Gap on Friday last, we ought to be able to reach Richmond in advance of the concentration of the enemy's forces.

I regret that the major-general commanding did not keep up the show of an advance on the line via Gordonsville, and even now I would recommend a demonstration, with a strong infantry and cavalry force, in that direction. It appears that the rebels are as much in the dark with regard to our movements as we have heretofore been of theirs.

I send you herewith one of the latest dates from Richmond. The enemy, it seems, have counted on the McClellan delays for a long while, and have never failed in their calculations. I feel more anxious concerning this movement, as I learn, informally, that we are to experience a delay of several days in the erection of bridges over the Rappahannock.

Your friend and servant,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General, Commanding Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Deep Run, November 19, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Center Grand Division:

COLONEL: Last evening, when my command at Sulphur Springs was withdrawing, the enemy opened several guns from the opposite side of the river. The section with our troops replied, and covered the withdrawal of the force. The enemy crossed two squadrons, and followed up about 2 miles. The regiment was the Sixth Cavalry, and a section of Pennington's battery. The enemy did not disturb their march any further. We had no loss. I have relieved General Bayard's command at all the fords to this point, and the general, as well as the infantry with him, are now *en route* to their several commands. My dispositions are as follows: Three squadrons picketing the fords from Kelly's to

Ellis'; one regiment and a section supporting this force at Morrisville. This point here is about 5 miles from Morrisville. I have sufficient forage for to-night. General Averell was instructed to cover the Fifth Corps to-day, and encamp in its rear, picketing all the roads well out.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

ENGINEER WORK-SHOP, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
November 19, 1862—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

SIR: In obedience to your order, per Lieutenant Hassler, I sent barge Three Brothers with 20 pontoon wagons to Belle Plain to-day at 1 p. m., and I now send another barge with 12 more pontoon wagons, in charge of Lieutenant Johnson, who will deliver this. I also send 4 prisoners, stragglers picked up about camp, drunk, belonging to the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, whom Lieutenant Johnson will deliver as you may direct.

Very respectfully,

O. E. HINE,
Capt. 50th New York Vol. Engrs., in Charge of Engineer Property.

CUMBERLAND, *November* 19, 1862—10.50 p. m.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, [W. Va.:]

I think there is no danger to be apprehended from an attack on any of the garrisons left by Milroy; nevertheless they are cautioned to be vigilant and watchful. We have had a drizzling rain for the last twenty-four hours, but I fear we will not have much of a rise in the river. The roads are good, and never get very muddy in the valley of the Upper Potomac. I am now strongly impressed with the belief that Jackson will not attempt a movement toward Western Virginia, and, if he does, he cannot subsist a force that would be required to drive me back. I feel that I am fully able to protect the railroad, and to prevent a raid on Western Virginia. My scouts report nothing new from below to-day.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

FALMOUTH, VA.,
November 20, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Sent dispatches by General S. Williams to-day, and will report by cipher as soon as telegraph reaches here. It is now within 4 miles of this place.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 20, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL,
Comdg. Eleventh Army Corps, Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

While occupying a position for the defense of Washington, you will report to General Heintzelman. This will not interfere with any reports which General Burnside may have directed you to make to him. General Burnside is in general command of all the forces in Virginia and Washington, and General Heintzelman, as his subordinate, in the immediate command of the defense of Washington.

G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

CENTREVILLE, *November* 20, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL:

According to the statements of a paroled prisoner of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was taken at Warrenton Junction at 2 p. m. yesterday, General Stuart was there with about 800 cavalry, following the movements of our army. The prisoner passed through Warrenton, where he saw about 80 men, and slept at Buckland Mill, where he did not see any; nor did he find or hear of any at Gainesville and Groveton this morning. He will report to you this afternoon or evening.

C. SCHURZ,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Deep Run, November 20, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday just received. My pickets are now as high as Kemper's Ford, with the road to Kelly's Ford picketed. I have one regiment and section of artillery at Morrisville, some 5 miles from here, covering the extreme rear and supporting the reserves at the upper fords. I have directed General Averell, who is on the other road, to picket the Catlett, Brentsville, and Dumfries roads. My headquarters are on the west side of Deep Run, 4 miles from Hartwood, on the Bealeton road. The enemy has not been seen on the Bealeton road since they attacked the Sixth Cavalry at Sulphur Springs two days ago. Their pickets are observed at the different fords on the opposite side.

I find there are two classes of white people in this country—the poor class and the wealthy or aristocratic class. The poor ones are very bitter against the others; charge them with bringing on the war, and are always willing to show where the rich ones have hid their grain, fodder, horses, &c. Many of them tell me it is a great satisfaction to them to see us help ourselves from the rich stores of their neighbors. In one house I found seven women and a lot of children, but no men. The husbands of the seven were in the Southern army—had been drafted, so they said.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 20, 1862.

The commanders of grand divisions will direct that their chief quartermasters and chief commissaries commence at once the accumulation of grain and small commissary stores sufficient for a twelve days' supply. These officers will also be directed to send by an orderly, by 9 o'clock each evening, a report to the chiefs of the departments at these headquarters of the approximate amount of these stores they may have on hand.

The commanding general calls the attention of the commanders of grand divisions to the importance of the reduction of personal baggage to the limits indicated in previous orders. The commanding general relies upon the commanders of these divisions to enforce this and whatever other measures may be necessary to enable the command to march rapidly and on an hour's notice.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To commanding officer right, left, and center grand divisions, General Ingalls, and Colonel Clarke.)

EIGHT MILES FROM FALMOUTH, VA.,
November 20, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

The rebels have taken down all the wire in the vicinity of Falmouth. The line from Aquia to Falmouth is all taken down, with the glasses. Also the line toward Kelly's Ford is down for 6 miles. Don't know how far it is gone toward Washington, but it is 10 miles gone. We had not occupied Fredericksburg at 8 o'clock this morning. A regiment and a half of cavalry was seen there yesterday, and two batteries are visible on the hill. Just heard some firing, but have no news from headquarters yet.

CALDWELL.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. MILITARY DIST. OF WASHINGTON,
November 20, 1862.

In conformity with orders from the War Department, dated November 19, 1862, I hereby assume command of the District of Columbia as military governor.

JOHN H. MARTINDALE,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *November* 20, 1862—2.45 p. m.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Nothing new; all quiet below. Major Linton, at Cherry Run, reports that a Union man came into his camp to-day, and reports Jackson's troops getting ready to make into Maryland, to cross at Williamsport. I am inclined to believe that the rumor has been put forth as a ruse to cover a movement toward Burnside's rear.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *November* 20, 1862.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

No change in the position of the enemy since last report. The main body at Winchester, with a body thrown forward toward Martinsburg, at Pughtown, and on the Romney road. Refugees report an expedition contemplated somewhere by the cavalry.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.
Charleston, [*W. Va.,*] *November* 20, 1862.

General HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

General Kelley, in dispatch of last night, says:

I am now strongly impressed with the belief that Jackson will not attempt a movement toward Western Virginia, and, if he does, he cannot subsist a force that would be required to drive me back. I feel that I am fully able to protect the railroad and to prevent a raid on Western Virginia. My scouts report nothing new from below today.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 20, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Kelley, in dispatch of last night to General Cox, expresses the belief that Jackson will not attempt a movement toward Western Virginia, and that he feels himself fully able to protect the railroad and prevent any raid on Western Virginia. His scouts reported nothing new below yesterday.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November* 20, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Major-General Cox is of the opinion that the forces in the Kanawha Valley ought not to be reduced at present, for fear of his communications being cut off at Charleston, by way of Logan and Boone, unless Charleston be held in considerable force. I do not think the danger as great as he apprehends; yet, as he knows the country, I have directed him to retain his forces at present till further orders. Kelley has, with Milroy's force, about 14,000 men. The former is at Cumberland; the latter at New Creek. Reports received last night represent all quiet in Kelley's vicinity.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEW CREEK, [*November* 20,] 1862.

General JACOB D. COX:

The trip of my eight regiments to this place has proved a great waste of precious time and money, as I am convinced that Jackson's demon-

stration at Winchester was for the purpose of threatening the rear of Burnside, and not Cumberland or this place. Brigadier-General Cluseret, who now commands the First Brigade of my division, has, at my request, submitted to me his views of movements we have made and should be made in future, and in which I entirely concur, and seems so important that I send you a copy, merely adding that I ought, in addition to the cavalry regiment spoken of by General Cluseret, to have three or four more infantry regiments, so that I can have twelve regiments, at least 10,000 effective men, with me, in addition to what troops will be necessary for the protection of our lines of transportation and the country in our rear. General Cluseret is forty years of age; was general of a French military school, in which he afterward taught for several years; served fourteen years in the French army, ten in Algiers, and through the Crimean war; received the star of the Legion of [Honor] for distinguished services in the French Revolution of 1848, and a badge of honor for distinguished services at Sebastopol; served through the campaign of Frémont and Sigel as colonel, and was made a brigadier-general for his gallantry at Cross Keys. Being an ardent admirer of our Government, and having come to fight for its existence, and being a gentleman of fine intellect and splendid military knowledge, I think his opinion worthy of consideration.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

NEW CREEK, *November* 19, 1862.
(Received at Charleston, [W. Va.,] November 20.)

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

GENERAL: I do not think there is the least use of our remaining at New Creek. As we told General Kelley, his fears were entirely without foundation. What interest can Jackson possibly have to destroy more of the railroad than he has done, when we reflect on the risk and possible consequences that may arise to him from pushing up into the northwest? The object of destroying a railroad is not so much to capture property as to destroy communication. The latter object Jackson has already attained; further destruction would not advance that object; it would be a piece of folly or deliberate malice, of neither of which Jackson is ever guilty. His position and the disposition of his forces clearly indicate a very different object. Posted on the right flank, and in the rear of the army of Burnside, behind passes by which he can debouch at will to a point between that army and the capital, he is in no standing danger, and can be dislodged from his position only by a battle or by a strategic movement. It is absolutely impossible that he should forego the advantages of such a position to move upon a foolish expedition, which no military man would ever conceive of. What use are we? He, then, absolutely knows that Jackson ought to be dislodged. There are naturally two means of doing this: One by attacking him, which will not probably be done, but which, had I the power, should by all means be done, by a corps detached on the east from Burnside's army and a combination of the troops of Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, Cumberland, and New Creek from the west, got together in all speed, and by means of the railroad. The other means is by a strategic movement, which I shall point out. Threaten at once Staunton and the railroad of the south. Jackson will then do one of two things—either he will march through the valley to relieve the threatened point, and rejoin the

Southern army, in which case he will leave Winchester and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad open, or he will remain where he is, and we can then destroy a line of communication and a depot of supplies much more important than the dangers occasioned by his position at Winchester.

Now, Staunton and the railroad can be threatened as follows: First, by reuniting our whole force at Beverly; second, from that point to march upon Warm Springs and fall upon the troops there, or, according to circumstances, pass over to the east of that place and fall suddenly upon Staunton, and destroy the railroad bridges between that place and Charlottesville; but this is a plan that only can be matured on the spot; third, a strong detachment of troops, under General Cox, should make a demonstration against Lewisburg, threatening the railroad of the south.

In all probability, if the demonstration is well made, the rebels at Warm Springs will unite with those at Lewisburg, and we can profit rapidly of that movement by falling upon Staunton. If, on the contrary, the troops at Lewisburg are left to themselves, we can each move separately, as we are much stronger, and thus open a double way to Staunton and the railroad to the south. For the execution of this plan we need 1,000 cavalry, or a full regiment, which must be had, if only temporarily.

Respectfully,

G. P. CLUSERET,
Brigadier-General.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
November 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

SIR: I transmit herewith a note* just received from the Quartermaster-General, and request to be informed if you desire the Navy to open the Rappahannock River to Fredericksburg. Also whether the heights below Fredericksburg are occupied by our troops. Be pleased to return the inclosed note with your reply.

Very respectfully,

G. V. FOX.

WASHINGTON, *November* 21, 1862.

Assistant Secretary FOX, *Navy Department:*

SIR: Your note of this morning is received. It is desirable that the Rappahannock should be opened as early as possible for quartermasters' vessels, for the supply of the army of Fredericksburg. I will notify you as soon as the heights below that town are occupied by our forces. I return General Meigs' letter herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

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*Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of telegram sent Major-General Burnside this morning, which will give you some information of the condition of matters at Aquia Creek.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. HAUPT,
In Charge Construction and Operation U. S. Military Railroads.

[Inclosure.]

NOVEMBER 21, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

This evening we hope to land an engine and a few cars at Aquia. The track which was torn up has been relaid, and Accokeek Bridge reconstructed. On Monday cars can move to Potomac Creek, where a depot can be made. I would suggest the propriety of setting a force at work, in advance, to improve the wagon road between Potomac Creek and Falmouth. When we commence running I propose to continue day and night, as fast as cars can be unloaded and returned, increasing the rolling-stock by fresh arrivals daily. The bridge at Potomac Run is more seriously damaged than was at first represented. With a good supply of material, four days would make it passable; but we have no facilities for hauling lumber; oxen cannot now be procured. We will do the best we can to get trains to Falmouth in the shortest time possible. Until then we must wagon from Belle Plain and Potomac Creek.

H. HAUPT.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Potomac Creek, November 21, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY:

GENERAL: The barge Three Brothers reported here this afternoon, with pontoon wagons, &c. I ordered the captain to keep it out in the stream. We have now two permanent wharves finished, and three others made with pontoons. Wagons coming in and being loaded rapidly. No wagon has been detained for the want of stores, and all the commissary stores, with the exception of two canal barge loads, put ashore.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. A. MAGRUDER,
Major, Commanding.

[P. S.]—Lieutenant Slosson examined the road from the old dock you pointed out yesterday, and reports that there is quite a good road from the dock to the main road, but says the water is so shallow it will require a long wharf to land stores.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
Deep Run, November 21, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: There has been no signs of the enemy in our rear, and only a few cavalry pickets at the fords. On several of the roads lead

ing to the fords the enemy has felled timber across, showing they feared us more than we have thought.

The roads in this neighborhood are so bad that this command will not be able to remain here much longer.

The forage is eaten up, and my trains cannot supply forage and subsistence too. In fact, since September my command has been foraged on the country it was in, and required no train for forage.

The road from Hartwood to this place is now almost impassable for wagons, and it is absolutely necessary to remove this command nearer a depot of supply to get subsistence alone.

This creek (Deep Run), I am told, is swimming after heavy rains, so I shall cross it as soon as I can. I do not think it is necessary to keep pickets at the fords above this creek; a strong picket here is sufficient. Please inform me if I am authorized to withdraw them. Infantry can do this service much better than cavalry, for the country is wooded and the river is very rocky, rendering it difficult for horsemen to navigate in its vicinity, and, with no forage, they will soon be reduced to infantry.

One of my wagon horses died last night from the effects of the storm.

My command has only two days' rations, and my wagons, though they started for Belle Plain yesterday, will not be able to get back loaded, over the roads around here.

Would it not be well to establish a depot at the town of Rappahannock, and throw the cavalry on the other side of the river, to forage there as much as possible, and at the same time we can be scouting toward the railroad to see what the rebels are about?

I shall do my best to shelter the animals from this storm. There is a great deal of straggling behind the army, and this also adds to the duties of my cavalry. The cavalry of each corps should keep its own stragglers up, and not leave them for me to take care of.

My ambulances have been going constantly, bringing up sick infantry left behind on the road. I mention these things not as complaints, but for your information, that you may understand the state of the service, and make the proper corrections.

I am, general, very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Division.

HEADQUARTERS RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
Camp near Grove Church, November 21, 1862—6 p. m.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Corps:

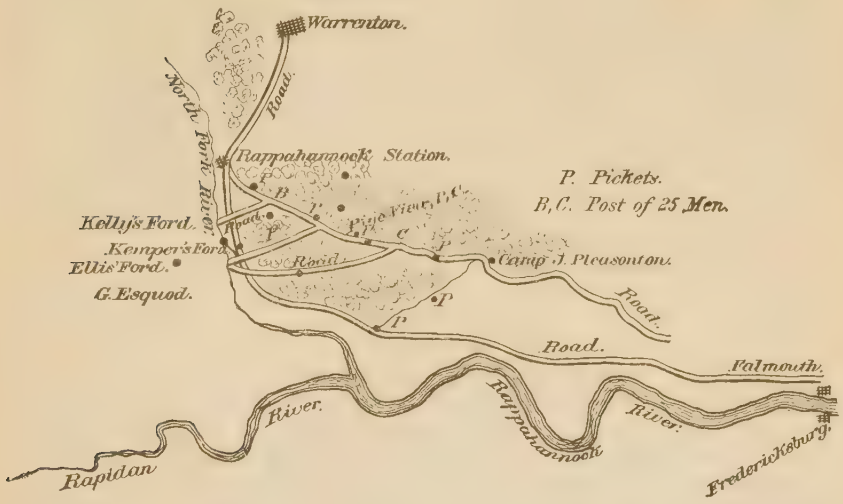
SIR: The officer sent to reconnoiter at the river has just returned, and reports that three squadrons of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry picket at Ellis' and Kemper's Fords and the road to Morrisville. The river can, with some difficulty, be forded by cavalry, but not by artillery. The officer in command at Ellis' Ford was very confident that there was no force of the enemy near there, as he crossed to-day, and their pickets disappeared; returning, however, when he recrossed, though very cautiously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. N. DUFFIÉ,
Colonel Rhode Island Cavalry.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST RHODE ISLAND CAVALRY,
November 21, 1862.



The lower road marked is a small road along the bank of the stream, on which the cavalry pickets a short distance below Ellis' Ford.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 21, 1862.

Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg:

GENTLEMEN: Under cover of the houses of your city, shots have been fired upon the troops of my command. Your mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States. Your railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops. This condition of things must terminate, and, by direction of General Burnside, I accordingly demand the surrender of the city into my hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the hour indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the city of women and children, the sick and wounded and aged, &c., which period having expired, I shall proceed to shell the town. Upon obtaining possession of the city, every necessary means will be taken to preserve order and secure the protective operation of the laws and policy of the United States Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Commanding Right Grand Division.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
November 21, 1862.

General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: I forward the reply to the summons sent to Fredericksburg to-day.

I have ordered two batteries to be placed in position, selected this afternoon, at daylight to-morrow morning.

Will the commanding general think proper to give them more time? Shall I order our guns not to fire upon the departing trains?

Very respectfully,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure.]

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Fredericksburg, November 21, 1862.

Bvt. Maj. Gen. E. V. SUMNER,
Commanding U. S. Army:

SIR: I have received, at 4.40 o'clock this afternoon, your communication of this date. In it you state that, under cover of the houses of this town, shots have been fired upon the troops of your command; that our mills and manufactories are furnishing provisions and the material for clothing for armed bodies in rebellion against the Government of the United States; that our railroads and other means of transportation are removing supplies to the depots of such troops; that this condition of things must terminate; that, by command of Major-General Burnside, you demand the surrender of this town into your hands, as the representative of the Government of the United States, at or before 5 o'clock this afternoon; that, failing an affirmative reply to this demand by the time indicated, sixteen hours will be permitted to elapse for the removal from the town of the women and children, the sick, wounded, and aged, which period having elapsed, you will proceed to shell the town.

In reply, I have to say that this communication did not reach me in time to convene the council for its consideration, and to furnish a reply by the hour indicated (5 p. m.). It was sent to me through the hands of the commanding officer of the army of the Confederate States near this town, to whom it was first delivered, by consent of General Patrick, who bore it from you, as I am informed, and I am authorized by the commander of the Confederate Army to say that there was no delay in passing it through his hands to me.

In regard to the matters complained of by you, the firing of shots upon your troops occurred upon the northern suburbs of the town, and was the act of the military officer commanding the Confederate forces near here, for which matter [neither] the citizens nor civil authorities of this town are responsible. In regard to the other matters of complaint, I am authorized by the latter officer to say that the condition of things therein complained of shall no longer exist; that your troops shall not be fired on from this town; that the mills and manufactories here will not furnish any further supplies of provisions or material for clothing for the Confederate troops, nor will the railroads or other means of transportation here convey supplies from the town to the depots of said troops.

Outside of the town the civil authorities of Fredericksburg have no control, but I am assured by the military authorities of the Confederate Army near here that nothing will be done by them to infringe the con-

ditions herein named as to matters within the town. But the latter authorities inform us that, while their troops will not occupy the town, they will not permit yours to do so.*

You must be aware that there will not be more than three or four hours of daylight within the sixteen hours given by you for the removal of the sick and wounded, the women and children, the aged and infirm from this place; and I have to inform you that, while there is no railroad transportation accessible to the town, because of the interruption thereof by your batteries, all other means of transportation within the town are so limited as to render the removal of the classes of persons spoken of, within the time indicated, an utter impossibility.

I have convened the council, which will remain in session awaiting any further communications you may have to make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. SLAUGHTER,
Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, November 21, 1862.

Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg, Va.:

Your letter of this afternoon is at hand, and, in consideration of your pledges that the acts complained of shall cease, and that your town shall not be occupied by any of the enemy's forces, and your assertion that a lack of transportation renders it impossible to remove the women, children, sick, wounded, and aged, I am authorized to say to you that our batteries will not open upon your town at the hour designated.

General Patrick will meet a committee or representative from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacy house.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 185. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 21, 1862.

Vacancies having occurred in several of the staff departments, by the absence of their former chiefs, the following officers are appointed to fill them, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Maj. Gen. John G. Parke, chief of staff; Capt. R. S. Williamson, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. C. B. Comstock, Engineer Corps, and Lieut. D. W. Flagler, Ordnance Department.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 326. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 21, 1862.

* * * * * * *

II. The following assignments of troops are announced, and will be carried into effect with as little delay as practicable: Pleasonton's cav-

* See Lee to Cooper, November 22, 1862, p. 1026.

alry brigade to the right grand division; Bayard's cavalry brigade to the left grand division, and Averell's cavalry brigade to the center grand division.

All detachments of cavalry serving with corps, divisions, brigades, &c., will at once rejoin their respective commands.

Detachments whose regiments are not brigaded will report for instructions to the chief of cavalry at these headquarters.

Each cavalry command will, in addition to those heretofore supplied, furnish a copy of its tri-monthly consolidated morning report to the office of the chief of cavalry, and will keep that office constantly advised of its condition, efficiency, and wants.

Commanders of cavalry will at once take measures to decrease the personal baggage, and to put their commands in readiness to move at an early moment.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
No. 7. } *Camp at Hartwood, Va., November* 21, 1862.

The center grand division will march to-morrow morning in the direction of the crossing of Potomac Creek by the Aquia Railroad, and encamp near that point. The march will be at the times named, and over the following routes:

Butterfield's corps will commence the movement at 7 o'clock, and over the route lying to the left of the Falmouth road.

The First Division of Stoneman's corps will move at 8 o'clock, by the Falmouth road. The Second Division, by the same route, will march the day following.

If the ground is favorable, Butterfield's corps will be encamped on the west side of the railroad, and Stoneman's on the east, and both corps on the south side of Potomac Creek.

After having left a sufficient force to perform the picket duty required by instructions of this date, Averell's cavalry brigade will march by either route, as soon as cleared, and until further orders will be encamped on Potomac Creek, on the west side of the railroad.

Headquarters to-morrow night will be in the immediate vicinity of the camp.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, [W. VA.,] *November* 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General MILROY, *New Creek:*

Your dispatch of yesterday, with General Cluseret's plan, received. It is thought important at army headquarters, Washington, that your force should remain in conjunction with Kelley's for the present. Movements are in progress east which will change all the conditions of the problem here. It is out of the question to get more force here, whether cavalry or infantry. A large portion has been removed from the district. Instead of adding to it, the probability is that, after winter has fully set in, a still greater reduction will be made. Your staff departments

have made none of the reports called for since I assumed command, and I am quite in the dark as to the organization and effective force of your command, and your means of transportation, &c. Whether in posts or in the field, promptness in forwarding reports is indispensable. While detained at New Creek, please give thorough attention to all matters of organization and discipline, and especially to those above mentioned.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862—9 p. m. (Received 9.15 p. m.)

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

Will it be possible for you to send two or three gunboats up the Rappahannock River, to co-operate with this army?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862.

General PARKE:

It is reported that the enemy has thrown up earthworks above the town. I have sent out a reconnaissance. If the report proves true, what does the commanding general wish done?

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

Would the commanding general approve of this dispatch to the mayor?

The firing upon the train this morning was through mistake, and contrary to orders. I should much regret to learn that any departing families had been injured.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
November 22, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE:

The mayor and several councilmen came over this morning, accompanied by two military officers of rank. They were told that the invitation was only given to the authorities of the town, and the military men were requested to go back; whereupon the whole party returned over the river.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

The firing is upon the railroad train, and without orders. I have stopped it.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
Near Falmouth, Va., November 22, 1862.

MAYOR OF FREDERICKSBURG:

The invitation given to you in my letter of last night was in these words: "General Patrick will meet a committee or representative from your town to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, at the Lacy house." This invitation was intended only for the civil authorities of Fredericksburg, but I have no objection to the committee being accompanied by one or two military persons. If you wish to meet General Patrick, he will be at the Lacy house at 2 o'clock to-day.

The firing upon the train this morning was through mistake, and contrary to orders. I should much regret to learn that any departing families had been injured.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT GRAND DIVISION,
November 22, 1862.

Mayor and Common Council of Fredericksburg, Va.:

I am authorized to say that, so long as no hostile demonstration is made from the town, it will not be shelled. I have also to say that there will be no firing upon the cars before 11 a. m. to-morrow.

E. V. SUMNER,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Falmouth, November 22, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The demand made upon the city authorities yesterday was not acceded to, and more time was asked by them to remove the women and children, sick, &c., which is in consideration. The enemy has a number of guns in position on the heights in rear of the town, which command the road from your place through Falmouth. The commanding general requests that you send out an officer of your staff to ascertain if a road cannot be located from your encampment striking the Falmouth and Stafford Court-House road some 2 or 3 miles in rear of Falmouth. An officer from these headquarters will be sent out on the

same duty, and report the result to you. Unless you have commenced moving your command, the commanding general directs that you remain in your present position to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

General Stoneman will please march his division over the same route taken by Brigadier-General Humphreys' division.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

SICKLES' HEADQUARTERS,
Wolf Run Shoals, November 22, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel RICHMOND:

I have the honor to report that this division is in position at Union Mills, the First Brigade, with a battery, occupying the works commanding Wolf Run Ford. The roads, in consequence of the recent storm, are almost impracticable for artillery or trains and for infantry. The march has been very fatiguing. The Occoquan is barely fordable at this point, and I apprehend a further depth of water in a day or two.

The following report is made to me by a deserter, who entered my lines at Union Mills to-day:

Charles Myers, formerly of the Eighth Alabama, now of Stuart's Horse Artillery, says:

I left Culpeper on Tuesday evening, and went to Warrenton. Stuart's cavalry and artillery left Warrenton at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Wednesday, and moved toward Fredericksburg. He had ten regiments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery, poorly mounted; one Whitworth breech-loading gun, two Parrotts, and one Napoleon. The Confederates took about 25 prisoners at Warrenton.

This man deserted in apprehension of punishment for leaving the Eighth Alabama, without a discharge, and joining Stuart's artillery, for which he had been put in the guard-house. Came from Catlett's Station on the railroad; staid last night at Manassas; saw no Confederates after he left Catlett's.

Respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General.

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Several days must elapse before the railroad to Fredericksburg can be reconstructed; several days more before, in addition to daily supplies, ten or twelve days' rations can be accumulated in advance. Cars and engines must be transported from Alexandria and unloaded singly. This takes time. Suppose your whole army should be thrown on the south side of the Rappahannock, communicating by boat and pontoon bridges, would it not cover and protect the navigation of that stream? Could not supplies of all kinds be sent by water to Fredericksburg in greater quantity and in shorter time than in any other way? Could you not be prepared to advance much sooner than if dependent upon supplies exclusively by rail? If unsuccessful, could you not retire behind the Rappahannock, by which time a full depot would be formed at Falmouth? If successful, could you not draw supplies from White

House or James River, while we reconstructed the road to Richmond, for the purpose of daily communication with Washington? I make these suggestions reluctantly. You have no doubt considered them already. If you have or have not, they can do no harm.

H. HAUPT

(Copy to General Halleck.)

WASHINGTON, *November* 22, 1862.

Lieut. Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster:

General Woodbury, in command of Engineer Brigade, with 48 pontoons, was reported at Aquia Creek on the 20th.

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AQUIA CREEK, *November* 22, 1862.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

I have found General Woodbury here. He says the pontoon train left Washington last Wednesday; that it had orders to come up as rapidly as possible. It has 20 pontoons on the train, and wagons to carry 20 more, which are at Belle Plain. I sent out from the latter place to turn in the empty pontoon wagons. I ordered Major Magruder, at Belle Plain, to land his wagons, and load up his pontoons. He has about 50 pontoons, and some 26 wagons. The quartermaster will furnish teams; common wagons cannot carry pontoons. I see no way of having enough at Fredericksburg before to-morrow evening.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
November 22, 1862—4.30 p. m.

GENERAL: The sergeant sent out last night to meet the pontoon train has just returned. He was unable to communicate with the train until this morning. He brings the inclosed note from the officer commanding it, which I forward, hoping it will reach you while at headquarters.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. R. PLATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CAMP, DETACHMENT FIFTIETH NEW YORK ENGINEERS,
Near Occoquan, November 22, 1862.

GENERAL: The roads are in such a shocking condition that I find I cannot make over 5 miles a day with my bridge train, and to do even this much I am obliged to haul many of my wagons for miles by hand, and work my men half the night. Under these circumstances I have

determined, after bridging the Occoquan to get my wagons and horses across, to put all my bridge material in the river, and tow it to Belle Plain. I have sent to Alexandria for a steamer for that purpose. If the steamer gets here in time, I hope to get the train to Belle Plain to-morrow evening. I sent 58 boats, with a complete outfit, to Belle Plain by water, and I believe General Woodbury sent down a small number of pontoon wagons. I shall also take as many pontoon wagons on the raft as I can, so that, if horses and harness can be sent to me at Belle Plain by day after to-morrow morning, I can move the bridge to Fredericksburg and build it at once. My own horses, and part of the wagons, will proceed by land, but will not probably get through before the evening of the 25th instant.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Major Fiftieth New York Engineers, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of last night. The inclosed note has been just received. It seems, therefore, that the train is all right so far. I sent out another party last evening, which has not returned, and will send out any assistance that the parties sent report as necessary.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HALF-WAY BETWEEN DUMFRIES AND OCCOQUAN,
On the road to Alexandria, Va., November 21, 1862—5 p. m.

General FRANKLIN, *Stafford Court-House:*

GENERAL: The pontoon train commenced crossing the Occoquan this morning. I am within 5 miles of the Occoquan, but no pontoon train has been met with. I send this as the first news from one train. I shall continue moving until I meet the train.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. TAYLOR,
Captain First Maine Cavalry, Commanding Battalion.

SOMERVILLE, *November* 22, [1862.]

General CROOK:

A scout of Captain Ramsey's has just come in from near Blue Sulphur. He reports McCausland's regiment of infantry and about 1,000 cavalry making preparation to attack this point. We need some cavalry for scouts, as we have no serviceable horses.

P. P. LANE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SOMERVILLE, *November* 23, [1862.]

General CROOK:

Dispatch of to-day received. I will leave to-morrow morning. Will leave a mounted man here. Shall I provide pack horses? Captain Fury pronounces a movement to the right of Troy impossible, but thinks a left and circuitous route can possibly be made to answer. We will be on time, and will endeavor not to disappoint you in any part of the programme.

P. P. LANE,
Colonel, Commanding Eleventh Ohio Regiment.

Washington, November 23, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

You are aware that I telegraphed from your quarters in Warrenton to General Woodbury, to send the pontoon trains to Aquia Creek. Immediately on my return I saw him myself, to urge them forward. He left for Aquia Creek with his brigade, to report to you; he is there under your command. If there has been any unnecessary delay, call him to an account.

There has been no delay at these headquarters in ordering as you requested.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Brooke's Station, November 23, 1862.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
Fiftieth Regiment [New York Engineers]:

General Woodbury desires you to send to Belle Plain, as soon as practicable, 30 pontoons and 12 pontoon wagons; the pontoons to be sent in charge of Captain Smalley and his company, who will land at Aquia Creek, if practicable, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel Pettes. The pontoons and wagons to be delivered to Major Magruder, at Belle Plain.

Very respectfully,

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
November 23, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

Henry Dewey, Eighth U. S. Infantry, paroled prisoner, who came from Richmond, reports the following: Saw in Richmond the conscripts going out with tools to work on fortifications; 400 went out at one time. Also saw fifteen siege guns on their way out of the city, on trucks, drawn by ten or twelve horses, passing through the street he was on. People said that they were prepared in front and rear to receive us. Left Richmond on the 16th of this month. Saw about 12,000 infantry between Culpeper and the Rappahannock, and railroad trains, full of provisions, coming from Gordonsville for Culpeper. He arrived at Warrenton last Thursday. On that day Hampton's Legion, 2,200 infantry, with four pieces of artillery, came into Warrenton by the Sperryville road. He

left Warrenton on Friday morning, and took the road to Salem, where he arrived last night. Says that the inhabitants expected Jackson that night, and that they prepared food for his soldiers. They say Jackson will march to Warrenton, in the rear of Burnside. He also spoke at Salem with Lieutenant Halleck, a nephew, as he says, of the commanding general. The lieutenant belongs to Stuart's cavalry; is wounded in the arm, and was hidden in Salem, in Maddock's house. Dewey is a reliable man. He was orderly with General Lyon, in Missouri, and is known to me from that time. I will send him to your headquarters to-morrow morning. I have received no further news from Centreville and Chantilly. All is quiet along Bull Run. The block-houses are already under construction.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copies to Generals Burnside and Hooker.)

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Fredericksburg, November 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE:

GENERAL: On my arrival at this place this morning, I learned from Major-General Burnside, commanding, that, in consequence of supposed delay on my part in fitting out a pontoon train, required by Lieutenant Comstock on the 14th instant, I had been ordered in arrest until satisfactory explanation could be given. Allow me to state briefly the facts of the case.

Late in September, Major Spaulding, of the Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, by direction of General McClellan, was detached from my command and ordered to Harper's Ferry with bridge material. Subsequently pontoons were sent to Berlin, Md., more than 200 in all, leaving no serviceable ones at Washington.

On the 6th instant, Captain Duane, chief engineer, ordered Major Spaulding, then at Berlin, to move bridge material to Washington, and to fit out a complete bridge train at the latter place, ready to move with horses. This order Major Spaulding received, by his own statement, by 2 p. m. on the 12th instant. He lost no time in executing it.

On the 14th instant, I received from Lieutenant Comstock the following telegram:

WARRENTON, *November* 14, 1862.

On November 6, Captain Spaulding was directed to move bridge material from Berlin to Washington, and mount at once one complete bridge train in Washington. Is that train ready to move, with horses and everything needed supplied? If not, how long before it will be ready?

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

This telegram simply asks a question. On the same day I received another telegram, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 14, 1862.

In addition to the bridge train which Captain Spaulding has been previously directed to fit out in Washington, General Burnside desires to have one more complete train mounted and horsed as soon as possible, and, with the other, sent with a company at least, and Captain Spaulding in command, by land to Fredericksburg, Va.; the eight tool wagons from Trowbridge to accompany the trains. Please address me how long before they will be ready, and, on their starting, address me of that.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers.

This order, to have one more complete train mounted and horsed, is the first and only order I have received as to land transportation. I returned the following answer, which explains why I did not fit out the additional train:

HEADQUARTERS [ENGINEER] BRIGADE,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1862.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK,
Headquarters General Burnside:

I have received your two telegrams to-day. Captain Spaulding has arrived, and 36 pontoons have arrived; 40 more are expected in the morning. Captain Spaulding received Captain Duane's order of the 6th on the afternoon of the 12th. One pontoon train can be got ready to start Sunday or Monday morning, depending somewhat on the Quartermaster's Department. General Halleck is not inclined to send another train by land, but will allow it probably if General Burnside insists. A second train can be sent by water to Aquia Creek, and from thence transported by the teams which carry the first.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

I regarded, however, the order to Major Spaulding precisely as if directed to me. I did all I could to hasten his preparations. He had four companies under his command; is a most excellent officer; had great experience, and I am confident made his preparations faster than any other officer in Washington could have done.

In saying, November 14, that one pontoon train can be got ready to start Sunday or Monday morning, depending somewhat upon the Quartermaster's Department, I took Major Spaulding's own estimate. Finding that he could not get off Monday morning, or indeed Monday afternoon, I addressed the following telegram to Lieutenant Comstock:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington, D. C., November 17, 1862—7 p. m.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK, *Engineers,*
General Burnside's Headquarters, Army of the Potomac:

Major Spaulding has not been able to get off to-day; he expects to start at 10 a. m. to-morrow. I will telegraph when he leaves.

For General Woodbury:

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Forty-eight pontoon boats were sent to Aquia Creek yesterday.

On the 18th, the next day, I sent the following telegram:

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1862.

Lieutenant COMSTOCK,
(Or, in his absence, chief of General Burnside's staff):

Major Spaulding has been delayed in obtaining horses, teamsters, &c., for 270 new horses. He expects to start to-night.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

In this connection, allow me to say that I have never received, from any source whatever, any information relative to the necessity or importance of a pontoon train other than that conveyed by the two telegrams of Lieutenant Comstock. General Halleck had directed me at first by telegraph, afterward verbally, to take bridge material down to Aquia Creek, but no one informed me that the success of any important movement depended in the slightest degree upon a pontoon train to leave Washington by land. Without such instructions, which, I think, should have been made to me, I had no sufficient grounds to seize teams or teamsters in Washington, regardless of forms. I was left entirely to

my own judgment, without orders from any one. I brought down to Belle Plain 30 pontoon wagons; to these we are indebted for the presence of a pontoon train in camp to-day.

The land train, which left Washington Wednesday morning, the 19th, delayed by rains, reached the Occoquan Friday morning; then a pontoon bridge, with approaches, had to be made, causing a delay of one day or more. This delay, I am told, could only have been avoided, at any stage of the Occoquan, by crossing that stream at Wolf Run Shoals, some 6 miles higher up, at the expense of 10 miles added to the length of the road. By a guide, just arrived, I am informed that there are other fords, but that the above route is the best. South of the Occoquan the roads became impassable to pontoon trains, and Major Spaulding found it necessary to send for water transportation for his pontoons. Neither wagons nor pontoons have yet arrived.

In conclusion, I will state that I have never before been under arrest, and that I greatly regret the occurrence. During the whole of this important war I have been working certainly with zeal, and with whatever energy and intelligence I could command.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The operator at Poolesville, Md., under date of 23d, telegraphs me as follows:

I give you an estimate of the stores left here by Stoneman's division: Five hundred stand small-arms; 10,000 rounds cartridges; 200 cartridge-boxes; 30 wall tents; 500 mess-pans and camp kettles; 6 barrels beef; 4 barrels vinegar; 15 boxes hard bread, and 1 wagon-load of picks, shovels, and axes, and a few other things not amounting to much in value. The arms are the rifle muskets principally; a few Enfields. The enemy's cavalry are reported at Leesburg, 2 miles distant. No force here, and arrangements have been made to blow up the building containing the above supplies in the event of a raid of cavalry or guerillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. STAGER,
Superintendent U. S. Military Telegraph.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
November 24, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN and
Major-General BURNSIDE:

Brigadier-General Sickles informs me that he will move his division to-morrow to Potomac Creek, and that he will take with him all the detachments on the railroad between Burke's Station and Bull Run Bridge, and at Bristoe and Occoquan. Be so kind as to inform me whether some other troops will be sent in place of these detachments, amounting to three regiments and two batteries. Our scouts were at Leesburg and Aldie to-day. They found at Leesburg 16 rebel cavalry, who came from Mount Gilead. They also found a cavalry picket of the enemy at Aldie. Nothing of the rebels could be seen by our scouts at

Hopewell and Thoroughfare Gap. At Brentsville they learned that 50 rebel cavalry had passed during the day. It is reported from other sources that Stuart's cavalry, with some artillery, is still near Warrenton, but that there were no troops in Warrenton yesterday. I examined to-day a man who came from Mobile, by Montgomery, Knoxville, Staunton, and was lying sick at Winchester for a fortnight. He saw no large bodies of troops between Staunton and Winchester, nor were there any troops at Winchester and Berryville. He says there are no troops at Bunker Hill, but large pickets near Martinsburg. He crossed at Snicker's Ferry yesterday. His reports are confirmed somewhat by those of a teamster, who was met by my scout near Leesburg to-day. The teamster says that he was pressed by the rebels to help General Early's troops, moving from Snicker's Gap to Paris, on Thursday and Friday last. Early's division was stationed between Berryville and Snickersville, as I previously reported. From all this, it seems that Mackall's [McLaws'] and Early's divisions have united at Ashby's, and that, therefore, Jackson was expected at Salem on last Friday and Saturday.

F. SIGEL.

ARLINGTON, *November* 24, 1862.

Captain POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

Colonel Price reports 150 to 200 men, with two pieces of artillery, at Aldie. Nothing in front of Chantilly.

Respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *November* 24, 1862.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, W. Va.:

Will the general pardon me for making a suggestion? It is this: If he intends Milroy to move from Beverly toward Staunton, and occupy the country in the head of this valley, at Monterey and other points, would it not be advisable for him to move with his command up the Potomac Valley, through Petersburg and Franklin, to Monterey? The road is good all the way, following up the bank of the South Branch. If Pendleton and Highland should be occupied by our forces, it will give peace and quietness to all the counties lying adjacent, west and north. His troops can be supplied from New Creek Station by a better road and less distance than from Webster or Clarksburg; and, moreover, if he should be assailed there by a superior force, he can fall back on me, or I can go to his support.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WHEELING, [W.] VA., *November* 24, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK:

I am satisfied, from information on which I fully rely, there is nothing but a strong picket force of rebels between Martinsburg and Win-

chester, and the same at Winchester. Generals Kelley, Milroy, and Cluseret have some 20,000 men at New Creek. I respectfully suggest that they be ordered to move on Winchester, or in that direction, and that a column move from Harper's Ferry and Hancock at the same time in the same direction, and occupy valley at once. Jackson and Hill left Winchester last week for the south.

F. H. PEIRPOINT.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *November* 24, 1862.

J. B. FORD, Esq., *Wheeling, W. Va.:*

Captain Harkins, of the First New York Cavalry, with 100 men, on Saturday went within 4 miles of Winchester, on the Romney road, and captured a mounted picket of 12 men, with their arms, horses, &c. Captain Harkins reports that Jackson's division left Winchester on Thursday and Friday last, going toward Front Royal, and that Hill's division moved by the same route on Saturday, leaving only parts of four regiments of cavalry at Winchester, and those are under orders to follow.

I think this is reliable. I have had no orders. Have heard nothing from General Morell for three days. General Cox has ordered Milroy back to Beverly. I have suggested to him to order him up the valley of the Potomac, to occupy Franklin and Monterey. No answer yet.

You may publish the substance of this, if you think proper.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
November 24, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I learn the following from General Kelley, through General Cox:

Captain Bailey, First New York Cavalry, with 100 men, went to within 4 miles of Winchester, on the Romney road, on Saturday, and captured a mounted picket of 12 men and 20 horses. Captain Bailey reports that Jackson's division moved from Winchester on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, with baggage in advance, toward Front Royal. Hill's division followed on Saturday. Portions of four regiments of cavalry were still in Winchester, under orders to follow. Whole rebel force about 30,000. General Kelley thinks this information substantially correct.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Burnside.)

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, November 25, 1862—11.30 a. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

If I should be in boat off Aquia Creek at dark to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, could you, without inconvenience, meet me and pass an hour or two with me?

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 25, 1862. (Received 2.45 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I will meet you, as you request, to-morrow evening. Please inform me what boat you will be on.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NOVEMBER 25, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Yesterday noon the bridge across Accokeek was finished, and I passed on an engine as far as Potomac Run. It is possible that the Potomac Run Bridge will be finished to-morrow, after which trains can run to Falmouth. It will not answer, however, to break up the establishment at Belle Plain, as the facilities for landing at Aquia will for some days be limited, and difficulties are experienced in procuring transportation for cars and engines from Alexandria. We are annoyed by applications for passes, which are in all cases refused. It is desirable that an order should issue from your headquarters to regulate the transportation of sutlers and their supplies, news-carriers, and citizens. I will also state that the necessity for unloading and promptly returning cars will hereafter be more imperative than ever.

H. HAUPT.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 25, 1862—2.20 a. m. (Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

Enough pontoons have arrived to make one bridge, and we hope to have enough for two by daylight. I have selected two places of crossing, which I will report by letter. The train that started from Washington by land had to raft the boats from Occoquan, and send the carriages on alone, but they have not yet arrived. Had they started even on the 16th, they would have had good roads, and would have been in time. I felt it my duty to arrest General Woodbury, and have accordingly done so. We are at work with preparations for throwing the first bridge over, but it cannot be done till we get more carriages, which, I hope, will be here to-day. No time should be lost. The enemy's force is constantly increasing. Will telegraph more fully soon.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., November 25, 1862.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
In Charge Engr. Workshops, near Navy-Yard, Washington, D. C.:

CAPTAIN: On the 23d instant, General Woodbury sent, by Lieutenant Johnson, an order, directing you to send 30 pontoons and 12 wagons to

Belle Plain. They have not yet arrived. General Woodbury desires to know if they have yet started, and when. Telegraph us at General Burnside's headquarters, Army of the Potomac.

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., November 25, 1862.

Captain HINE,
Fiftieth Regiment New York Volunteers,
Near Navy-Yard Bridge, Washington, D. C.:

Send to Belle Plain immediately 30 pontoons, with equipments, complete, in addition to those ordered through Lieutenant Johnson. Also 12 pontoon wagons.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HDQRS. FIFTEENTH REGT. NEW YORK VOL. ENGINEERS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 25, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that on Saturday, the 15th instant, at the time your order to move reached me, my command was distributed in the following manner: Companies C and K, under command of Captain Chester, were at Fort Albany, Va., superintending the works in that quarter; Company A, under Captain Bogan, guarding the Anacostia (upper) Bridge; Company D, the Navy-Yard Bridge; Companies H and E were stationed near Fort Meigs, working on new fortifications, and Company G encamped near Fort Baker, building bridges.

At 12.30 o'clock on the 15th, I received your order to embark four companies. Not being willing to delay the transport, I at once dispatched Companies B, F, and I, which still remained in camp, and embarked them, with tools, from the Sixth street wharf, Washington, by 4 p. m. Meantime the scattered companies were ordered in and the men rationed for a march.

On Sunday, at 5 p. m., I embarked with six companies on board the steamer Hero, leaving Company K to guard the wagon train, which, by order, was to come by land. Having started with a raft of forty-eight pontoon boats in tow, we steamed as far as the Arsenal, where, the water being shallow, we grounded, and could not get afloat until 5 p. m. Monday, from the impossibility of procuring a tug to pull the steamer off. We dropped down the Potomac as far as Fort Washington, when the captain, not venturing to proceed with so large a tow in the night, anchored.

By daylight of the 18th, we were under way, and at 3 p. m. anchored 3 miles from Belle Plain. As no other means of disembarking presented themselves, I moved the men onto the pontoon raft, and towed the flotilla to the shore.

On the morning of the 19th, agreeably to the order to assist the commissary and quartermaster, I laid a pier of pontoons for each, and commenced a more permanent pier for the commissary, besides assisting in

unloading the subsistence stores, in which work my men were employed until after midnight, and from daylight through the whole of the following day.

On the 20th, I laid another pontoon wharf for the quartermaster, and handed over the permanent wharf completed to the commissary. Detached Company G, under command of Captain Larkin, to go to Aquia Creek with you.

On the 21st, built another permanent wharf for the commissary, and detached Company H, under Captain Ketchum, to work on the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek; also laid a second pontoon wharf for the quartermaster. I am pleased to say that by this assistance both departments were enabled to meet without delay the pressing wants of the army.

On the 22d, the barges Three Brothers and Anna Boyce, having arrived loaded with pontoon trucks, &c., at 7 p. m. I commenced unloading, setting up the wagon frames, and loading the pontoons, and by daylight of the 23d was ready to move the train complete but for the tardiness of the quartermaster's department, which did not furnish the wagons required for loading the chasses, &c., until after sunset of the 23d. Immediately on their arrival, I loaded them, and at 10 p. m. took my line of march for the depot near Falmouth.

Owing to an ill-made causeway, which, in the darkness of the night, was impassable until I had repaired it, and the badly disciplined corps of teamsters furnished with the wagons, I could not force the train through until 9 a. m. of the 24th.

Having arrived here with the train, I parked the wagons, and at 2 p. m. received an order, which I copy below:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 24, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Major MAGRUDER,
Commanding Volunteer Engineer Troops:

General Burnside desires that you will load up and fit out the balance of the bridge train which Lieutenant Cross does not take. He is to take 30 boats and equipage. This balance will probably move to the river during the night, to be thrown in the morning.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer.

At 7 p. m. yesterday evening I received another note from Lieutenant Comstock, without date, as follows:

Major MAGRUDER:

No bridge will be thrown to-night. Train should be held in readiness to move at a moment's warning.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
Your obedient servant,

J. A. MAGRUDER,
Major, Commanding.

ARLINGTON, *November* 25, 1862.

Captain POTTER:

The order has been issued as directed.

Since, Captain Rusling, division quartermaster on General Sickles' staff, has called here, and reports General Sickles' headquarters last

night at Wolf Run Shoals, together with his whole command, except the First Massachusetts Volunteers, occupying Fairfax Station. He further reports General Sigel's pickets as having been driven in day before yesterday at Bull Run Bridge.

Respectfully,

L. HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, [W.] VA., *November* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Geary has just returned from a reconnaissance toward Charlestown. He was informed that Jackson, with about 30,000 men, left Berryville last Saturday and marched south; that he returned last night to Berryville with his entire command. General Geary thinks this information very reliable. If this statement is true, I think there is some danger that he may cross the river below us and destroy our railroad communications. I have only 50 cavalrymen. Can a regiment from Pennsylvania be sent to us? I have no fears of the capture of this place, unless our supplies are cut off.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE W. MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

The Potomac River should be well picketed with cavalry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, *November* 26, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Would it not be well to keep an eye on the present place of obstructions in the river?

Will you communicate with me on the river bank as far down as possible? I expect to reach Port Royal to-morrow. You will judge when to start the supports against the sharpshooters.

E. P. McCREA.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General MORELL, *Hagerstown:*

Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely reports that you told him the cavalry under his command were not safe at Hagerstown. Please report immediately to this Department your reasons for such statement, if you made it.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., *November* 27, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Lieutenant-Colonel Blakely, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, reported to me yesterday evening with about 1,200 men, but without horses or arms of any kind. I said in the course of conversation they were of very little use in that condition in case of an attack, but that I did not apprehend now, as all reports indicated a movement in an opposite direction. Colonel Blakely asked me to supply him with muskets. I told him I would if I could, though I believed there were none here except those belonging to invalids, who would require them upon returning to duty; that everything not wanted for immediate use had been sent to the rear. The force under my command is not sufficient to prevent the enemy penetrating my line, which extends from below the mouth of the Monocacy to Cumberland, and there is nothing in the rear to support me without arms. Colonel Blakely's regiment would be unsafe here if we were attacked.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
November 27, 1862.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.:

Brigadier-General Woodbury, having made full and satisfactory explanations, has been released from arrest and restored to duty.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., November 27, 1862.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
Fiftieth New York Regiment, in charge of Engineer Workshop near Navy-Yard, Washington:

CAPTAIN: General Woodbury directs that you send to Belle Plain immediately, in addition to those already ordered, 13 pontoons, with accessories; 38 pontoon wagons; 16 sets of trestles, complete, including clawballs; 84 extra clawballs; 12 abutment sills, if on hand; 18 saddles (to rest on pontoons); to be delivered to Captain Hicks, Fifteenth Regiment, at Belle Plain.

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., November 27, 1862.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
Fiftieth Regt. N. Y. Engineers, near Navy-Yard, Washington:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of the 24th has been received at these headquarters. On the 25th you were telegraphed to send 30 pontoons and 12 wagons, additional to those ordered through Lieutenant Johnson. Have they started yet?

In relation to the stragglers from the brigade, you are requested to pick them up and send them to Belle Plain whenever they may be found.

Inclosed is a communication for Mr. Eveleth, agent engineer department, which will enable you to obtain from him the articles necessary

for repairs on pontoon boats, &c. Also an order directing you to send Sergeant Vernon to these headquarters, for duty as draughtsman. Also a requisition on Mr. Eveleth for one dozen pocket compasses, which you will send by Sergeant Vernon.

Very respectfully,

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—General Woodbury has just directed me to telegraph you for 13 more pontoon boats, 38 pontoon wagons, 16 sets trestles, 84 extra clawballs, 12 abutment sills, and 18 saddles (to rest on pontoons). Send them on as soon as practicable.

GENERAL SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS,
November 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

My scouts from Leesburg found about 20 rebel cavalry at that place, but no enemy at Aldie or Middleburg. They learned, however, that Jackson's force crossed the Blue Ridge on Monday, and was yesterday at White Plains and Salem. A drove of hogs left Middleburg for his army on Tuesday, taking the road to White Plains, the inhabitants and contrabands saying that Jackson would move to Fredericksburg. His force left White Plains and Salem, undoubtedly, this morning, either for Warrenton or Waterloo Bridge. My scouts sent out toward Warrenton met 3 rebel cavalrymen between Groveton and Gainesville, driving them in. They found the enemy's pickets at Buckland Mills. Have sent scouts to Thoroughfare Gap. Will report when they return.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: It is reported that when General Stoneman moved from Poolesville he left there over 300 stand of arms and several wagon loads of ordnance and other stores, and that General Birney left at Leesburg a number of muskets and some ordnance stores. The stores left at these places have been captured by the enemy.

The General-in-Chief wishes the matter investigated and reported upon. He wishes to know what orders were given, or what measures taken by Generals Stoneman and Birney to have the property conveyed to a place of safety.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 30, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Hooker, commanding center grand division.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 5, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Stoneman for a report on the within.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 6, 1862.

The division I commanded left Poolesville, Md., and crossed the Potomac River, October 28, 1862. After we had crossed, I gave directions to have everything belonging to the command, except a few sick men, brought across to Leesburg, Va., and the ordnance officer of the division says he knows of no ordnance stores or arms that were left behind.

As to what arrived after we left, and which no one in the command knew anything about, I refer the authorities to the inclosed statement of Lieutenant Graves, ordnance officer of the division, for information.

As to the property left at Leesburg, Va., reference is made to the statement of Surgeon Hawkins, left at Leesburg in charge of hospital, by which it will be seen that not a penny's worth was captured by the enemy. It seems, however, that Colonel Collis, contrary to orders, did not remove all his property from Poolesville, but left "about 20 muskets and a box and a half of cartridges," so that the report that has been made to the Commander-in-Chief has some show of foundation. General Birney did not join the command until after it left Leesburg, so that he could have left nothing at either of the places mentioned.

I saw one report in the newspapers that put the capture up to 2,000 stand of arms.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
December 6, 1862.

Capt. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that during the month of October, while this division was stationed near Poolesville, Md., I made requisition for about 400,000 rounds of ball cartridges, and such other ordnance stores as were needed at that time by the command, and forwarded the same through the usual channels to headquarters of the army, for approval.

Instead of returning the requisition to me after approval, as is the usual course, so that I might draw the stores when convenient and practicable, it seems that it was sent immediately to Washington, and the military storekeeper at the Arsenal turned over the stores to the Quartermaster's Department, to transport to Poolesville, Md. About twenty days after, when the division was near the Rappahannock, I received by mail "invoices of stores turned over to Captain Ely for transportation" to me at Poolesville. I immediately returned those

papers by mail, with the statement that, as the command left Maryland on October 30, I knew nothing of such stores.

No stores were left at Leesburg, to my knowledge, unless with the sick and guard.

It is and has been always my custom to receive and receipt for any ordnance stores which regimental commanders or quartermasters may wish to turn in, no matter what the time or place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. GRAVES,
First Lieutenant, Ordnance Officer, and
Acting Assistant Quartermaster, First Division, Third Corps.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
November 7, 1862.

Captain ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, General Stoneman's Corps:

CAPTAIN: The ordnance stores and regimental property left in and about Leesburg when the army advanced, belonging to the division of General Stoneman, were subsequently removed to Washington, and are now stored in Whiting's warehouse.

S. C. HAWKINS,
Surgeon Fourth Maine Vols., in Charge of General Hospital.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH PA. VOLS.,
December 5, 1862.

GENERAL: In answer to your note of this date, I would respectfully reply that I left at Poolesville about 20 muskets and a box and a half of cartridges, which I was unable to transport. These articles, together with the camp and garrison equipage, were left in charge of a guard of 4 men.

Since my regiment has been in service, as you yourself know, I have never had proper transportation. At the present moment we have not one horse fit for work, and unless my repeated applications for teams are answered, I shall still be compelled to leave behind my officers' tents and baggage.

Among the articles left at Poolesville and Leesburg was nearly all my officers' baggage.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES H. T. COLLIS,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ROBINSON'S BRIGADE,
December 5, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding Third Corps.

These articles were left without my knowledge. Teams were sent back to Poolesville two or three times, and, I supposed, everything belonging to the brigade was brought as far as Leesburg.

JNO. C. ROBINSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 187. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., November 27, 1862.*

I. None but persons engaged in the public service will be passed over the railroads or bridges, or by steamboat toward Fredericksburg, without special authority from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of commanders of grand divisions.

II. Persons connected with the railroad service will obtain their passes on application to the superintendent of railroads.

III. Persons connected with the military service, on presenting to the provost guard proper orders from these headquarters, or from the headquarters of grand divisions, will be passed to and from Aquia Creek, Alexandria, or Washington.

IV. The provost-marshals at Washington, Alexandria, and Aquia Creek will give passes on presentation of orders from the heads of departments, from the bureaus of the War Department, from the commanders of grand divisions, and from the military governor of the District of Columbia.

V. The commanders of grand divisions will grant permits to newsboys to sell papers to their commands, under such regulations as they may deem fit to impose, and no other newsboys will be allowed within their lines, except by permission of the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters.

VI. All packages marked with the names of officers and soldiers serving in this army will be received by the provost-marshals at the places of arrival, and turned over to the provost-marshals of grand divisions, who will deliver them to the proper owners, by their signing declarations that the packages contain private property for their individual use. The provost-marshals of grand divisions will send daily to the depot for such articles as may be there for officers or soldiers belonging to their respective commands. All packages belonging to officers at these headquarters will be forwarded direct to the provost-marshal-general.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *November 27, 1862.*
(Received at Charleston, [W.Va.,] November 28.)

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Cavalry scout proceeded as far as Back Creek, within a few miles of Winchester, on the Northwestern turnpike, where they encountered a strong cavalry picket, and were forced to retire. All the roads leading out of Winchester north and west are now strongly picketed. Captain Linton, with small party from Cherry Run, dashed into Martinsburg to-day; found squad of rebel cavalry, numbering 23, in the town; captured 1; the balance fled toward Bunker Hill, where they are reported to be encamped. Nothing certain as to Jackson's whereabouts.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I was told by the President that you would be in Washington last night to consult in regard to re-enforcements. Will you be here to-day or to-morrow, and, if so, about what time?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, November 28, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: I have shown your report of the capture of some of our cavalry to the commanding general. He is perfectly satisfied you will give the matter a thorough investigation, and take the necessary steps. He desired me to inform you that he has gone to Washington, having been called there by the President. The road to Belle Plain is represented as being greatly in need of repair, and I have been directed by Major-General Sumner to request that you place a strong regiment, well supplied with axes, to-morrow on that duty. Much corduroying is required. General Sumner will also have a regiment detailed from his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *November* 28, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I herewith transmit a paper,* prepared by Colonel Alexander, respecting the route of approach to Richmond and the construction of roads. I concur with him mainly. I concur in the inadequacy of the single-track railroad from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and I believe the exposure to flank attack will make the communication still more inadequate. This statement of Colonel Alexander, and the experience so far acquired, show the difficulty of moving and feeding an army of adequate numbers to fight the concentrated rebel armies, and to besiege Richmond over any one route. It shows that by whatever route we approach we expose Washington; that we require, to make a sure thing, enormous superiority of numbers in Virginia; that, all things considered, the James River is probably better than any other single line of approach; that it is difficult to handle and feed an army sufficiently large on any one route. I suggest, with diffidence, that the quickest results may be obtained from—while prosecuting with the utmost vigor the attack by the Rappahannock, and thus fixing near that river the bulk of the enemy's forces—throwing an army of, say, 50,000 men upon the south side of the James, at Port Walthall, or somewhere in that vicinity. This force could seize all the routes by which Richmond communicates with the South, and control the navigation of the canal; would have Richmond under its cannon, even if it should fail to force the passage of the river and seize the city itself. and it could not

* See p. 1117.

itself be assailed, except by forcing the passage of the James above Richmond. The rebels would necessarily fall back from the Rappahannock, and thus expose their only remaining route of communication with the Confederacy, that by Gordonsville—Virginia Central Railroad. The magazines and arsenals and foundries of Richmond would be destroyed, and the rebel army would speedily be without supplies of any kind. The plan has the advantage of bringing the Navy into co-operation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 28, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va.:

What of the rebel forces? Anything about Jackson?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
November 28, 1862—9 a. m.

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

The rebels have returned to Winchester in force, and the roads are again picketed and guarded several miles this side of that place.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, [W. Va.,] November 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK, *Gauley, [W. Va.:]*

Your dispatch received. The rumors that the enemy are in Logan with some force, both of cavalry and infantry, are numerous, and come from different quarters. See the reports* of Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Major Schache, which Captain Kennedy sends you this evening. Whatever their force, the commanding general is desirous that that country should be thoroughly secured. For this purpose, as you come down to-morrow, you will take the whole or a part of the Thirtieth Regiment to Brownstown, there to unite with what is available of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, after leaving a sufficient camp guard, and send them, with some cavalry, out through Logan County to, if possible, catch or destroy the party of the enemy. Give them orders to burn the mills and such other property at Logan Court-House as to effectually prevent the place being used as a rendezvous in the future. This dispatch shall be your authority for calling on General Scammon for the Thirtieth Regiment. The expedition should be about 1,000 men strong, and be prepared to move rapidly.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, [W. Va.,] November 28, 1862.

Col. J. L. ZEIGLER,
Commanding Fifth Virginia Cavalry, Ceredo:

Floyd, with some 700 or 800 men, principally cavalry, is reported on the Upper Guyandotte. Send your scouting parties well out in that direction, and report promptly all information you get. If Floyd shows himself in your vicinity, communicate with Colonel Cranor, and take the most effectual measures to drive the enemy back.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GAULEY, [W. Va.,] *November 28, 1862.*

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Captain Gilmore just returned with 75 cavalry from scout, via Raleigh, through Clear Fork of Coal. All enemy left marshes. Floyd left mouth of Beaver, 12 miles from Logan, a week ago, for Warfield, Ky., or Wythe, Va.; McCausland, with Thirty-sixth and Sixtieth, Otey's battery, and one company cavalry, at Princeton; Williams, with four regiments and one battery, at The Narrows; two companies cavalry at mouth of Indian Creek. Swann's battalion went two weeks ago to Monroe County, and is on Second Creek, between Union and Lewisburg.

Very respectfully,

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
November 29, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington City:

GENERAL: I can send from this side of the river 5,000; from the other side, from General Abercrombie's division, 3,000; from General Casey's division, 4,000; in all 12,000. This, with some sick who will be able to go, will make about 13,000 men. Should there not be three or four batteries go along?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HDQRS. THIRD CORPS, CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
November 29, 1862.

Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Center Grand Div., Army of the Potomac:

COLONEL: In answer to yours of 23d instant, I beg leave to state that, owing to the lateness of the hour, the fact that I had already issued an order for march, and other reasons, a copy of Special Orders, No. 7, was not sent to the division commanders, which I did not know until the next morning just as I was starting to look for a place for the corps

to encamp. It was a neglect which I tried to remedy, by sending a note that morning giving directions in regard to the route to be pursued. The reason I allowed Whipple's division to come on was in order to meet the provision train (which the commanding general wished should be stopped on the road), with the view of procuring hard bread, of which some of the regiments were entirely out. I recognize the necessity of obedience to orders, and that strictly. In this instance the spirit and, as I thought, the wishes of the general were attempted to be carried out, and the embarrassment was the result of an absence of mine for the performance of other important duties.

The irregularities observed by the commanding general, I find, upon inquiry, were the result partly of bad roads, made worse by having been cut up by previous commands, and were confined to the rear brigade, a great number of which had to be employed in getting the wagons, with very weak teams, through bad places. The attention of commanders has been called to this subject, as directed. I would have made provision for the protection of our rear, had I not known that there was a strong force behind us.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 188. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., November* 29, 1862.

I. Each grand division to have a field officer of energy and experience, to exercise a rigid supervision over the departments of the provost-marshals within his own division, and extending his jurisdiction over the surrounding country, beyond the range of duties of the provost-marshals of corps. He will be furnished from time to time with such force as the general commanding his grand division may deem necessary.

II. Each corps to have a captain or field officer as provost-marshal, with at least 100 infantry and 50 cavalry under his command, to be at headquarters of the corps, and to have as subordinates a captain of infantry, with his company, in each division.

III. Provost-marshals of grand divisions to extend their operations beyond the corps, sending out patrols over the country, and causing guards to be established wherever necessary; arresting suspected persons; tracing out crimes and criminals; receiving and examining deserters and prisoners from the enemy, as well as soldiers sent to their own command; searching or causing search for concealed stores, contraband property, &c. As far as possible the patrols and guards should be furnished from the permanent provost guards of the corps.

IV. Provost-marshals of corps to preserve order and discipline among troops beyond the limits of camp; enforcing the orders regulating trade; examining the stock of sutlers and traders; protecting market-men; preventing depredations upon property; arresting stragglers found without the passes required under General Orders, No. 187, Headquarters Army of the Potomac; following up and flanking the march of the column with cavalry, to prevent marauding and to drive up loiterers and stragglers.

V. Hereafter, when it shall become necessary for any general commanding a grand division or corps, or any other officer detached from his grand division with a separate command, to take horses, mules, or other animals, forage, or subsistence stores, or any other property, from

the inhabitants of the country, the authority to do it and the manner of doing it shall be given in writing to the officer charged with carrying out the order, and such officer shall make daily reports, in writing, to the provost-marshal of his corps, if present with his corps—if not, to the commanding officer giving him the authority to make the seizure—of the number and description of the property so taken, with the name and residence of the owner thereof. All such reports to be sent to the provost-marshal of the grand division. Any person, not authorized in accordance with this regulation, who shall take a horse, mule, or other animal, or any other property, from any citizen of the country, without full payment therefor, shall be punished as his crime deserves.

VI. The provost-marshals of grand divisions will make semi-weekly reports to the provost-marshal-general at these headquarters.

VII. The provost-marshal-general will make frequent inspections of the operations of his department, and will issue such orders as may be necessary for its future direction.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *November* 30, 1862.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The troops should march to Smith's Point, opposite Aquia Creek, where they will be ferried across the Potomac. General Burnside does not want any more batteries.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

P. S.—Please see that these troops are properly provided for their march.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER,
Off Port Conway, November 30, 1862.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday was received late last evening. I shall remain as long as the commanding general desires. I would state that in consultation with an engineer officer of General Woodbury's staff yesterday, I recommended the crossing point to be at Port Royal or Mill Bank, on a bridge at each, as the most desirable points for joint operations. The points are clear, and can be well covered by my vessels. The hills back from the water can be taken quietly by cavalry, followed by artillery, which will effectually cover the crossing, the gunboats forming the extreme right flank; also one could move down the river as the left was extended, though that would be hardly needed, the right and center being the most important for the time. The co-operation could be perfect at these points; higher up, I am dubious. My pilot approves of these points, and knows the land both sides, and says they are the best for both parties.

I respectfully submit the above.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. McCREA,
Commanding Flotilla.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Aquia Creek:*

The refugee Quinn, from Richmond, whose statement you directed last night to be taken by the judge-advocate, has not returned. He is known to be a spy, and was here at the War Department about nine months ago. If he went down the river with you this morning, arrest him and his companions immediately, and send them in close custody to this Department. Advise by telegraph what you do.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

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*Plan of a winter campaign.**

BROOKE'S STATION, VA.,
November 30, 1862.

It is now pretty well established that the main body of rebels is in position around Fredericksburg, engaged in throwing up breastworks, and intend to dispute the passage of the Rappahannock.

The original intention on our part, in changing our line of operations, was, undoubtedly, to surprise a passage of the river, and at least get a position on the other side before the rebels could be apprised of our intentions, and get down there from Culpeper, and then to push on to Hanover Junction, on our way to Richmond, cutting their line of retreat, interrupting their supplies and re-enforcements, and perhaps fighting one great battle.

On our arrival here, no means of crossing in force were at hand; the surprise failed, and the railroad being out of order, we were obliged to wait for supplies and the bridge train until the enemy, apprised of our movement, was enabled to throw his whole army around Fredericksburg.

By the time we can get up supplies sufficient to start for Richmond, a comparatively small force will be enabled to dispute successfully the passage of the river to a very large one.

Suppose we succeed in forcing the passage. The character of the roads is well known, and a single hard rain will put them in such a condition that our weak teams will not be able even to drag our artillery, to say nothing of our supplies, which have first to be brought over 12 miles of railroad, the protection of which will require a large force.

It will take at least three weeks to repair the bridge over the Rappahannock, and then it will be carried away by the first heavy rain. It was destroyed three times last summer by floods.

By the time we are able to leave the vicinity of Fredericksburg, we are in the middle of winter, and in a climate where we cannot depend upon frozen ground as a means of carrying along our artillery and wagons.

The enemy can take up a position where their batteries will be comparatively stationary, while ours must be moved along and worked in the mud. He will, of course, tear up the track, and when we repair it, every foot must be well protected or he will make raids upon it and destroy it. This will require a very large portion of our force.

The distance from Fredericksburg to Richmond is 60 miles, so that we have 72 miles of road to guard against the enemy and the weather.

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* Found among General Burnside's papers.

At any other season we need not take Fredericksburg, but could fall down to Tappahannock Court-House, or below, cross under fire of the gunboats, and march on a shorter line to Richmond; but at this season there would be the difficulty of the roads, and the enemy could move down behind the Mattapony and the Pamunkey, with a railroad to assist him. It is, therefore, impracticable at this season to take Richmond from this point. Can it be taken from any other point?

During the attack on it last summer, the enemy threw large re-enforcements forward from North Carolina and other points farther south by means of the railroad through Petersburg. Get possession of that point, and you not only interrupt his direct communication with the South, stop his troops and supplies, but stand a good chance of cutting his only remaining other southern channel, and the only southwestern one, by an expedition 50 miles off, at Burke's Station. The force now at Petersburg and its vicinity cannot be large. Make every preparation for crossing the river just below Fredericksburg. Plant your batteries, and build your bridge or get it ready for building, and persuade the enemy, if possible, that you are determined to make the advance on this line. Give it out that the Government at Washington insists upon your moving on this line. The enemy will readily believe it. Assemble a large amount of transportation, and let the Government publish at once its determination to arrest any editor of a paper who publishes any telegram or letter from any of the armies of the east for the next thirty days and suspend the paper. Push forward the force at Suffolk, increased as much as possible by drafts from Fort Monroe, Norfolk, &c., whilst a large force moves up the James River, landing at some point below City Point, or, if possible, on the Appomattox, under protection of the gunboats. For this force take the whole of Banks' force, and of this, all but a few divisions to be left here to the last, to keep up appearances; if they are attacked, to fall back at once, either on the Potomac or Rappahannock, at some suitable point, where they can be protected by the gunboats placed there for the purpose. If properly managed, the force below Petersburg will be cut off. Once in possession of Petersburg, Richmond will fall. Our army will be almost independent of the bad roads; will have its supplies brought by means of the James River almost directly to its camps. We can invest Fort Darling, carry it by assault, and take Richmond in the rear. Our gunboats and the winter roads would effectually prevent the enemy from advancing on Washington, even if that were not well fortified and defended. If we could reach the south side of James River, opposite Richmond, before the enemy could concentrate there, the city must fall. If he got there before us, then the great battle must take place below Richmond, and on the side where it is presumed he has but few fortifications, and between him and his re-enforcements.

JOHN GIBBON.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., November 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The pickets of the enemy in our front have disappeared again. Scouts report that Jackson has left the valley; that he passed through Strasburg last Wednesday, and is moving toward Staunton. Four contrabands came in this morning, and make the same report.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 1, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The order prohibiting the regular sutlers from bringing their supplies to this army is causing much inconvenience. The men are out of tobacco, and the officers are suffering for supplies. If possible, please direct that the order be rescinded, and that the passes of grand division commanders be sufficient to insure the transit of goods. This with the understanding that they are not to be taken by steamboat to Aquia or use the railroad, but by the sutlers' own transportation to Belle Plain, and thence to their division by private wagons.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 1, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to request that the re-enforcements be sent to Smith's Point and Liverpool Point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

The major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac has received reliable information that the enemy have a cavalry force in the vicinity of Grove Church, picketing down Deep Run, and, accordingly, he has given directions for a reconnaissance to be made in that direction, and to extend as far along the Rappahannock as Barnett's Ford, if practicable; accordingly, the major-general commanding directs that you command it. Proceed with two regiments of your cavalry to that neighborhood, examining carefully all the fords on your route, and the roads leading to them, to ascertain, by careful inquiries, the enemy's whereabouts, and, if expedient, to attack and destroy him. At all events, should you run on to his pickets, feel of them sufficiently to ascertain their strength and destroy or disperse them.

A brigade of infantry will be ordered to leave here at 8 o'clock and to proceed to Hartwood, where they will await your orders. Their instructions will be to support the cavalry, and are provided with rations for two days.

The major-general commanding requests that you will have communicated to him as early as practicable all information of your operations, of importance.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM.] DECEMBER 1, 1862.

To obviate some of the defects existing at present in our cavalry organization, the following suggestions are respectfully submitted:

1st. That portion of the army whose duties are to cover the front and flanks of the army form advanced guards, rear guards, gain information of the enemy's movements, and, in fact, perform all the functions of cavalry as a corps, should be organized as such into brigades and divisions, with a common commander, under the direct orders of the commander of the army. The cavalry is a distinct arm of the service, having specific duties to perform, that can only be properly discharged under an organization conformable to those duties. It is, therefore, recommended that such legislation be obtained as will give the cavalry a corps organization.

2d. For the orderly escort and detachment service of infantry corps, divisions, grand divisions, &c., a certain amount of cavalry is needed, depending on the service required. This service can be very well discharged by cavalry regiments just entering the service, and as these men learn their duties, it is much better to keep them as such than transfer them to the new and trying duties of the cavalry to the front of the army. In each army corps an officer should be especially assigned to take charge of the cavalry on duties as orderlies, escorts, &c., and in no case should it ever be permitted to take men from the army corps and transfer them to the cavalry corps, or the reverse, unless with the approval of the several commanders concerned, and by the order of the commanding general of the army.

3d. To insure uniformity and accuracy in the reports to the commanding general of the army, the cavalry used in obtaining the information must be under the orders of the same person. The same report made through two different sources rarely reaches a third party as it started. Besides, under different independent commanders, each gets mistrustful of the other in the field, is soon confounded, frequently fires on the other through mistake, and eventually becomes timid. Such has been the experience of this war up to this time. Our cavalry can be made superior to any now in the field by organization. The rebel cavalry owe their success to their organization, which permits great freedom and responsibility to its commanders, subject to the commanding general.

4th. The horse artillery should invariably belong and serve with the cavalry. Eight batteries would be a proper allowance to a corps of two divisions of cavalry. This would allow four for constant field service, and on the day of battle one horse battery is equal to two foot batteries, by reason of its mobility. The remaining four would render the most important service. These eight batteries should be formed into a corps, having a brigadier-general at its head, and no horse battery should be commanded by an officer of less rank than lieutenant-colonel.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 2, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General CULLUM:

The commanding general wishes to know when the troops leave Washington and about what time they may be expected at Liverpool Point.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 2, 1862.

General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to report that the following troops left here yesterday by land for Smith's Point, Md.: Colonel Bossert, at 7 a. m., about 5,000 men; Colonel Jennings, at 9 a. m., about 3,000 men; Colonel Wright, at 1 p. m., about 4,000 men. Total, 12,000 men. They expect to reach Smith's Point on the fourth day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 2, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you have detailed two strong regiments to report to General Woodbury to-morrow at 10 a. m. Good ax-men are required, and the men should be supplied with four days' rations. The general suggests that the detail be made from General Stoneman's corps. General Woodbury's camp is near these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD ARMY CORPS,
December 3, 1862—5 a. m.

General Birney, commanding First Division, and General Sickles, commanding Second Division, will each furnish a regiment, in compliance with above order. They will furnish what axes they have, and call on General Woodbury for the remainder.

By command of Brigadier-General Stoneman:

A. J. ALEXANDER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 340. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 2, 1862.

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IX. The Artillery Reserve, at present serving with the Fifth Corps, is hereby detached. The commanding officer will report, for instructions, to Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, *December* 2, 1862.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have heard of a force of the enemy crossing about 15 miles below, and capturing a squadron of our cavalry. I am so crippled

for want of coal that I cannot send any vessel away. I think it necessary that more gunboats be ordered to the river. I am anxious regarding the tug I sent for a coal vessel on last Friday morning, and she has not yet returned; and by your orders I cannot leave this point. I find it necessary to go to Washington at the earliest moment, to arrange for supplies for the flotilla. My second in command, and the gunboats, will remain to your orders until my return. Please forward the inclosed telegram. I will await your answer to this communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. McCREA,
Commanding Flotilla.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: The sutler question presents much difficulty, and is pressing. The Secretary of War has devolved the whole matter upon this office, so far as the authority of the War Department is required.

Transportation of sutlers' supplies by water to a blockaded port can be carried on only as a military supply to the army without involving the Government in disputes with foreign powers. Hence, before the Secretary of the Treasury will grant a clearance, he requires a permit from the War Department.

The permits have heretofore been much abused, and a large contraband trade has been carried on under cover of these permits and clearances. Rules are being prepared which it is hoped may in some degree control the trade and prevent these abuses.

The officers and the men need the sutlers, and desire to trade with them in articles which the law prohibits. The Quartermaster-General gives permits only according to law. All liquors are prohibited by law. Hence the sutler is too often encouraged to smuggle by the officers themselves.

There are not less than 150 to 200 sutlers attached to your army. As the facilities for landing and the space for loading wagons at Aquia Creek and Belle Plain are so small that it is with great exertion alone that regular rations, forage, and quartermaster's and commissary's stores required for your army can be debarked there, and as it is of the greatest importance to accumulate with that army a certain number of days' regular supplies, as active operations must wait for their accumulation, I have refused to grant any permit to a sutler to clear a vessel for either of those places until advised by the chief quartermaster that there is room. The 200 sutlers will want at least one hundred vessels, and the manner in which they would fill up your harbor can be readily appreciated by you. The confusion they would create would seriously impede the regular supply of your army, as any one engaged in the task can explain to you.

I believe that some sutlers have hauled their goods from Alexandria to the camp by land. If they could proceed in regular trains, and be guarded by troops, this would be proper enough; but if they are allowed to pass our picket lines unguarded this will soon grow into a large smuggling trade. The goods will be deposited in safe hiding places, and smuggled across the lines, or arrangements will be made by which wagons, horses, and goods will be captured, and the sutler or

driver paroled, with the southern value of the articles in his pocket, to repeat the operation.

I therefore suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of detailing cavalry and infantry forces to guard, on stated days, the sutlers' trains, if needed for the army. But I suggest that it may be proper, by your authority as commander of this army, for which the whole country is working and paying, and to which it looks so anxiously for active and efficient operations, to provide for its efficiency by issuing an order driving out of it all camp followers not absolutely necessary to its existence, all sutlers, and making it known that the greatest need of the army is a full supply of regular stores; that the moment this is secured the army will move, and that the officers and men must content themselves until the army, by its success, wins the opportunity for repose and indulgence again, with living, both officers and men, upon the regular rations. If such an order is issued and enforced, you will much sooner be in a condition to move.

The supply of regulation rations and forage and clothing to such an army is a herculean task. That of luxuries cannot go on at the same time without delaying and interfering with the other. If you are delayed much longer, you will need an entire renewal of clothing, and we shall have the delays of Harper's Ferry repeated.

The shoes in which the men marched from Sharpsburg ought to be worn out by the time they reached Falmouth, and they probably now need renewing; if so, it should be done at once. Very good shoes must wear out in this march of 100 miles, over rocks and mud, and through all the brooks and streams on the road.

I think you had better clear your army of all followers except the servants of the officers and men.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

P. S.—Since I drew up the above, I have seen your dispatch to the Secretary of War requesting that sutlers be permitted to go to Belle Plain, as the men need tobacco and the officers certain other supplies. It is considered better to submit the case to you before opening a trade which cannot be prevented from being a most serious interference with the operations of the supply department. If, in reply to this, you still desire that the permits be granted, it will be done, but the Quartermaster's Department cannot hold itself responsible for the evils and delays which it foresees in such a reopening of the trade.

Very truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 189. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 2, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. E. R. Warner, First New York Artillery, and Maj. Alexander Doull, Second New York Artillery, are announced as inspectors of artillery for this army, and are attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Hunt, chief of artillery.

II. Commanders of grand divisions and of corps will immediately report to these headquarters the names of their chiefs of artillery, and, when changes are made, the names of their successors.

III. Commanders of batteries will send through the chief of artillery of their corps and grand divisions to the chief of artillery of this army

immediately after each action a copy of their reports of the action and the return of losses of men and *matériel*, prescribed in the Artillery Orders, dated September 12, 1862. The return will give the names of the killed and wounded and the dates of deaths. When more than one battery is engaged, the chief of artillery of the corps and grand division should also forward a general account of the participation of the artillery of his command.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 3, 1862. (Received 4.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Please send the troops to Liverpool Point.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *December* 3, 1862—1.40 p. m.
(Received December 3.)

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

The troops were all *en route* before your request about Liverpool Landing was received. The only way to divide them properly will be for you to send an officer to the point where the roads branch, so as to direct a part of the regiments to Liverpool Landing, and a part to Smith's.

I think of sending 10,000 or 15,000 more. Shall I send them by the same route?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 3, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth:*

Colonel Murphy reports a large number of pontoons still near Washington. If you want them, General Woodbury, who knows their character, should order them.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 3, 1862.

Capt. O. E. HINE,
Fiftieth Regiment New York Engineers,
Near Navy-Yard Bridge, Washington, D. C.:

Send to Belle Plain all the servicable pontoons, with accessories, not exceeding 40. Also all the serviceable pontoon wagons, not exceeding 40. Six pontoon wagons will be required to make up a deficiency in past orders. How many pontoons will you have left?

By order of General Woodbury:

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Fairfax Court-House, Va., December 3, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The following is a report of Joseph E. Snyder, one of the best scouts in this corps. He was, as he says, taken prisoner and conveyed to Richmond. His report is full of interesting details and valuable information, and indicates that he is a close and accurate observer of objects and movements. I regard him as a very reliable man, but desire that his report be not published in the newspapers, as he is still a scout, and might be tried as a spy in case he was again made a prisoner.

I forward it for your examination.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Eleventh Corps.

[Inclosure.]

Monday, October 27.—Leaving headquarters in the morning, on my way toward Upperville, I was intercepted by a squadron of rebel cavalry, under Major Breckinridge, who had been on a scouting expedition toward Bloomfield and Union, the latter place being in possession of our cavalry. My arrival at Upperville seemed to have excited the curiosity of the commander, General Walker, who had but newly taken up his quarters, with two brigades of infantry, one battery, and six companies of cavalry. He called immediately for the prisoner, when soon a temporary but lengthy examination, in the presence of Generals Ransom, Munford, and a number of other officers, followed. On stating that I was a soldier of General Sigel's corps, the general commanding appeared to be very inquisitive as to the strength and position of his opponent, of whom (according to his own statement) he seemed to have but bare information. Upon the sudden arrival of scouts, I was quickly ordered to return to the guard-house, leaving them rejoicing over the defeat of the Yankee cavalry at Snicker's Gap.

Tuesday, October 28.—The continued advance of the Yankees from Union caused some uneasiness in camp during the day.

Wednesday, October 29.—Alarm was given at 1 a. m. The cavalry force, soon mounted, was ordered to advance to meet the Yankees, who were, according to the report of scouts, advancing in force upon Upperville. The infantry was soon brought in line to support the cavalry. By daylight the whole wagon train, having been ordered back, arrived at Paris, which was followed by the infantry and artillery by noon, when, to the surprise of the rebels, 27 Yankee cavalry charged through the town of Upperville, taking several prisoners, and among them the provost-marshal (Captain Jones), but, for cause unknown, abandoned them.

Thursday, October 30.—Before reaching Berryville, I passed fifteen regiments of infantry, nineteen field pieces, mostly steel rifle, under Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, destined for Ashby's Gap. Berryville and its vicinity were almost deserted by the rebels, while the forces under Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart occupied positions toward Martinsburg and Charlestown, with pickets at the latter place.

Friday, October 31.—Longstreet's army corps commenced passing through the street of Winchester yesterday morning, and closed to-day. It consisted mostly of infantry, estimated at 50,000 men, no less than sixty field pieces, and a small force of cavalry, *en route* for Front

Royal. General Lee having left for Richmond, General Jackson was in chief command.

Saturday, November 1.—Great activity is displayed in removing the sick to Staunton. Winchester and its vicinity is garrisoned and picketed by the First Louisiana Brigade, First Regiment Maryland Infantry, and squadron of Maryland Cavalry, with pickets extending north 6 miles.

The 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th were days of constant arrival of prisoners, stragglers, exchanged prisoners from the Southern capital to join their commands. Newspapers from North and South were received daily. The appearance of Yankee cavalry within 6 miles of the city, by way of Hancock; the continual advance of McClellan's forces toward Warrenton; Sigel on Manassas and Ashby's Gap, and the maneuver of the Yankees at Wardensville, created quite a consternation among the chivalry. A daily evacuation was spoken of; the sick and wounded were more vigorously removed, while all movable conveyances in and about the city were pressed for the immediate use of the army. The fortifications northeast of the town were neither garrisoned nor guarded; they retained the same appearance as when evacuated by the Yankees. The conscript crop has turned out, like at other places South, a failure, several dozen being the gatherings of no less than six counties, and of that number five refused to take up arms under all circumstances, but subjected themselves to close imprisonment for a period of time, but finally yielded.

General Longstreet's corps, having been encamped on the Front Royal road, 9 miles from Winchester, resumed its march on the 2d and 3d of November, to meet General Lee at Culpeper, who was reported awaiting him, having 15,000 men under his command. The arrival of a report, received on the evening of the 4th, claiming a grand victory over General Sigel, and the utter rout of the Yankees under him by Jackson and Hill, created quite a jubilee among the citizens and soldiers, and their pale countenances displayed the chivalric smile once more. Soon their common brag began to make its rounds—Jackson was again ready to advance and enter Maryland. The cry, "Winchester is not going to be evacuated," was hailed in the streets. Army supplies were arriving slowly, consisting of flour, tobacco, blankets, clothing, and shoes, sufficient to clothe 20 men of each regiment in Jackson's corps. The arrival of 103 Yankee prisoners, captured by White's guerrillas at Snicker's Gap; the buying of Yankee clothing and exchanging Confederate scrip for greenbacks, assumed the appearance of quite a business in and about the prison, while the small-pox did its duty at the hospital. The regular arrival of Northern papers and mail matter was surprising—my authority, a Marylander, and orderly to General George H. Steuart, who had been in the habit of supplying me with his daily Southern gas. I obtained sufficient information to convince me that the business is carried on by Marylanders, not alone citizens, but also by soldiers, by crossing the river a few miles above Williamsport, and 4 miles below Martinsburg.

Sunday, November 9.—Arriving at Strasburg, leaving about 1,200 head of cattle a mile behind, the division, under General D. H. Hill, consisting of infantry and several batteries of field pieces, just entered the town from Front Royal, under orders to re-enforce Jackson. The commissary department in this place was well supplied with crackers, bacon, and flour.

Monday, November 10.—D. H. Hill leaves at daybreak for Winchester.

Tuesday, November 11.—The hospitals at Mount Jackson are filled with the transient custom. No garrison. Commissary stores in abundance. The bridge in town not rebuilt. The one over the Shenandoah, 1½ miles distant from Mount Jackson, is nearly completed, and represents a substantial structure. The abundance of water and grass at this locality seems to have induced the rebels to herd their beef-cattle there, which seem to be equal in abundance to buffaloes on the prairies of Kansas. Meeting wagons, few in number, loaded with blankets, &c., from time to time. Big Spring, situated 9 miles from Harrisonburg, is the rendezvous for trains, ordnance, and commissary depot.

Wednesday, November 12.—The farmers all along the valley are engaged in preparing their grain for the mills, hauling it for the use of the army. Harrisonburg, from appearance, is favored with a provost guard. Many a farmer from the surrounding country leaves it with a smile on his brow, with a full pocket of Confederate scrip, the proceeds of his productions and stock. Mount Crawford, a commissary supply depot, memorable for the unhappy bridge of Generals Frémont and Shields. The bridge is rebuilt, and has every appearance of fine improvement.

Thursday, November 13.—Approaching Staunton from the north side, with the mouths of cannons pointing toward you, one might suppose the rebels were occupying the same in force. Enter, and you feel surprised. The manufactories for boots, shoes, and clothing for army use, the extensive hospital preparations for thousands of sick, the general supply depot, the place of safe-keeping of all the captured Harper's Ferry plunder, is defended by one company of the Sixty-first Virginia Infantry, twenty-four field pieces, and a mixture of cavalry and artillery, although small in number. The estimated number of sick in this place is 2,000, and the report of the Yankees having dashed within 16 miles of the place the previous night, nearly caused the removal of them to Richmond.

Friday, November 14.—The Virginia Central Railroad has been in fine running condition, and has been the main line of nearly all supplies sent to the Army of Northern Virginia. The only direct telegraphic communication from Winchester to Richmond is via Staunton, along this road. Charlottesville, a pleasant village on the railroad, is partly used as a military hospital, with a provost guard to defend it. The cry of danger was visible here to a greater extent; the fear of an early capture of Staunton, the advance of the Yankees toward Fredericksburg, the slow movements of their generals, were openly discussed, and the Richmond Government not being able to comply with the wishes of the inhabitants by sending re-enforcements, they claimed their situation a most perilous one; so spoke the first Union man in Dixie Gordonsville, the junction of the Orange and Virginia Central Railroads, and place of great newspaper notoriety for military defenses and concentration of forces; a roomy railroad depot, several large frame buildings, newly erected by the Confederates, is nearly all there is of interest. Fortifications were nowhere visible. I endeavored to gain my point by raising questions among those that I came in contact with, but being made to understand that I was not here to take notes, I failed. To the best of my ability I discovered but small camps within the immediate vicinity. The depot, as well as other buildings, contained large army supplies. If there are any fortifications or earthworks in existence, they must certainly be at least 9 miles north of the junction. The arrival of exchanged soldiers, convalescents, and conscripts was great

in number, having been the gatherings for a few days past, and, owing to the unsafety in sending them by way of Staunton up the valley, they were retained here for further orders.

Wednesday, November 19.—The Richmond papers announcing the occupation of Staunton by the Yankees, and their rapid advance upon Charlottesville, urging the authorities to repair immediately to meet the invaders and drive them where they belong before making any further progress.

Thursday, November 20.—Great excitement among all parties was created by late information received from Fredericksburg, the Yankees having arrived at and south of Fredericksburg. The gallant little army concentrated for the defense of the place and to arrest the progress of the enemy was termed insufficient (by Captain Turner, commanding prisons, in conversation with the commissary and other members of his staff); that unless re-enforced by the Army of Northern Virginia in due time, should General Longstreet fail to get ahead of the enemy, the army under Lee would be forced to abandon their position. If so, we may look for them in the streets of Richmond next Sunday, the 23d of November. The available forces then stationed in and about the capital, between Petersburg and Richmond, the garrison of Fort Darling, and the scattered battalions on the Peninsula, numbered not far from 20,000. In my expectation to obtain an accurate account of the number of rebel gunboats, I was greatly deceived, and all which came under my observation were two tug-boats, manned by one 32-pounder each. The monster Merrimac, No. 2, my informant states he had never seen, nor had he ever come across a person that had, and all that is known and spoken at the capital about her is that she was to receive eighteen guns. The unaccountable delay for her getting into readiness for action, he stated, had been overcome; her early appearance might be daily looked for. He also stated that her complement of sailors was received by Government, and have since been sent to man her. All breastworks and forts coming under my direct observation are, if compared, of the same character as the ones thrown up in front of Centreville, only varying in the apparent distance of artillery forts. The south side and the southeast, my informant states, contains the most formidable ones in extent and strength, and that but little change has taken place (save the washing off of the ditch, dismounting a portion of the guns) since General Lee's army has left them. All conscripts from the South are sent, upon arrival, to fill up some old regiment in the field. Of new regiments, there has been but two arrived in Richmond (from North Carolina) since Lee's army has left. They are sent, via Gordonsville, to Rappahannock, and have been the force the rebels boasted of in Winchester by saying heavy re-enforcements had arrived from North Carolina, and were occupying Brentsville, threatening to outflank General Sigel.

The appearance of Richmond, as a general thing, resembled that of a manufacturing city, the untiring tick of the hammer, the smoke of the foundries, the hundreds of females rushing in crowds to the windows and doors to have a peep at the Yankee prisoners; there is no doubt but that Richmond is the lever in supplying the army in Virginia with nearly all it has, and yet her cannons enjoy a bad reputation, and it is to the worthlessness of the Richmond guns and insufficiency of proper ammunition they ascribe their artillery blunders. It was the United States guns, they claim, that saved Jackson and his corps (35,000 men in number) from surrendering to General Sigel on Friday, at Bull Run,

who, they had learned, was opposing them with 60,000 men. So closely were they hemmed in toward evening that General Jackson could neither deploy his forces to the right or left without being met and fired into by a superior force, while even the hole in their rear seemed almost to close.

The different estimates as to the strength of the rebel forces under General Lee, &c., and the difficulty to sustain mine should I make such, I prefer to overcome by saying that the army that left Richmond, under Lee, and fought at Bull Run, consisted of the same force that fought the battle of White Oaks. It is the army that forced McClellan (after being re-enforced by Jackson with 20,000) to retreat, and that is the army that crossed into Maryland and fought at Antietam. Beyond conscripts and exchanged soldiers, Lee has been re-enforced by two regiments of North Carolina troops only. Desertions, which are so frequent from our lines, are even disgusting to the rebels. The greater part of the deserters are sent to Richmond, and the oath of allegiance is by no means sufficient testimony to gain the confidence of the rebel authorities. They are kept in closer confinement than the prisoners of war, receive the same food, and all the privileges they enjoy are that they are set at work, under the vigilance of strong guards, to clean the streets, keep them covered with lime, whitewash all public buildings, saw wood for the hospitals and the prisons, and all this without the slightest sign of compensation.

Petersburg, 20 miles from Richmond, has a garrison of 1,500 men. No fortifications after leaving the ones for the defense of Richmond; none were visible along down to Fortress Mouroe. The general feeling among the army is they do not intend ever to whip the United States. All they are trying to do is to keep the United States from whipping them. A treaty of peace is all they ask.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 3, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

Give me, in round numbers, the effective force on the Upper Potomac; also, if you can, the force of General Kelley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
December 3, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The effective force is 5,000 infantry, 1,640 cavalry, and 230 artillery. In addition, Rush's regiment of Lancers is at Frederick, and the Fourteenth New Jersey, 500 strong, with a section of artillery, at Monocacy Bridge. This regiment reports to General Wool. I have no reports from General Slocum. All of his corps, except Gordon's brigade, is at Harper's Ferry. General Kelley's force is about 6,500. The Purnell Legion is not with me. I have the First, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Maryland Regiments.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 3, 1862.

General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Send me, in round numbers, your effective force in Western Virginia, exclusive of the Kanawha Valley; also their positions. Be prepared for orders to move.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
December 3, 1862—6 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief.*

Your telegram received. My effective force is as follows: At New Creek, W. Va., 23 miles west of Cumberland, three batteries, 600 cavalry, and 8,000 infantry. At Cumberland, Md., one battery and 1,600 infantry. Two regiments between New Creek and Ohio River, guarding railroad. Between Cumberland and Hancock, in General Morell's division, there is one regiment of cavalry and one of infantry guarding railroad. At least one regiment should be left at New Creek and one at Cumberland, to guard railroad and stores, in case troops are ordered to move east.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 3, 1862—8 p. m.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, W. Va.:

Nothing new. General Halleck to-day inquires my strength, and directs me to hold myself in readiness for orders. I had intended General Milroy should occupy Petersburg, in Hardy County, with a portion of his force, for the purpose of preventing a raid into Randolph or Tucker by guerrillas, but will now, of course, have to wait till I hear from General Halleck.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 4, 1862—10 a. m. (Received 10.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Cannot Colonel Tyler come down with two of his companies to serve the 4½-inch guns for a few days? They should bring very light baggage, and can be sent back in four hours, if needed. We have the guns and ammunition here.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 4, 1862—8 p. m.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the scouts sent out last evening toward Catlett's Station have just returned. They report having

gone to within 3 miles of the station, by the following roads: From the picket station near the crossing of Potomac Creek by the Stafford Court-House road, by the Aquia road to the road to Stafford Store, and to the store where the company of the First New Jersey was captured on the evening of December 2, at 7 p. m. They followed this road up to the Bristoe road, and along this road to the Brentsville road, and, after following this about 2 miles, turned off on a by-road to the Catlett's Station road. On this they went to within 3 miles of Catlett's Station. They came back by the main road from Catlett's Station to Stafford Store. This is the road by which the secession cavalry which captured the New Jersey company came down, and they saw the marks of their march along the road. They (the rebels) had stopped to feed at three places, and had lighted fires 2 miles beyond Stafford Store. From what they could learn, they judged the rebel force to have been about two regiments, or near 1,000 men, belonging to Stuart's cavalry force. The citizens said that a force of 2,000 cavalry had been for two weeks about Warrenton and Catlett's Station, and that they had been scouting about the country this side all that time. After taking the New Jersey company, they returned by the same road they took in coming down, and were said to be still in the neighborhood of Catlett's Station, but my men did not have time to go farther and get in to-night. They saw no rebel soldiers at all during the whole scout, and could hear of none having been there since the evening of December 2.

All has been quiet to-day with my pickets.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY,
Camp near King George Court-House, Va.,
December 4, [1862]—10 p. m.

Capt. A. J. COHEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I have just returned from Port Conway, to which place I had gone because of heavy cannonading there. This afternoon the rebels opened a battery on the gunboats at Port Conway. The gunboats replied by an active firing for some two hours. Just before my arrival, the boats left Port Conway, and descended the river without communicating with my command there. Where they have gone, or whether or not they will return, I do not know. At the time of the firing, the enemy were discovered working on rifle-pits above Port Conway. The abrupt departure of the boats made it necessary for me to change my dispositions at Port Conway; accordingly I sent the section to this camp, and left near the ferry 100 men. I regret that the boats should have left without taking or destroying two large flat-boats at Port Royal. These boats, directly opposite Port Conway, would cross over 150 men, and I had made frequent requests to have them taken. I have sent down the river to overtake, if possible, the boats, and ascertain their destination, and to express my readiness to send back the section if they intend to return. The enemy may attempt to cross some force above or below; but, from a careful inspection of my pickets to-night, I do not doubt but they will fail to accomplish anything. My pickets in all directions, and about the several camps, are posted under my personal supervision, and, if they do their duty, cannot be surprised.

Yesterday I had five boats destroyed below Port Conway. To-day I discovered one large flat-boat above and on this side, and had it destroyed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McM. GREGG,
Colonel Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *December* 4, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Upon leaving your headquarters, I ordered one hundred torpedoes by telegraph, and the next afternoon I was informed that they had been made and were ready. I wish, however, to paste on each one a diagram of a bridge truss and instructions how to use and where to apply them. To get this lithographed in Washington will delay a day or two, but the boxes will, as soon as possible, be forwarded. Each box will contain fourteen torpedoes, loaded, with fuse inserted, several copies of instructions, some extra fuse—friction fuse lighters, auger and handle, complete for use.

H. HAUPT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: You are respectfully informed that the following is a copy of a telegram this day sent you, viz:

Near this city, on the Eastern Branch, are 1,000 feet of trestle bridge, which can be used where the water is not more than 6 feet deep; 200 feet French pontoon boats; one canvas boat train, 400 feet in length; one rubber boat train, 700 feet in length; one old train, known as Sigel's train, 200 feet in length. None but the trestling and French pontoon boats are reported reliable and in proper condition to take the field. Three thousand two hundred and forty feet of bridging have been shipped to the Army of the Potomac since November 14.

The examination of this material was made at the request of the Secretary of War. Do you wish any part of it shipped to Aquia Creek?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ORDERS.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 4, 1862.

The attention of the chief of artillery has been called to the very lavish expenditure of artillery ammunition.

In small skirmishes between 300 and 400 rounds of ammunition per battery are often expended, the fire frequently averaging, and sometimes exceeding, one round per minute per gun; while in general engagements batteries have been known to expend all their ammunition in little over an hour and a half. The rules which should guide officers of artillery in this matter are very distinctly laid down in the Orders of the 12th of September, 1862, Paragraph IV, page 5. An officer who expends ammunition improperly proves his ignorance of the proper use of his arm, and a want of capacity for the command of a battery.

In no case, except when firing canister at short ranges, should the fire

exceed one round from each gun in two minutes; and that rate should only be reached at critical moments, when the distance, numbers, and formation of the enemy are such that the fire is sure to be effective. At all other times one round in four to six minutes is as rapid firing as should be permitted. The value of the rifled cannon consists principally in its accuracy; accuracy requires careful pointing, with close observation of the effect, and these require time. Twelve shots in an hour at an object over 1,000 yards distant, the time being spent in careful loading and pointing, will produce better results than fifty shots will ordinarily produce from the same gun in the same time.

The campaign allowance of 250 rounds per gun carried with the division is calculated to suffice for a general action and the combats which usually precede it; and, under ordinary circumstances, an officer who expends all his ammunition in a few hours renders himself liable to the suspicion that his reckless expenditure was prompted by a desire to quit the field. In future, batteries will not be permitted to leave their positions under this plea. The guns and cannoneers will remain on the ground until ammunition is furnished. As soon as one caisson from each section has been emptied, the empty caissons will be sent to the rear, under charge of a non-commissioned officer, to replenish at the ammunition train.

At a time when all the resources of the country are taxed to the utmost to provide the Army and Navy with munitions of war, the ineffective expenditure of ammunition, in addition to other evils, diminishes greatly the efficiency of fire to which the artillery might attain; the excessive demand giving us, in many instances, imperfectly constructed and hastily inspected projectiles, instead of carefully manufactured and approved ammunition.

If the expenditure of ammunition continues to be as extravagant as heretofore, it will be impossible to keep the army supplied. The attention of chiefs of artillery and of battery commanders is earnestly called to this subject, and to the importance of preserving the ammunition, especially that in ordinary wagons, from being damaged by exposure.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH CORPS,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va., December 4, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

The Second Division (General Geary's) is encamped on Bolivar Heights. Present for duty, 6,000, and eighteen pieces of artillery. Four thousand infantry of this division, with two batteries, now on reconnaissance near Winchester. One brigade (General Kane's) of the First (Williams') Division, 2,900 men, is in Loudoun Valley, near Loudoun Heights. No artillery is with this brigade, as the batteries on Maryland Heights command Loudoun. Colonel Knipe's brigade, same division, 1,900 strong, is on Maryland Heights, with eighteen pieces of field artillery, fourteen pieces heavy artillery, and seven boat howitzers. General Gordon's brigade, same division, 2,500 strong, is at Sharpsburg. One regiment at Berlin, guarding fords at that point and below. Two regiments at Frederick, on guard duty. The Third Division of the corps (General Whipple's) is with General Burnside.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 4, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore, Md.:*

The enemy having abandoned the Shenandoah Valley, there can be no immediate danger of a raid on Baltimore or the railroads, and a portion of the troops for the defense of these places can, it is believed, be safely sent to the army on the Rappahannock. Please telegraph what forces, in your opinion, can be spared from your department, exclusive of those on the Upper Potomac.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
December 4, 1862—10.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have received your dispatch. I think I can spare three regiments and a battery of six pieces—one regiment from Ellicott's Mills and two from the Northern Central Railroad. If necessary, hereafter they can be replaced by drafted militia. Let me know when you desire the troops sent.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
December 4, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

A detachment of my cavalry from New Creek had a brilliant and successful skirmish yesterday at Moorefield, in Hardy County, with a detachment of Stuart's cavalry. I am directed by General Cox to represent to you the necessity of keeping a force on the railroad and in the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac sufficient to protect the road and the loyal people, and to repel Imboden or any force that may come down the valley from the Warm Springs, or across from the Shenandoah Valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 4, 1862.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

A detachment of our cavalry, composed of a portion of the Ringgold Battalion and Captain Rowan's company, First Virginia, under command of Lieutenant Myers, of the Ringgold Battalion, had a brilliant and successful skirmish yesterday with two companies of Stuart's cavalry, at Moorefield, Hardy County, West Virginia. Lieutenant Myers attacked them and routed them completely, compelling them to fly in every direction. Killed and wounded several, and captured Captain McDonald, with 9 of his men, arms, horses, &c. Lieutenant Myers had 1 man wounded and 3 horses killed.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.

General MILROY:

I am as anxious as you can be to clean out the rebel scoundrels from the counties you speak of, but I do not think there is any danger from Imboden, as his force is perfectly demoralized. He cannot subsist any considerable force in the Cheat River country, and, if he should go in there, we can cut him off at mouth of Seneca and Circleville from New Creek. It will probably be well to hold the Ninth until you hear something further. Do, however, as you think best.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 4, 1862.

General MILROY, *New Creek, W. Va.:*

No. Jackson is undoubtedly yet in the valley. Great apprehension is now felt for the safety of Harper's Ferry. I am decided in my opinion that it will be best for you to send only force enough to render Beverly safe, and hold the balance of your command ready to strike a blow at Jackson, or to move up the valley to Monterey from New Creek, whenever the rebel force leaves Winchester. To operate from Beverly during the coming month will be almost impossible, on account of climate and roads.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 5, 1862—1.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

All the re-enforcements have reached Liverpool Point, and one brigade and part of another are on this side. Will let you know when the last of them have arrived.

Will send messenger to-morrow morning with important dispatches, giving plan of operations for the next few days.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *December* 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General CASEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: General Wool purposes sending three regiments and a battery to re-enforce General Burnside's army. On arrival, see that they are properly supplied and forwarded, by Maryland side, to Liverpool Landing, opposite Aquia Creek.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 5, 1862.

Major General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I re-enforced Colonel Gregg yesterday by the Eighth New York and Third Indiana Cavalry, say, 800 men. I shall direct Colonel Gregg to inform me if he thinks it unsafe to leave the section of artillery at the Court-House, and to send it in at any time he may be apprehensive of losing it. Colonel Gregg has about 1,300 men with him. The two deserters from Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry report there have been no rations issued them for three weeks, and for the last three days they have lived on berries and persimmons; that their horses are in wretched condition, and that the rebel soldiers are discontented for want of pay, six months' being due them. These men were volunteers. I have sent them to the provost-marshal-general.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 5, 1862.

Lieut. A. J. ALEXANDER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Third Corps, Center Grand Division:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report that I have been unable as yet to obtain a supply train or a train for my reserve artillery ammunition. The necessary requisitions, duly approved, were sent in immediately after my arrival here, and, although pressed from day to day, no issues have been made on them. With reference to subsistence, especially, and also to forage, I have more on hand than I could move with my present means of transportation. Of forage, I have about ten days' supply, and of subsistence, about seven average. Large trains have gone to the depot daily, usually returning with half loads, owing to the deficiency of the supply on hand. Sometimes the trains have been obliged to return empty. Having been unable to obtain transportation while at Manassas, or on the Occoquan, for reserve artillery ammunition, the ordnance officer of the division moved the most of it to Washington by railroad, and thence by water to Aquia, where it remains. I have thought it inexpedient to send for it while I am without a train for its transportation on the march.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *December* 6, 1862—4 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

General Slocum has about 14,000, Morell 7,000, and Kelley, including Milroy, 12,000. About 14,000 can be spared, say, Slocum, or Morell and a part of Slocum's. No large force should be sent to Winchester till we are ready to advance, on account of difficulty of supplies. All else approved. Please telegraph me copy of your order. I am re-enforcing General Dix as much as possible for a strike with gunboats.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

DECEMBER 6, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

General Ingalls telegraphs this morning in regard to railroad iron, and says it is your wish to have some afloat, to be taken up the Rappahannock. Is this the best practical arrangement? If rails are taken by water to Fredericksburg, they cannot be loaded and transported on the railroad without cars and engines, and cars and engines cannot be procured until the bridge is finished. If we wait for the bridge, we can send the iron ready loaded to where we may wish to use it without a transshipment at Fredericksburg, which would be very troublesome. If the idea is to haul by wagons from Fredericksburg, in case the track is torn up near that place, it will be almost as convenient to haul from Falmouth over the wagon bridge, which must necessarily be built, in the event of our getting possession of the city. In any event, I do not perceive that the sending of rails by water to Fredericksburg is necessary; but it shall be done if you desire it. My latest information was that the rebels were still running trains to Fredericksburg. If so, the track is not yet torn up, and if you turn their position the retreat of the enemy will probably be too precipitate to permit them to do much damage. Although we have probably iron enough, I will order 10 miles more immediately, to make sure. Please show this telegram to General Ingalls, to avoid the necessity of repeating it to him.

H. HAUPT.

(Copy to General Halleck.)

HDQRS. ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH N. Y. INFTY.,
Wolf Run Shoals, Va., December 6, 1862

Lieut. R. C. SCHRIBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with instructions from headquarters provisional brigades, that I arrived at this post day before yesterday with my regiment, the One hundred and twenty-fifth New York, relieving the Fourteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers. I found, on my arrival here, about 40 of the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and one section of the Keystone Battery. Colonel Nichols, Fourteenth Vermont Volunteers, gave me such verbal information as was in his power, but, leaving early the following morning, was unable to accompany me to point out the various localities in the vicinity. Upon examination, I find that this position seems to be peculiarly open to attack by a combined body of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery. My camp is the north side of Wolf Run Shoals. Immediately opposite, and completely commanding the north side of the stream, are two earthworks, thrown up by the Confederate forces last spring; one for four and the other for two guns. These works have never been destroyed. There are also remaining extensive rifle-pits, commanding all the approaches to the ford. With the force under my command, it would be injudicious to cross the river and take possession of these heights, placing between me and my line of retreat the Occoquan River. I should, therefore, recommend the destruction of these works, unless it is intended to hold this point, in which case a much larger force will be necessary.

With the small force of cavalry at my disposal, it is impossible for me to patrol the country thoroughly on the south side of the river. It would, therefore, not be difficult for the enemy to concentrate a small

force in the vicinity of Independent Hill, and, by a rapid march, take possession of the fortifications on the south side of the Occoquan, and with two or three light guns shell me out of my present position.

A detachment of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, from Dumfries, now lying here, for the purpose of escorting wagons to General Franklin's corps, lost 2 men, taken prisoners by the Confederates day before yesterday in the vicinity, as near as I can ascertain, of Greenwood Court-House.

The Occoquan is fordable in several places, both above and below Wolf Run Shoals. I have an infantry and small cavalry picket at Woodyard Ford, with infantry patrols extending down the river to Wolf's Ford. I have placed a small cavalry picket at Bacon Race Church, with directions to patrol as far as Maple Valley. I have a very small infantry picket at Sally Davis' Ford, with a similar one at the junction of the roads at G. Davis', with directions to patrol as far as Sandy Run stream. I have placed a platoon of infantry also at Wolf Run Shoals Ford. I have but 552 men, including my officers, for duty in my regiment, from which I have limited my detachments to two companies; had I a larger force I should materially strengthen and extend my pickets, particularly down the river. From all that I can learn, we have no troops in front and left nearer than Stafford Court-House.

There should not be less at this point than two regiments of infantry, one six-gun battery, and at least 200 cavalry. This road, Wolf's Ford road, appears to be the most direct route, and is traveled by army trains from this point to Dumfries. A large train is daily expected. The country south of the Occoquan and east of the Telegraph road is constantly patrolled by the enemy's cavalry, and, unless we have a similar force to contend with them, they can continue to do so with impunity, and may be able to capture some of our trains. Under these circumstances, I of course feel exceedingly anxious to receive specific instructions as to the nature of the duties required of me at this point. Colonel Nichols informed me that he was directed to retire upon Fairfax Station in case of an attack in force.

I respectfully request that Lieutenant Schriber, acting assistant adjutant-general, may, at his earliest opportunity—to-morrow, if possible—visit this post, with a view of ascertaining the amount and character of the force required here, so as to determine the nature of the duty required. I mention Lieutenant Schriber's name, supposing Colonel D'Utassy will hardly be able to come down.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. L. WILLARD,
Colonel One hundred and twenty-fifth N. Y. Infty., Comdg.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HEADQUARTERS CASEY'S DIVISION, *Washington, December* 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. H. Stoughton, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 86, Headquarters Defenses of Washington, of 5th instant, will assume command of the Second Brigade of this division.

By order of General Casey:

ROBERT N. SCOTT,
Captain Fourth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.,
December 6, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters of the Army:

In reply to yours of 27th November to General Burnside, I have to state that no arms, ordnance, or other stores were left by my orders at either Poolesville, Md., or Leesburg, Va.

A written report will be forwarded to-morrow, explaining everything.*

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SICKLES' DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 6, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. E. SICKLES,
Commanding Second Divison, Third Corps:

GENERAL: In the matter of additional transportation, in order to complete the commissary and ammunition supply trains of this division, I have the honor to report that I have this day visited the depot at Falmouth, the chief quartermaster at corps headquarters, and the chief quartermaster at the general headquarters of the army.

Capt. W. E. Morford, chief quartermaster of this corps, informed me that he had no teams for issue, and respectfully referred me to Capt. L. H. Peirce, assistant quartermaster at Falmouth, who, he understood, would soon have 200 for issue. On stating this to Captain Pierce, he informed me that it was true that he would soon have 200 teams; that he expected them to arrive from Washington daily, but that they were to be retained for the use of his depot, and were not for issue.

Proceeding thence to general headquarters, Lieutenant-Colonel Myers, acting for General Ingalls, chief quartermaster of the army, informed me that there were no teams, nor spring wagons, nor saddle-horses, nor Sibley tents, nor stores for issue "this side of Washington," and that none were expected; that this corps already had a fair allowance of transportation, though it was unequally distributed, and that he would to-day issue orders to Captain Morford, chief quartermaster of the corps, to detach from the other two divisions and assign to this our due proportion of the same.

Perhaps I should here add that a requisition by Capt. J. E. Smith, our chief of artillery, for teams for reserve artillery ammunition train, was presented by me to Col. D. H. Rucker, chief quartermaster at Washington, D. C., early last week, and that it was refused, on the ground that General Ingalls already had a large supply of teams here to issue for such purposes.

To day, on my return from general headquarters, I received a communication from Captain Morford directing me to "make immediately a consolidated requisition for all the transportation allowed in this division, and forward it to Lieut. Col. J. S. Godfrey, chief quartermaster of the center grand division, who will obtain it immediately."

The various requisitions have already been made by Lieut. G. Bancker, acting assistant quartermaster, for additional supply train, and by Capt. J. E. Smith, chief of artillery, for teams for reserve artillery ammunition, as required by circular from the office of the chief quartermaster of the army, dated October 22, 1862. Nevertheless, I will immediately prepare another requisition, in accordance with the above instructions, and sincerely trust it will be the last.

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* See pp. 803–805.

It is not unpleasant to work hard when results are encouraging; but when, after the most arduous labors, there are no results whatever, it is painful and disheartening to an officer who earnestly desires to do his whole duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. F. RUSLING,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, THIRD CORPS,
December 7, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding.

All the requisitions referred to were made in conformity with the circular from the office of the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, of October 22, 1862.

I have the required amount of subsistence and forage on hand. The principal part of my reserve artillery ammunition is at Aquia, where I have left it until I can obtain supply trains.

D. E. SICKLES,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD CORPS,
December 8, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Corps.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 9, 1862.

Respectfully referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey, chief quartermaster center grand division.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
December 10, 1862.

I was assured at general headquarters to-day, by Colonel Myers, that as soon as the pontoon train was unloaded from the wagons, fifty, or the number ordered on requisition approved by Captain Morford, should be immediately transferred to the Third Corps. I still think this will be done.

JOHN S. GODFREY,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Quartermaster Center Grand Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 360. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 6, 1862.

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VII. Brig. Gens. Henry Prince and Gershom Mott, U. S. Volunteers, are assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac, and will report to the general commanding.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *December* 6, 1862.

I. Pursuant to instruction from the commanding general, the District of the Defenses of Washington south of the Potomac will be discontinued. All the reports and returns now required will be forwarded to these headquarters.

II. The following-named officers will be transferred to these headquarters for duty, in addition to the present staff, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Lieut. Col. Solon H. Lathrop, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. Elias M. Greene, chief quartermaster; Capt. Joshua Norton, assistant quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Samuel McKelvy, commissary of subsistence; Maj. Leavitt Hunt, aide-de-camp; Capt. Granville E. Johnson, aide-de-camp; Capt. Henry Norton, aide-de-camp; Capt. E. C. Sturges, commander of ambulance corps, and Lieut. E. P. Deacon, volunteer aide.

III. Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie may transfer his headquarters to the Arlington house.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 6, 1862—3 p. m.

Maj. G. M. BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have just received information, from a source I deem reliable, that Winchester was occupied by our troops on Thursday evening. General Milroy sent one of his brigades to Petersburg, in Hardy County, to-day. We will have the telegraph line repaired soon, so you can communicate with his force at that point. Weather very cold. We are repairing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Will have the road in working order in ten days.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

U. S. STEAMER ANACOSTIA,
Oaken Brow, December 7, 1862.

AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding:

DEAR GENERAL: Two nights more like the last may freeze us in. Our store-ship, the Wyandank, is ashore about 6 miles below. Four steamers are there to assist in discharging and getting her off. I expect some field pieces will be brought down in that vicinity in the morning by the enemy, as there has been considerable signal work among them. I am expecting to hear from you to-day or to-morrow.

Respectfully, &c.,

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander.

U. S. STEAMER ELLA,
Aquia Creek, December 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff, &c.:*

GENERAL: I arrived here early this morning, on my way to visit the different vessels now in the Potomac, and make some arrangements

regarding coal depots, &c. Captain Magaw will remain in command of the Rappahannock until further orders. Please to inform me as far as you know of any recent movements of the gunboats to this date. Are they still at Port Royal or lower down? Have you received any communications from Captain Magaw? I await your answer.

The Freeborn will leave for the Rappahannock some time to-night; she is now here. Will you please send the inclosed* over to Captain Magaw, in order that he may have a vessel ready to meet the Freeborn at the mouth? She has no pilot.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. McCREA,
Lieutenant-Commander.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 7, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: My pickets captured, yesterday evening, Lieutenant [T. H. B.] Randolph, chief of artillery to General Pemberton.† This shows the rebels have brought up troops from the southwest. Pemberton's troops must be those near Port Royal, as it was in that vicinity this officer was taken. The two deserters I sent to provost-marshal-general I hear have had passes given them to go to Westmoreland County. Westmoreland County is below us, and out of our lines, and I think this is a dangerous precedent to establish with the two armies facing each other. The river is frozen at Belle Plain this morning. No hay and very little grain.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Sunday, December 7, 1862.

Lieut. Col. JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that two scouts, sent out from this brigade on the evening of the 5th instant, returned at daylight this morning to our lines, and report as follows:

Left Hartwood Church after dark night before last, and traveled all night, all day yesterday, and last night; on account of the storm, were compelled to go slowly. Went to Grove Church by Telegraph road; thence to Ellis' Ford. Saw camp fires on the other side. We passed for Texas Rangers, and were treated by the citizens very kindly. They told us that the left of our (the rebel) army was opposite Ellis' Ford; that there was nothing above, excepting Hampton's Legion, with a battery at Kelly's Ford. We then went by a wood road, about 5 miles, to Kelly's Ford. Saw about a company on the other bank on picket; appeared to be infantry. Could see camp fires beyond in the woods. Left the ford at daylight yesterday morning; came about 10 miles, out to the Telegraph road, crossed it, and went north 5 or 6 miles, to a mill where a widow woman lives. General Hampton came over on Monday, with three regiments and a battery, and camped near this mill; went back on Tuesday. We were told that there were some of our (the rebel) camps on this side of the Rappahannock. We came out on the ridge road, and returned. The roads are very bad.

The scouts which left here night before last, to go on the Poplar road, returned also last night, and report that they went out 10 miles toward Warrenton Junction, and thence north toward Bristoe about 10 miles,

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* Not found.

† On Pendleton's staff.

without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy. The report of these last is not satisfactory. I shall keep out some good men. My pickets are all in a satisfactory condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

P. S.—A servant of one of the officers who was captured at Hartwood escaped from the rebels at Culpeper Court-House, and returned to our lines last night. I have sent for him.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 7, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE:

General Burnside desires that no pontoons shall be moved beyond White Oak Church at present, and wishes to know if any have been taken beyond that point down the river; and, if so, how many? It would be well to avoid moving them at all. Please answer by bearer.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY,
December 7, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: On the 22d of October, Colonel Tyler, First Connecticut Artillery, by my direction, submitted a memorandum on the organization of a siege train. This memorandum was approved (October 26), with some modifications; submitted to Major-General McClellan; approved by him, and returned to Colonel Tyler (October 27), with orders to have it carried out. The organization of three batteries of four 4½-inch guns as batteries of position, to be used in the passage of rivers and other operations requiring them, the batteries to form part of the siege train at Richmond, was ordered at the same time. This latter organization not having been carried out as ordered, and it being of the utmost importance that the inconvenience now being felt from the non-arrival of the three position batteries should not occur before Richmond, I beg to bring under your notice the proposition submitted by Colonel Tyler, in order that steps may be taken to have it, if necessary, carried out immediately. The proposal was to have ready forty 4½-inch siege guns, ten 8-inch howitzers, ten 10-inch mortars, ten 8-inch mortars, with all the necessary stores and means of transportation, the whole to be shipped on board suitable barges, ready for transportation by water to any point which may be designated. Colonel Tyler was selected for the duty of organizing this siege train, because he commanded the siege train at Yorktown and in the Peninsula. His regiment, officers and men, are, therefore, thoroughly acquainted with the duties required of them. In order, however, that the amount of artillery which it may be necessary to accumulate against any work previous to assaulting it may be placed in position with the greatest possible rapidity, it would be desirable to associate another heavy artillery regiment with Colonel Tyler's.

The placing of rifled 32-pounders in position at Fredericksburg (6½-

inch caliber, corresponding to our 100-pounders) probably indicates that there are guns of this caliber in position in the works before Richmond. It may, therefore, be necessary to place guns of equal caliber in position, and Lieutenant Baylor, ordnance officer at Fort Monroe, should be instructed to prepare such guns, with their *matériel*.

In case it should be necessary to move the siege train by water to a point of the Pamunkey, within a short distance of Hanover Court-House, instructions should be given to load the material upon barges (double-decked ones, if possible; such as are used for flour on the North River), not drawing more than 4 feet 6 inches or 5 feet of water, with which draught they can probably be taken up as far as the bridge at Widow Lumpkins', near Crump's Creek, within 5 miles by land of the railway. By attaching to the train about 100 feet of trestle bridging, constructed similarly to those prepared by Captain Duane, of the Engineers, for the pontoon trains, but of stronger dimensions, the train could be landed at any point required. The whole of this *matériel*, with the regiments, should be at Fort Monroe by the 25th of this month at latest.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

[Indorsement.]

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1863.

I submitted this paper on the 27th of December, in General Halleck's office and in his presence, to his chief of staff, General Cullum, giving at the same time, verbally, reasons for making this demand. The paper was returned to me without indorsement or reply applicable to the subject, except that the ordnance could be drawn from the Arsenal when needed, and that no guns nor troops should leave the works around Washington.

The regiment of foot artillery, including the regiment detailed and instructed as siege artillery especially, is in garrison at Washington. The siege guns, equipped and prepared for the field, form also part of the armament of those forts. It is believed that others, to replace them, equally good for that purpose, could be obtained from the Arsenal. I have two companies of the regiment referred to, with eight 4½-inch siege guns, and have no other foot artillery at my disposal.

HENRY J. HUNT,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

This paper is respectfully returned to General Halleck's headquarters, approved.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
December 8, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE:

GENERAL: I went within 6 miles of Wolf Run Shoals yesterday, and camped, sending one squadron to the Shoals. No train is there. Four companies of my cavalry have been waiting there since Thursday. The

commanding officer sent 16 miles, day before yesterday, on the Alexandria road, but could hear nothing of them. He sent also to Fairfax Station. Telegraphed to Captain Ferguson, assistant quartermaster there. He knows nothing of any such train. Captain Hart, New Jersey cavalry, sent me word that the cattle had crossed at Occoquan, and I therefore came back. They are now within the lines.

I am camped 1½ miles from Dumfries. My rations are out to-morrow, and I have no forage to-night, and the terrible roads have thrown the shoes off of a number of my horses. There have been none of the enemy in that section of the country for some time, except a party of 8 men, who captured 2 of the squadron of my cavalry stationed at Occoquan, who had straggled off to Greenwood Church without their arms.

A squadron or a battalion could return and await that train if it is to come. But I think the brigade should refit, if there is any probability of our having anything to do soon.

Very respectfully,

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Please reply soon. Am waiting in telegraph office.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 8, 1862.

General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The following has just been received from General Bayard, and, in the absence of the major-general commanding, I transmit it for the information of General Burnside. Will you please answer by telegraph if General Burnside has any instructions for General Bayard, whose orderly is waiting reply at cross-roads 5 miles beyond Dumfries?

Captain Davidson, First Pennsylvania Cavalry, reports that he has waited since Thursday for the train he was sent to meet, for which I also was sent. He has sent to Fairfax Court-House, telegraphed to Alexandria, and sent 16 miles on the road to Alexandria, but can hear nothing of it. Captain Peirce has gone to Aquia by water. To-morrow my rations are out, and I will return to camp. The cable crossed at Occoquan yesterday, and I am going to guard it with the pickets. If my action does not meet the commanding officer's views, please send me orders at once.

GEO. D. BAYARD,
Brigadier-General.

I am, very respectfully,

E. R. PLATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MEMORANDUM. | HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 8, 1862.

Two pontoon bridges to be thrown at site of old pontoon bridge, one of them to have approaches for artillery.

One pontoon bridge at site of old canal-boat bridge; approaches for artillery.

Two pontoon bridges just below mouth of Deep Run, a mile below Fredericksburg; one to have artillery approach. Major Spaulding to throw three upper ones; Major Magruder to throw the next, and Lieutenant Cross the lowest one.

Bridge equipage, now at White Oak Church, to move up and go into

park near Phillips' house by dark. At midnight trains to move down within 400 yards of river, and to move down and begin unloading at 3 a. m.

If enemy's fire is kept down, bridges to be thrown as soon as boats are unloaded; if too hot, wait till artillery silences it.

Upper two bridges to be covered by two regiments of infantry; canal-boat bridge by one regiment; two lower bridges by two regiments and a 12-pounder battery.

Corduroy at Skinker's Neck to be laid during to-morrow night; woods to be felled, &c.

As soon as pontoons are on bank of river, all teams to be taken away.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

[P. S.]—At upper two bridges two pontoon wagons to be loaded with seven balks and twenty-one chasses, with lashings each, ready for General Sumner to take with him. At canal bridge one such wagon, same at two lower bridges, 2 men with each wagon.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: Colonel Gregg's pickets captured to-day First Lieut. John A. Billingsley, Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and Lieut. James Carey, of the rebel signal corps. Carey's orders from Richmond, directing him to proceed to King George and Westmoreland Counties for certain signal property of the rebels, I have forwarded to General Sumner. They might, however, attempt to set up a signal station on this side. Having their spies within our lines, I would respectfully suggest that all these people captured and sent in be for the present retained in custody.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I omitted to mention that Lieutenant Carey, the signal officer captured to-day, was taken in citizen's dress. I am also informed the rebels have a uniform for their signal corps. This certainly places Lieutenant Carey in an unpleasant position, and one which should be thoroughly investigated. It certainly looks very suspicious to find one of his corps on this side of the river.

Very respectfully,

A PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

SIGEL'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 8, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE and
Major-General HEINTZELMAN:

The patrols and scouts who have come in during the night and morning report no enemy near Wolf Run Shoals, at Brentsville, Greenwich,

Thoroughfare Gap, Rectortown, and Middleburg. Near Mount Gilead they made a prisoner, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, who was s eeping in a house. This prisoner says that he learned from Mr. Barr, at Mount Gilead, who came from Winchester, that there was only a provost guard at that place; that White's cavalry and some other cavalry force were at White Post, between Winchester and Ashby's Gap, and that White was severely wounded in the hip in the fight at Berryville. I will send a patrol for Mr. Barr immediately, to have him brought in.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 9, 1862—11.30 p. m.

General G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, Washington:

It is very desirable that all the cavalry of General Sigel's corps should move with him. I hope enough cavalry can be ordered to the front from Washington at once to relieve them. If a regiment can be sent out to-morrow morning early, it would be a great relief.

General Sigel will be at Fairfax Court-House to-morrow morning at daylight, and at Wolf Run Shoals to-morrow night. Please communicate with him by telegraph, informing him if his cavalry is to be relieved. General Heintzelman, he says, promised to send him a regiment.

A dispatch, in cipher, will go to your headquarters in a few moments

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

MEMORANDUM ORDERS. HDQRS. CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, December 9, 1862.

The commanders of the Third and Fifth Corps and the brigadier-general commanding the cavalry will give the necessary orders to enable them to place their commands in position, at daybreak on the morning of the 11th instant, at such points as may be hereafter indicated by the major-general commanding the center grand division, not to exceed 8 miles from their present position. The officers and men to be provided with three days' cooked rations, and the men with 40 rounds of ammunition in boxes and 20 in pockets. The ammunition wagons and batteries will be supplied with at least three days' forage.

The chief of artillery will detail such batteries as may be necessary to protect the crossing of the river.

Further instructions will be given by the major-general commanding at the proper time, respecting the cavalry and trains.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 191. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 9, 1862.

No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 9, 1862.

Major-General COX, *Charleston, W. Va.:*
Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

Forces should be placed at Romney and along the South Branch of the Potomac, against guerrilla raids. The remainder of the available troops in that part of Western Virginia should be thrown forward, so as to threaten the valley of the Shenandoah and cover Harper's Ferry. State the number you require to cover the South Branch, and also with what force, and what points you propose to occupy to cover Harper's Ferry and threaten the Shenandoah. Give your views on this subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS RAILROAD DIVISION,
Cumberland, Md., December 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In response to your request by telegram of to-day for my views relating to the disposition of troops at certain points, I have the honor to inclose you copy of letter addressed by me to General McClellan a few days after I took Romney, in October of last year.* It explains my views in regard to the importance of holding Romney and affording protection to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The reopening and protection of this road I deem of vital importance to the Government and to the people. The citizens of Maryland and Western Virginia, indeed, of all the Western States, are extremely anxious that the road may be opened for trade and travel. Should Harper's Ferry be assailed and require support for the forces stationed in this region, the needed reenforcements might go down either by rail, through Martinsburg, or by turnpike, through Romney and Winchester. Besides, thousands of tons of coal are now ready for shipment from this point to the Eastern market, where it is wanted for the Government vessels, as well as by manufacturers and citizens.

Will you pardon me for suggesting that, in my judgment, the best plan to protect the railroad is to occupy Romney, Winchester, and Leesburg with a force sufficient to repel the rebels in any proposed advance against the line of road? Of course, I do not propose or suggest the abandonment of Harper's Ferry.

I am further of opinion that if Martinsburg were occupied by General Kenly's troops, now at Williamsport, the road can be opened in a few days and fully protected.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, MD., *December* 9, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegram received. One of General Thomas' [?] (either Cox, Crook, or Scammon) brigades left New Creek for Petersburg, in Hardy County,

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* See Series I, Vol. V, p. 644.

on Saturday last, and he will follow in a day or two with the balance of his command, and occupy Moorefield, the county seat of Hardy, and Franklin, the county seat of Pendleton. This will give protection to the loyal citizens of the valley of the South Branch, and prevent the enemy from making raids into the adjoining counties lying west, as well as enable our troops to threaten and harass the enemy in the Shenandoah at all points from Winchester to Staunton. My cavalry are in Romney every day, but I will now, as you suggest, occupy it permanently. We have the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad repaired, and are now running construction trains as far east as North Mountain, within 8 miles of Martinsburg. I have parts of two regiments protecting the workmen. I write you fully by mail to-night.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 9, 1862—8 p. m.

Major BASCOM,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Marietta, Ohio:

Your telegram received. Nothing new; all quiet. The rebels occupy Winchester again, General Geary having fallen back to Harper's Ferry. I received a dispatch from General Halleck this evening, it being a copy of one sent you, I inferred, making inquiries in regard to the protection of the valley of the South Branch. General Milroy is preparing to move with the balance of his force up the valley.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

DECEMBER 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Comstock said to-day that he expected that the bridges by which I am to cross will be ready two hours after daylight. This I presume remains the same. I also suppose that I am to attack, if necessary, without waiting for General Sumner to open.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

[Pencil memorandum on foregoing dispatch.]

The intention is for you to cross as soon as the bridges are completed. If you deem it advisable, you will attack as soon as you cross, without waiting for General Sumner. It would, of course, be preferable to make it simultaneous.

Have the covering parties for the bridges been sent? If not, they should be sent at once; also the pickets for the batteries, under command of Captain De Russy.

[Not signed.]

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 10, 1862.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster, Washington:

I desire you will send all the mules you can spare, and as fast as possible. The four-mule teams are breaking down. We must make all

into six-mule teams. We want some more horses, particularly for ambulances. If you will inform me what you can do, I will state the numbers now required.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request you to move with your command to a position in rear of the corps of General Butterfield, which will be directly across the Rappahannock from Fredericksburg, with three days' rations and forage issued to your men, the residue to be in wagons. General Butterfield will be established in his new position, in readiness to cross the river at 9 a. m. to-morrow, and it is the desire of the general that your command should be there on or before 10 o'clock of the same morning. No vehicles will cross until further orders, but the train should be compactly parked near you, ready to move at a moment's notice. The commanding general requests that all the avenues leading down to the Rappahannock be left open, and that you will regard this in taking your new position.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Potomac Creek, Va., December 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN,
Commanding Third Corps:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the center grand division to request you will send out suitable staff officers to select the position your corps is to take preparatory to crossing the Rappahannock, and to determine the best route to approach it from our camp. The crossing will be by three bridges, directly opposite from Fredericksburg, the center grand division being preceded by Sumner's infantry and artillery. The Third Corps will take the right, and each division, with the artillery serving with it, in rear of the infantry, will cross its own bridges at the same moment, followed immediately by the Fifth Corps in the same manner. No vehicles will cross until further orders, but the trains will be carefully parked in the vicinity of the crossing, beyond the reach of artillery, ready to stretch out at a moment's notice. Ammunition wagons in the advance, followed by the ambulances and other trains. Care must be taken in selecting positions for the troops and trains that no one of the avenues leading to the river be blocked; they must be kept open for such other use as may be necessary. The major-general commanding directs that these dispositions be completed on or before 9 a. m. on the 11th instant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(A similar letter sent to Brigadier-General Butterfield, commanding Fifth Corps.)

MARIETTA, OHIO,
December 10, 1862—11.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch of yesterday, by mistake in telegraphing, was not received in intelligible form till 9.30 this morning. General Kelley is at Cumberland with his division. General Milroy is concentrating his division, except a few small garrisons in Randolph and Upshur Counties, at Petersburg and Moorefield, in Hardy County. At these positions I have thought they would mutually support each other in case of advance of the enemy west, while Milroy can also protect the country from Beverly west. They also threaten the Shenandoah from these points, and can unite in an advance when desired. General Kelley will report the numbers they can concentrate to the front after deducting their garrisons at post in rear.

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 11, 1862.

General J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

All the cavalry with General Sigel will accompany him, with the exception of about 600 men, under the command of Colonel Wyndham, which will scarcely leave me enough to scout the long line I will have to hold.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Near Falmouth, Va., December 11, 1862—7.30 p. m.

General M. C. MEIGS:

We wish for more animals. I have asked Colonel Rucker for them. Please urge them forward. We occupy Fredericksburg to-night. The main fight, however, will take place to-morrow.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

DECEMBER 11, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General HAUPT,
Superintendent of Military Railroads, Washington:

Our troops occupy Fredericksburg. The bridge material can now be forwarded as rapidly as possible.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 11, 1862.

SECRETARY OF WAR and
General HEINTZELMAN:

I have the honor to report that the main force of the Eleventh Corps is crossing at Wolf Run Shoals to-day, on their march to Dumfries. The

cavalry attached to this corps will occupy Manassas Junction and Brentsville, with strong pickets at Centreville, Bull Run Bridge, and Chantilly. It is desirable, and almost necessary, that in case Centreville should be held as an advance post of Washington, one brigade of infantry should be sent there besides the brigade now under command of Colonel D'Utassy, which he will need to occupy Fairfax Court-House and Fairfax Station, and the line from Bull Run Bridge by Union Mills to Wolf Run Shoals. If Centreville can be given up, which I do not decide, two regiments of infantry should be sent to Fairfax Court-House, or Fairfax Station, to allow Colonel D'Utassy to keep his troops more concentrated. No news of importance has been received from our lines beyond Centreville and Chantilly. Patrols sent to Aldie and Leesburg have seen nothing of the enemy.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.,
December 11, 1862—10 p. m.

General CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

All of Slocum's corps, including Gordon's brigade, are gone. I have sent General Kenly, with two regiments, to Harper's Ferry, keeping the other two to look after this part of my line, which will be entirely uncovered if they go.

GEO. W. MORELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *December* 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

My command has left this place, by order of General Burnside. General Morell telegraphs from Hagerstown that the cavalry of the enemy are at Martinsburg, and that Hill is marching up the valley. This place is not sufficiently protected. Only one regiment of infantry (Fifth Maryland) remains to protect the permanent batteries and property.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 11, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

It is reported that the enemy's cavalry and a part of Hill's corps are advancing on Martinsburg. You will take immediate measures to oppose any movement made by the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 12, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL:

Our forces are crossing the river, and thus far without opposition. The general commanding desires that you move your command on as rapidly as possible.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH CORPS,
Fairfax Court-House, December 12, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Twelfth Corps:

GENERAL: Inclosed please find a copy of a dispatch received yesterday. Please push forward as rapidly as possible, by way of Fairfax Court-House, Fairfax Station, and Wolf Run Shoals, to Dumfries. Provisions and forage are awaiting your orders at Fairfax Station, the cattle for your command being at this post. The road from here to Fairfax Station is in good condition, and from the station to Wolf Run Shoals a good road leads toward Union Mills, turning to the left to Wolf Run Shoals about half a mile from the station. Two orderlies will be left at Fairfax Station, who will report to you to show the best road. A telegraph operator will remain here until you have left, so that you can communicate with me at Dumfries this afternoon.

In marching by way of Fairfax Court-House, you need not go to Centreville, but march by way of Chantilly. The direct road from Centreville to Wolf Run Shoals is a very bad one.

A brigade of cavalry is stationed at Centreville, which saves you the trouble of precautionary measures in that direction.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 11, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL:

The commanding general directs me to request that you move your corps and that of General Slocum as rapidly as possible down in this direction, taking as many roads as you may deem best, with your right extending not farther than Catlett's and Hartwood roads. We have attempted the passage of the river, and the general has detained Captain Dahlgren, so as to report to you the result.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

All the troops of General Cox in the Kanawha Valley not necessary for its defense should be sent to join General Kelley's command at Romney and Martinsburg, to operate in the Shenandoah Valley. It is believed that no forces of the enemy will attempt to cross the mountains during the winter.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Marietta, Ohio:*

Send all troops in the Kanawha Valley not necessary for its defense to join General Kelley at Romney or Martinsburg, to operate in the

Shenandoah Valley. It is believed that no movement in force will be made by the enemy across the mountains during the winter, and General Halleck entertains the same opinion. Can't Crook's entire division be spared?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

MARIETTA, *December* 13, 1862—2.30 p. m.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati:

No report yet from Crook. His division is scattered along the north bank of the Kanawha; can probably be moved most readily by water from Charleston to Parkersburg; then by rail. Had the river enabled us to get sixty or ninety days' supplies at Gauley in advance, I should think it easy to spare that division. Scammon's is enough to hold the front of the valley, but the long stretch of country to the Kentucky line has required Crook's command to be active to prevent raids into the river. I have also thought that till the new State question is settled by the final vote in Western Virginia, it is advisable to keep a heavy force there to produce the feeling of security, as the leading men predict a new flight of the loyal citizens on the appearance of removing our troops, and, from my own knowledge of the people, I think it will be so. If the rebels, by extraordinary effort, can prevent the election on that question, they will doubtless do so.

It is raining here this afternoon.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 13, 1862—12.45 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

On receipt of your dispatch of yesterday, I telegraphed to General Cox to send such troops as could be spared from the Kanawha to the Point and for the purpose indicated by you, suggesting that the division of General Crook might be spared. I have just heard from General Cox, who thinks it not prudent to move the division at present, and General Crook agrees in that opinion. The former represents that, until the weather becomes bad, the enemy may interrupt the long line now guarded by Crook, and cut off supplies, which cannot be accumulated much in advance until the Kanawha River rises, and that it is to be feared that loyal citizens will leave the country on any appearance of the withdrawal of our forces, particularly as the new State question will incite the rebels to extraordinary efforts to prevent the election. These reasons are all sound, but whether they should control I cannot say, as I do not, of course, fully understand the necessity for the accumulation of forces in the neighborhood of Harper's Ferry. I prefer waiting a while, if permissible, before sending any of the troops out of the Kanawha.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

AQUIA, *December* 13, 1862.

General BURNSIDE:

I have been trying to get a detail out to work to-night loading bridge timber, but must give it up. Another difficulty arises from the fact that there is not a stick of wood on the road, except near Aquia Creek, and no possibility of keeping any. The construction engine has been compelled to run to Aquia for wood. Two hundred men will be at the river by daylight, to commence raising the bridge. I will endeavor to get 300 or 400 civilians as a construction corps for the bridges beyond Fredericksburg; soldiers are too uncertain. I have telegraphed for every man who can be spared from the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to be sent here by daybreak to-morrow. Trains have been thrown into great confusion and delay to-day by orders in regard to ammunition. I have positively forbidden any detention to regular trains, except by orders from you or from myself, but, when a necessity exists, an extra will be furnished. It is all-important that the regulars should run to schedule. If thrown out of time, everything is stopped, as we can seldom get the use of the wire, even to give orders for trains.

H. HAUPT.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 13, 1862—3 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I arrived here with the main body of the Eleventh Corps yesterday, and the last division is just coming in. The road from Fairfax Station, by Wolf Run Shoals, to Dumfries has become nearly impassable during the last two days, but we are now pretty much together. Just before our advance guard reached Dumfries yesterday morning, 500 of the enemy's cavalry had entered the town and taken some sutlers' wagons, on their way to the main army; also a telegraph operator and 20 cavalry, who were out as escorts.* From General Slocum I have just received the following report:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA., *December* 13, 1862.

One of my divisions has arrived at this place. The other encamped to-night at Chantilly. I can move forward to-morrow, if desired. If practicable, however, I would like to remain here one day, to have artillery and cavalry horses shod.

I directed General Slocum to march, under all circumstances, to-morrow, and to join me without delay, even if his cavalry must remain one day behind.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 13, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Dumfries:*

Your dispatch just received. We are hotly engaged. The commanding general wishes you to move up as rapidly as possible, without exhausting your troops.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

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* See account of this affair, December 12, p. 689.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 13, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Twelfth Corps, Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

Your dispatch received. Please inform me by letter what is the effective strength of your corps in infantry, cavalry, and artillery. General Burnside has crossed the Rappahannock, and wishes that we advance as quickly as possible. A probably severe battle has being going on the whole day. Firing can be heard here. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that you march to-morrow evening, if you have to leave your cavalry one day behind. In traveling, myself, the road by Wolf Run Shoals to Dumfries, I find it extremely bad, not only on account of the weather, but also on account of being worked out by the different divisions that have taken this road. But I learn also that the road from Dumfries to Brentsville is not better. It is, therefore, necessary that, in following us by Wolf Run Shoals, you should send a party of about 300 pioneers in advance immediately, to repair the roads, and to be stationed at the places which have been repaired until your trains have passed them. Unless you do this you cannot well get along with your artillery and trains. Your cavalry should follow your column in the rear, so as not to interfere with your infantry and make the road more impassable. From Fairfax Station you may send a part of your wagons, under guard, to Occoquan City and the Telegraph road to Dumfries, as there is a ferry at Occoquan which can bring over 12 wagons in one hour. In marching from Wolf Run Shoals to Dumfries you have not much to fear on your right, as my cavalry is stationed between Brentsville and Dumfries; but send out your patrols and flankers. Yesterday 500 of the enemy's cavalry made an attack on Dumfries, took some sutlers' wagons, a telegraph operator, and 15 men of our cavalry. They fled as soon as we approached the town.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 13, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

Your command should move forward rapidly, so as to get into supporting distance of General Burnside, who is engaged in a severe battle at Fredericksburg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 13, 1862.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

One division of my command will encamp at this place to-night; the others at Chantilly. Telegraphic communication with General Sigel is cut off. I shall move on toward Dumfries to-morrow, via Wolf Run Shoals, unless otherwise ordered. Our march from Harper's Ferry has been accomplished without the loss of any property, and the troops are in good condition and fine spirits.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 13, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I left the Purnell Legion and Third Delaware at Frederick and the Fifth Maryland at Harper's Ferry. One of my best brigade commanders has but two regiments in his division [brigade?]. I can use three or four regiments in place of those left. In the filling of the brigades, can any be assigned to me?

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 13, 1862.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

A number of unassigned regiments have been sent to Aquia Creek to fill up brigades and divisions. General Burnside will direct the assignment.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[DECEMBER 13, 1862.—For Halleck to Dix, and reply, in reference to demonstration on Richmond, see Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 479.]

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
December 13, 1862—2.15 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

All quiet at North Mountain and Martinsburg. Road repairs progressing rapidly—laying about three-quarters of a mile of rail a day. They will reach Martinsburg by the 17th instant. In pursuance of your orders, I sent yesterday a regiment of infantry and battery to strengthen our forces protecting workmen at those points, and to repel any probable advance of enemy. I also ordered Colonel McReynolds, commanding cavalry brigade on line of road east of Cumberland, to proceed to North Mountain, and also to occupy Martinsburg. Colonel McReynolds informs me that one of the two regiments composing his brigade had been ordered yesterday to Hagerstown by General Morell. I am inclined to believe rebel force in Winchester not so large as reported. Our forces occupy Romney, in Hampshire County, and Moorefield and Petersburg, in Hardy County.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CHARLESTON, [W. VA.,] *December* 13, 1862.

Major-General COX:

In my judgment, the only practicable route would be by the river to Parkersburg, and the time required would depend upon the amount of transportation. I question the policy of taking my command just at

present from here, but as soon as bad weather sets in it could be done without danger. The present arrangements for getting supplies up for the troops in this river is very defective. Should there come a freeze within the next ten days, the greater portion of the troops would have to leave, for want of provisions. Day warm.

CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Fredericksburg, Va.:

Three regiments of infantry and a battery are marching down the Maryland side to Liverpool Landing, to re-enforce your army. Please give directions for their crossing.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 14, 1862.

Col. D. H. RUCKER,
Quartermaster, Washington:

I wished 2,500 mules, in addition to what had been forwarded. I shall require at least 1,500 more than what has been received to date. We must make all the teams six-mule. We shall probably want boats to transport wounded to Washington to-morrow. I am expecting requisitions for this transportation. Please have boats ready. There will be some 3,500. Will you inform me what you can do? When I know definitely, I will telegraph you.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

DUMFRIES, VA.,
December 14, 1862—9.20 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

Circumstances have compelled me to leave back the bulk of my train and baggage, to march on to Stafford Court-House. I have allowed 3 wagons to each regiment; 1 for the officers, 1 for cooking utensils of soldiers, and 1 for small-arms ammunition, containing 10 boxes. Brigade and division staff, 1 wagon; corps staff and grand reserve division headquarters, 2 wagons, respectively. You must do the same. Send your baggage to Alexandria, to be shipped to Aquia Creek. Take two days' provisions in the haversacks, and two on wagons, besides cattle, and march to Stafford Court-House, where you will find supplies for two days, which will be sufficient to carry you through. Take from your regimental teams and supply trains as many wagons as you deem sufficient to bring forward the most necessary amount of ammunition. Your reserve ammunition you will send, by Alexandria, to Aquia Creek. If you are already on the march, disload at Fairfax Station, and push forward as speedily as possible.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 14, 1862—6.20 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Commanding Fairfax Court-House, Va.:

I have arrived with two divisions at this place. One division remains at Aquia to-night. I invite your attention again to the terrible condition the roads are in. My wagons will have to make two trips. Please inform me of the disposition of your troops. Have you received my dispatch of this a. m.? Please answer.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 14, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL,
Stafford Court-House, Va.:

Your dispatches both received. One division will cross at Wolf Run Shoals to-day, but cannot, probably, go far beyond that point. To-morrow I will push on to Dumfries, and beyond, if possible. The other division is at Fairfax Station to-night, and will move on to-morrow at daylight. I leave all tents and everything that can be dispensed with behind. I shall leave here early to-morrow, and my headquarters to-morrow night will probably be at Dumfries.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

The withdrawal of troops from the Kanawha at present is left to your judgment. No forces, however, not absolutely necessary for defense, should be kept idle. It is complained that too many are injudiciously kept from the field, where we must encounter the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

PETERSBURG, [W. VA.,] *December* 14, 1862.

Major-General COX:

I arrived here on the 11th; same day Washburn's brigade left New Creek for this place, but was stopped at Burlington, by order of General Kelley, where it still is, on account of alarm at Winchester. My helpless forces are thus divided, and am I to stand still and tremble every time the enemy sneezes? Could have Winchester. If permitted, I would now strike Strasburg and Woodstock with brigade. Cluseret can occupy this place and Moorefield. Can you permit me to take care of myself a short time?

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, *December* 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX:

The withdrawal of troops from Kanawha is left entirely to your judgment, but no force should be kept not absolutely required for defense. They are all wanted in the field. Let me know the moment you think Crook can be safely spared.

WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 14, 1862.

General MILROY, *Petersburg*, [*W.*] *Va.:*

Your dispatch received. I have sent two regiments to North Mountain Station, 7 miles from Martinsburg, for the purpose of strengthening my force there, protecting the workmen repairing the railroad, and repelling any demonstration of the enemy from Winchester. General Hampton came to Martinsburg day before yesterday with 400 cavalry, but did not remain but a few minutes; returned to Winchester. We will reach Martinsburg by the 18th with the rails. I do not believe there is much force in the valley. If you could send a reliable scout to Strasburg, I think it would be well, with a view of making a movement in that direction as soon as we learn the result at Fredericksburg. Terrific fighting there all day yesterday, and renewed again this morning. Nothing from there this evening.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 14, 1862.

Major BASCOM:

Nothing new. All quiet at North Mountain. Work on the railroad progressing rapidly. Will reach Martinsburg the 18th. General Hampton in Martinsburg yesterday, with 400 rebel cavalry; did not stay but a few minutes; returned toward Winchester. General Milroy occupies Moorefield and Petersburg, I sent a force to occupy Romney yesterday.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, *December* 15, 1862—3.25 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I am using my best exertions to procure civilians to work on wharves and bridges, but they are gathered slowly. General Halleck does not much favor my idea of forming a construction and transportation corps of, say, 500 civilians for our work. He thinks that the engineer troops, who have been enlisted, and receive double pay for this particular duty, should attend to it. If one of the engineer regiments were placed under my orders as a permanent detail, I could get them in time organized, drilled, and made efficient for bridge purposes, provided I could pick them, and get rid of the drones; but civilians would be preferable. If we get possession of the line beyond Fredericksburg, all the bridges should be started at once; they should be reconstructed of sticks cut in the woods, and hauled by oxen. No dependence should be placed on the railroad for transportation of material. I have ordered 200 oxen,

with yokes, to be in readiness. Colonel Ingalls should provide ox-chains and wheels, say, thirty pairs, and 2,000 men can be employed and should be ready. The engineer brigades can alone furnish this force in time. I leave, to return to-night.

H. HAUPT.

U. S. STEAMER YANKEE,
Off Oaken Brow, December 15, 1862—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Army,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

DEAR GENERAL: Captain Ives arrived safely. I inclose you a copy of my notification to Lieutenant-Colonel McGruder, Tenth Virginia Cavalry, at Port Royal, and his reply. I have sent to Colonel Davis, commanding your outpost in this vicinity (Eighth New York Horse), the substance of what I intend doing; he may be able to assist us in the feint. I sent also an intelligent contraband with a big story over the river this evening. I have a hold upon him, and he has no information that can be detrimental to our cause, and he knows the penalty that will be meted out if the enemy find he has communicated with us.

With every good wish, I remain, your servant,

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander.

[Inclosures.]

U. S. STEAMER YANKEE,
December 15, 1862.

Military and Civil Authorities at Port Royal, Va.:

A military necessity renders the occupation of the vicinity of Port Royal desirable to our forces. The destruction of the town probably will be the consequence. I therefore request that all non-combatants be removed before to-morrow at sunrise.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieut. Comdr., U. S. Navy, Comdg. Gunboats on Rappahannock.

DECEMBER 15, 1862.

Lieutenant MAGAW:

Your note to the civil or military authorities at Port Royal, to the effect that Port Royal or its vicinity requires your occupancy, has been received, and, in absence of any civil authority, I will give notice to the citizens to leave by sunrise to-morrow.

Z. S. McGRUDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Virginia Cavalry.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 15, 1862.

Major BASCOM, *Marietta, Ohio:*

Our reports are conflicting. The most reliable, in my judgment, are that General Jones has been left in the Shenandoah Valley with 4,000 or 5,000 men, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, for the purpose of protecting their stores and their sick, of which they have large numbers at Mount Jackson, Harrisonburg, and Staunton. General Hamp

ton was in Martinsburg Friday with about 400 cavalry, but left very suddenly when he heard my force was at North Mountain Station. Our workmen are this morning within 5 miles of Martinsburg with the rail. I have ordered reconnaissance to be made to-day with 200 cavalry and two guns through Martinsburg down the Winchester road to Bunker Hill.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, December 15, 1862.

Hon. F. H. PEIRPOINT,
Governor of [*West*] *Virginia:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letters of 4th and 5th instant, and, in reply, would say that before leaving the Kanawha Valley I had sent an expedition, consisting of two regiments, to Logan County to destroy the nest of guerrillas there and to drive Floyd's force entirely out of that country. I have not yet received the report of their proceedings, but am expecting it daily.

I had also under consideration the feasibility of putting a force at Hurricane Bridge, but the lack of wagon transportation had so far deterred me from it. I have, however, referred the matter to General Crook, with instructions to take such steps in this as may now seem practicable, and to omit no precaution to give the people of that region full protection.

I have also directed that the Mason County court-house be at once vacated and restored to its legitimate civil uses.

Inclosed I hand you a communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Frost, Eleventh [West] Virginia Volunteers, in reference to the position of Captain Young's company. The company is acting with the Thirteenth, into which part of its men have been mustered, but Captain Young, the other officers, and the rest of the men were originally mustered into the Eleventh. Will you be kind enough to give me such information as to the course taken in that matter as may enable me to determine what should be now done in the premises? The tone of Lieutenant-Colonel Frost's letter is unmilitary and improper in its reference to yourself and Adjutant-General Samuels, and he will be reprimanded for it.

The advantages of keeping watch of our supplies and transportation, which the lowness of the rivers make most important at present, determined me upon making headquarters temporarily here, but should the district remain quiet, I shall expect to visit Wheeling and consult with you in person.

The military expediency of having all the available force actively engaged has made General Halleck desirous of reducing the force in the Kanawha Valley to its lowest possible limit. I have strongly advised that it be not greatly diminished till the new State question has been finally and definitely acted upon, as I have anticipated that a weakening of our force there would be followed by a strong effort on the part of the rebels to disturb the region, with a view to preventing any action by the people at elections which may be held. I have also feared that such a reduction would be followed by a flight of the Union men from the valley again. These considerations have so far prevailed; but the presence of troops elsewhere makes me uncertain how long they will be regarded as overweighing other advantages expected. I suggest the

matter as a reason for pushing forward, with as little delay as possible, the final completion of the new State organization, whilst the force in Western Virginia is large enough to prevent hostile interference, and to give a feeling of entire security in all the counties at present within our lines.

I shall be most anxious to give every co-operation possible in bringing that business to a successful and satisfactory conclusion, and you may rely upon me to make such disposition of my troops as will most thoroughly favor such a result. The more speedily the final action is taken the more able I shall be to give the military aid which may be desired to preserve inviolate the freedom of the people to act in the premises.

Hoping you will communicate fully and freely any matter which may, in your judgment, demand my attention, I remain, Governor, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

The army is withdrawn to the left bank of the Rappahannock. The attempt to break the rebel lines opposite was terribly daring and bloody, but was not very successful. The army is safe, and I trust we can still move on, but the delay will afford opportunity to complete our equipment of trains. Our animals are in good condition. This army has never been delayed on account of neglect or lack of proper preparation on the part of the quartermaster's department. It is always prepared. If the engagement had resulted in our favor, as I had hoped, our department was fully prepared for instant movement forward.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

U. S. STEAMER YANKEE,
Off Oaken Brow, Va., December 16, 1862.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding the Army, &c.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I had the pleasure last evening of inclosing a copy of my notification to the authorities at Port Royal, and also a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel McGruder's reply.

We were all ready this morning, and some of the vessels under way to go to the town, when your message came that you were recrossing the Rappahannock, and that both Colonel Davis and myself must be governed accordingly.

As we heard no firing above, and as all the effect of our feint had been produced as far as a diversion of troops was concerned, I deemed the destruction of the town at present unnecessary, and I therefore decided not to attack it. We are now lying as before, within twenty minutes' steaming of Port Royal, and awaiting further instructions from you.

I am, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MAGAW,
Lieutenant-Commander, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862.

General D. P. WOODBURY,
Commanding Volunteer Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: Cross is bringing up his bridge, and will, I suppose, park it where it was before, or wherever you may desire. After having done so, according to our arrangement, he will have nothing to do with it except in emergencies like the one just passed, when your own force is insufficient. I will, therefore, tell him, when he has put it in park, that his responsibility for it ceases.

Very respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers, and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 16, 1862—5.40 p. m.

General WOODBURY:

A flag of truce for the burial of dead has gone across the river, and General Burnside deems that this will make it necessary not to remove the pontoons from the river bank to-night.

Respectfully,

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lieutenant of Engineers, and Chief Engineer Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 16, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: This morning General Burnside indicated a willingness that my command shall take post in the vicinity of White Oak Church. The arrangement was not definitely decided upon, and, in fact, it may be that the general will prefer some other place for the command.

My present position is very uncomfortable for the men, and I think there will be difficulty in supplying them here. So, if you can properly bring the matter to the attention of the general to-morrow morning, and will get a decision of the question, I shall be obliged to you.

Please let me have an answer by the bearer, if possible.

Truly, your friend,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 16, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: For the information of the major-general commanding, I would respectfully report that this corps has on hand five days' small rations, from the 17th; that two days' full rations have been ordered; that orders have been given to division commanders to take most energetic and vigorous means to get their commands fully in shape and readiness for any duty that may be required; forty rounds per man to

be issued, arms inspected, and every preparation made for service; that inspections be made in all the commands, and the men charged with any arms or equipments lost or abandoned, that full returns be sent in of all casualties at once; also of those present for duty.

I regret to inform the general that I have heard, unofficially, that one of what I supposed my best regiments (Eighteenth Massachusetts) had 150 men added to its provision return upon its arrival back to camp. I add herewith memorandum of return received from General Sykes' division: Killed, 1 officer and 9 men; wounded, 5 officers and 149 men; missing, 33; aggregate, 207. Four of the wounded have since died. Previous returns from Humphreys' division: Killed, wounded, and missing, 1,724. Total, as far as heard from, 1,931. No return from Griffin. I think, possibly, Humphreys' list may be reduced.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANL. BUTTERFIELD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Corps.

HARRISBURG, [PA.,] *December* 16, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Please give me the reliable news from the army at Fredericksburg. Please indicate what the Government desires. If the disaster is serious, I will move with the utmost dispatch and vigor, and the loyal people of this State will again rally to the support of the Government.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 352. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 16, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth is hereby assigned to duty with the left grand division, and will report to Major-General Franklin for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 16, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*
Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*
Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

The Secretary of War directs that Maj. Gen. G. W. Morell turn over his command to Brigadier-General Kelley, and report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in Washington. Also that Brigadier-General Kelley take command of all the forces on the Upper Potomac, and be charged with the defense of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

MARIETTA, *December* 17, 1862.

The foregoing communicated to Major-General Cox. General Wright absent from city.

N. H. McLEAN,
Major.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

As the movements of Generals Dix and Foster must depend more or less on yours, I wish to consult with you here or at Aquia. But first it may be well for you to have a reconnaissance made of the banks of the river above and below Fredericksburg, and to learn the views of your officers in regard to future operations. Colonel Aspinwall could give no information in regard to your plans. Let me know when and where to meet you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862—3.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I had better not leave here just at present, but will be glad to meet you at Aquia Creek wharf to-night at 10 o'clock, or after that hour if you can come down in an extra boat. Please answer.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I supposed that it would require a day or two for you to obtain full information on the points indicated. I also wish to collect certain information here. I will telegraph you again to-morrow morning. If you have not full information about the river, it should be obtained before we meet.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have full information upon the subject of the river, and hope certainly to see you to-morrow, if you can come down.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., *December* 17, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Anxious to establish my line at Stafford Court-House and to come into communication with General Slocum, I thought it better to leave this place, and can, therefore, not have the honor to see you again personally. Allow me, general, to transmit to you, by Captain Dahlgren, some matters and a proposition in regard to the reserve division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, Commanding Reserve Division.

[Inclosure.]

1st. That in bringing the whole reserve division to the right, on the Culpeper-Manassas road, it would not only be brought into immediate activity and co-operation, but also move nearer to the main army, and would cover the whole country between Blue Ridge and the Potomac.

2d. It would necessarily divert the enemy's forces, and would give us an opportunity to make successful reconnaissances against the left and rear of the enemy's lines. The reserve would not be scattered, but remain a solid body, dangerously menacing the enemy's lines.

3d. To execute the movement, I would like to have authority to bring forward all available forces from Washington, with a proportionate cavalry force. I would, personally, bring them on with General Slocum's corps.

4th. No answer in regard to Generals Stahel and Schurz.

5th. No disposition in regard to the cavalry which the general has said would join me.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862.

General Commanding Confederate Forces near Fredericksburg:

SIR: Your note, by Major Sorrel, assistant adjutant-general, of yesterday has been received. Preparations will be made to receive the prisoners to be delivered at noon near Fredericksburg. The prisoners of your troops who remain in our possession since the passage of the Rappahannock will be delivered to you at the same place at or before the same hour.

The foregoing is communicated by direction of the general commanding.

A portion of the prisoners have been sent to Fortress Monroe.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 17, 1862.

General M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington:

I gave orders to the Alexandria depot, last September, to put in store a large quantity of forage while the days were long, the weather mild,

and the price low. The depot did well, but failed, as most depots always do, to act on a sufficiently extensive scale. It will require a great effort, and an increased expense now, to supply our wants. Still, I shall not fail.

The animals are in good order generally. Forage in quantities is on the way. The country in which this army has operated is exhausted of all kinds of forage. The country between the Potomac and the Rappahannock for 30 miles below here has been stripped. Had we succeeded in our attempt to move on, we might then have procured much fodder from the Peninsulas.

There shall be no failure on my part.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, December 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

GENERAL: I have this morning received a copy of a dispatch from General Halleck to General Wright, notifying him of your appointment to command the forces on the whole of the Upper Potomac. I am heartily glad that your command is thus to be enlarged, and that you will have the opportunity to carry out your plans for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which can only be done by extending your control to Harper's Ferry and Leesburg. You may rely upon me for every assistance in my power to give. My judgment would be that your western limit should include New Creek; then I could organize all the forces from Grafton to Sutton and this side into a brigade, with headquarters, say, at Clarksburg or Buckhannon, giving attention to the protection of the Cheat Mountain region and interior of the country, whilst they could also be rapidly concentrated to aid you at New Creek, in case of need. At all events, it is important that the matter should be definitely arranged, and the arrangement which will enable you most efficiently to do your work will be that which will best please me.

I would suggest that you communicate with General Halleck, and his determination, when made, can reach me through ordinary channels. It will require probably the amount of force at present this side of the mountains to secure the quiet of Northwestern Virginia, which, leaving you your present command east of New Creek, Milroy's division east of that point, and the forces now assigned you, would give you a much more satisfactory force than you have hitherto had for your work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS HARPER'S FERRY,
December 17, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I was placed in command here, by Major-General Morell, on the 11th instant. General Kelley is not here, nor do I know when he is expected

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIFTH REGIMENT MARYLAND VOLUNTEERS,
Harper's Ferry, December 17, 1862.

Hon E. M. STANTON

I have no knowledge of General Kelley coming here. A squad of 30 men, under a captain of the First New York Cavalry, reported to me last night, having come through Martinsburg, Va. He states that General Kelley was at Cumberland; that two regiments of infantry and their cavalry, from General Kelley's command, were to take possession of Martinsburg. The captain left here this morning for Martinsburg direct. He came by way of the Shepherdstown road, but not through that place. General Kenly is on Maryland Heights, with the First and Fourth Maryland Regiments and three companies of Fourteenth Massachusetts Artillery, commanding the fortifications on the Maryland Heights, and a section of Captain Alexander's Maryland battery, under First Lieutenant Evans, numbering in all 32 men. On Bolivar Heights is the Fourth Maine Battery, under Captain Robinson; the Sixth Regiment of Maryland Volunteers, and some 90 men under Major Cole, of the First Maryland Cavalry. In the Ferry is my own command, the Fifth Maryland, doing the provost-guard duty. Until yesterday I was in command of the forces since Major-General Slocum left, to whose command I belong, but left here by his order. But by order of General Kenly to-day I am placed on Maryland Heights and this post as the provost guard of this post. This is all the force we have here, as well as on the heights in Maryland.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WM. LOUIS SCHLEY,
Col. Fifth Regt. Maryland Vols., Comdg., and Provost-Marshal.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 17, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

Major-General Schenck will be assigned to relieve you in the command of the Middle Department; and, according to your request, you will have leave of absence for such period as you desire before assigning you to other duty. You will please inform me how long a leave you desire. General Schenck will arrange with you respecting the change of command on his arrival at Baltimore.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 207. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1862.

By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. R. C. Schenck is appointed to the command of the Middle Department and the Eighth Army Corps; headquarters, Baltimore.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., December 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have received your dispatch of last evening. The preservation of the Union being a paramount object with myself, and in order to be in readiness to aid in suppressing the rebellion, caused me to suggest the arrangement which you were so kind as to approve, whenever the President shall relieve me of my present command. It is advisable, therefore, I would suggest, if it should meet your approbation, that you order me to Troy, N. Y., there to await orders. I should be pleased to have with me Col. Thomas J. Cram, Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, and Maj. C. T. Christensen, all aides-de-camp of long standing, and whom I should like to have with me whenever a command should be assigned to me. If Capts. S. Carncross and DeWitt Clinton, both aides-de-camp, can be spared, as they have been a long time with me, and constantly on duty, I should be pleased if they could have leaves of absence, to report to me for duty at the termination of their leaves, or otherwise, as you may deem proper.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 18, 1862.

Major-General WOOL, *Baltimore:*

If it becomes necessary to organize a department, including New York and the New England States, would such command be agreeable to you?

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I have just returned from a review of a regiment at Federal Hill, and have received your dispatch of to-day. I would be much gratified with a department embracing New York and the Eastern States, and where in many respects I could do good service to the country.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 18, 1862—12 m.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

I will leave here about 1 o'clock to meet you at Aquia.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. MILITARY RAILROADS,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: You will please find inclosed copy of telegrams this day sent to Major-General Burnside and W. W. Wright, superintendent Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

Yours, very respectfully,

H. HAUPT,
In Charge Construction and Operation U. S. Military Railroads.

[Inclosures.]

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Colonel Clarke reports by letter that there is great difficulty in procuring hands for the work at Aquia; that labor is scarce and high. If there is no other important service for them to perform, I would suggest that one regiment of the engineer troops, or, perhaps, one brigade, be sent to Aquia Creek, to assist in finishing the new wharf and connecting railroad. They can cut piles, load and handle timber, and grade road. They should report to W. W. Wright, who will have instructions as to the disposition to be made of them.

H. HAUPT.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

W. W. WRIGHT, *Aquia Creek:*

If any engineer troops are sent to you, place as many as can be employed under charge of Anderson, to construct new road, cut piles, and load lumber. Clarke's men, of whom the advanced guard will leave today, will be best employed upon the wharf. I will give you further and more specific instructions by letter.

H. HAUPT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1862.

Major-General MORELL, *Hagerstown, Md.:*

You will immediately take measures for the protection of Harper's Ferry, as directed by General Burnside. Your forces will be promptly concentrated to resist any movements of the enemy. General Kelley will co-operate with you.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *December* 19, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Come, of course, if in your own judgment it is safe to do so.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 19, 1862—12.05 o'clock.

Brigadier-General BUFORD:

GENERAL: The scouts to whom I alluded to-day came from Warrenton Junction and Catlett's Station one week ago yesterday. They saw

nothing at either place. They were 2 miles beyond the railroad toward Warrenton; could see or hear nothing of any rebel forces, except convalescents on their way to Kelly's Ford. Two scouts returned to-night, an hour ago, from that direction. They report that they went 8 miles beyond Hartwood, on the Poplar road; thence crossed over to the Warrenton road. They saw several small parties of the enemy's cavalry—2, 4, 10, &c. It is said that there are four companies of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, which were raised in that neighborhood, now scouring about that portion of the country. They break up into small parties, for the purpose of visiting their homes, gathering information, and catching our pickets. I have sent my best scout in that direction to-night, who will, probably, bring me accurate information to-morrow. I have two other parties out along the Rappahannock, toward Kelly's Ford, one of which is expected in every moment. As soon as it returns, I will send up a report. I shall be able to tell you if there is any force of the enemy between us and Warrenton Junction some time to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 19, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Willard's:*

General Stahel desires me to send you the following information: Hampton's rebel cavalry were at Brentsville to-day, where they had a skirmish with some of our cavalry—probably of Colonel Wyndham. Walker's division of rebel infantry is expected to reach Brentsville to-day, and Jackson's corps, and perhaps Longstreet's, is said to be moving up from Warrenton. A foraging party of the enemy were at Cedar Run, near Weaversville, to-day, with one regiment of infantry. The telegraph operator at Dumfries reports the wire cut to day in several places, so that we had no communication with Washington until this evening. Some Government teams are reported to be captured this side of Occoquan City, on the Telegraph road. All necessary steps have been taken to procure definite information, and all possible precaution used for the safety of the detachments. General Slocum has no information whatever of the skirmish at Brentsville, except what he heard from here. Nothing has been heard from Union Mills yet, nor from Wolf Run Shoals. General Steinwehr, in a letter of to-day, is of the opinion that the rebels are evacuating.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NAVY-YARD,
Washington, December 20, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

Please give me early information when you can dispense with any or all of the gunboats in the Rappahannock. They should be removed before the ice makes.

A. A. HARWOOD,
Commander Potomac Flotilla.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington City:

GENERAL: I respectfully request that the Navy Department be requested to cause a powerful gunboat to be ordered into the Potomac, to assist in keeping open the river, which the cold weather threatens to obstruct with ice. I made verbal application, some time since, to the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting the propriety and necessity of such a precaution. I have been informed that the boat formerly known as the Philadelphia City Ice Boat, probably the best boat fitted for this purpose, is now in the Navy, employed as a gunboat. I have given orders to endeavor to charter two steamers in New York or Philadelphia, but fear that it will not be possible to procure efficient vessels for this purpose, and, if the cold continues to increase, there will be full employment for all that can be collected in transporting supplies through the ice to Aquia Creek.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsement.]

DECEMBER 21, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.
It is deemed important that this application be made immediately.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
December 20, 1862.

To the PRESIDENT:

The undersigned, holding important commands in the Army of the Potomac, impressed with the belief that a plan of operations of this army may be devised which will be crowned with success, and that the plan of campaign which has already been commenced cannot possibly be successful, present, with diffidence, the following views for consideration. Whether the plan proposed be adopted or not, they consider it their duty to present these views, thinking that, perhaps, they may be suggestive to some other military mind in discussing plans for the future operations of our armies in the East.

1. We believe that the plan of campaign already commenced will not be successful for the following reasons: First. The distance from this point to Richmond is 61 miles. It will be necessary to keep up our communications with Aquia Creek Landing from all points of this route. To effect this, the presence of large bodies of troops on the road will be necessary at many points. The result of making these detachments would be that the enemy will attack them, interrupt the communications, and the army will be obliged to return to drive them away. If the railroad be rebuilt as the army marches, it will be destroyed at important points by the enemy. Second. If we do not depend upon the railroad, but upon wagon transportation, the trains will be so enormous that a great deal of the strength of the army will be required to guard them, and the troops will be so separated by the trains, and the roads so blocked by them, that the advance and rear of the army could not be within supporting distance of each other.

2. It is in the power of the enemy at many points on this route to post himself strongly and defy us. The whole strength of our army may not be sufficient to drive him away, and even were he driven away, at great sacrifice of blood on our part, the result would not be decisive. The losses to him in his strong positions would be comparatively slight, while ours would be enormous.

3. In our opinion, any plan of campaign, to be successful, should possess the following requisites, viz: First. All of the troops available in the East should be massed. Second. They should approach as near to Richmond as possible without an engagement. Third. The line of communication should be absolutely free from danger of interruption.

A campaign on the James River enables us to fulfill all these conditions more absolutely than any other, for—

1. On the James River our troops from both north and south can be concentrated more rapidly than they can be at any other point.

2. They can be brought to points within 20 miles of Richmond without the risk of an engagement.

3. The communication by the James River can be kept up by the assistance of the Navy without the slightest danger of interruption.

Some of the details of this plan are the following:

We premise that by concentrating our troops in the East we will be able to raise 250,000 men. Let them be landed on both sides of the river, as near Richmond as possible, 150,000 on the north bank, and 100,000 or more on the south bank, all of them to carry three days' provisions on their persons, and 100 rounds of ammunition, without any other baggage than blankets and shelter tents and a pair of socks and a pair of drawers. Let it be understood that every third day a corps or grand division is provisioned from the river. If this arrangement be practicable (and we think it is), we get rid of all baggage, provisions, and infantry ammunition wagons, and the only vehicles will be the artillery and its ammunition wagons and the ambulances. The mobility of the army, caused by carrying out these views, will be more like an immense partisan corps than a modern army. The two armies marching up the banks may meet the enemy on or near the river. By means of pontoons, kept afloat, and towed so as to be reached at any point, one army can in a few hours cross to assist the other. It is hardly supposable that the enemy can have force enough to withstand the shock of two such bodies. If the enemy decline to fight on the river, the army on the south bank, or a portion of it, will take possession of the railroads running south from Richmond, while the remainder will proceed to the investment or attack upon Richmond, according to circumstances. Whether the investment of Richmond leads to the destruction or capture of the enemy's army or not, it certainly will lead to the capture of the rebel capital, and the war will be on a better footing than it is now or has any present prospect of being. The troops available for the movement are the Army of the Potomac, the troops in Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, with the exception of those necessary to hold the places occupied, the regiments now in process of organization, and those who are on extra duty and furlough, deserters and stragglers. The number of these last is enormous, and the most stringent measures must be taken to collect them. No excuse should be received for absence. Some of the troops in Western Virginia might also be detached. The transports should consist of ordinary steamers and large ferry-boats and barges. The ferry-boats may become of the greatest use in transporting troops across James River. With the details of the movement we do not trouble you.

Should the general idea be adopted, these can be thoroughly digested and worked out by the generals and their staffs to whom the execution of the plan is committed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left Wing.
WM. F. SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding Sixth Army Corps.

DECEMBER 20, 1862.

General STOUGHTON,
Commanding Forces at Fairfax Court-House:

A rebel cavalry force, said to be from Manassas, went into Occoquan yesterday afternoon. They captured some wagons, took two of our guides, and fired upon the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, on its march to Falmouth. Lieutenant-Colonel Brinton leaves here this morning for the vicinity of Wolf Run Shoals. He will be in command of all my cavalry from the left of Centreville to the Potomac. He will communicate with you, if necessary, and receive any suggestions you may think advisable.

R. BUTLER PRICE,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

CUMBERLAND, MD.,
December 20, 1862—9.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I returned this evening from Hagerstown, where I went to see General Morell, to learn from him the number and location of his troops, but he, unfortunately, had left for Washington. I ordered the Seventh and Eighth Maryland Regiments, near Williamsport, to report without delay to General Kenly, at Harper's Ferry. The cavalry I ordered across the river to Martinsburg, which place we now occupy. The telegraph line is now repaired to that place, and the trains will run there on Monday. All quiet. The enemy has not shown himself for several days. General Milroy sent an expedition yesterday from Moorefield across to Woodstock. Will report as soon as result is known.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
December 21, 1862—10.30 p. m.

General PARKE, *Headquarters:*

Send messenger to Averell, telling him to do all in his power to head Stuart off. He was last heard from about Aldie.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 21, 1862.

Capt. WILLIAM STODDARD,
Quartermaster, Alexandria:

The whole army still complains of want of forage. For God's sake, see that it comes quickly, and have ice boats on the river. See to it in person.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, December 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief of Engineers, Defenses of Washington:

SIR: I think it my duty to inform you that, except at Chain Bridge, we have now no force of enlisted men at work on the fortifications on the other side of the river. We have only a few hired men, and about 100 contrabands—a force entirely inadequate to finish the work which has been projected in any reasonable period. These auxiliary works, consisting of rifle-pits, batteries, bomb-proofs, traverses, &c., are, as you know, absolutely necessary to even a reasonably good defense of the city. Without them the city ought to fall, if attacked by a powerful army; but with them it ought to be safe, even if attacked by an army three or four times as numerous as the garrison. The character of these additional works has been well studied. We know exactly what ought to be done in order to complete our line of defense, and I am clearly of the opinion that it ought to be done now.

You and I are the only men in the nation that possess precise information on this subject; and if the wants of the service should call us from this city before these works are completed, the city again be threatened, and its safety be placed in the hands of whoever happened to be here in command, without an opportunity to acquire the information which it has taken us a year to accumulate, and with only a few days for preparation, it may safely be supposed, without doing violence to any probability, that serious errors would be made in selecting the true line of defense, where it is not yet definitely marked, and that great mistakes may be made in the haste of throwing up such works as it may then be possible to make. The works that were thrown up on the other side of the river last August, before you resumed command of the defenses of the city, ought to teach us an instructive lesson on this point. We cannot suppose that our enemy would fail to take advantage of such serious blunders in engineering. The work of which I speak, that which is necessary to complete our line of defense on the Virginia side of the river, is not of great magnitude. One thousand laborers, or, say, four regiments, would finish it all in a month, except, perhaps, some of the bomb-proofs, which it might not be possible to complete within that time.

Is it not possible to command such a force at this time and for this purpose? We have asked again and again for working parties to finish this work, but in vain. I now ask again; and I can but believe, if you will place the matter before the General-in-Chief or the Secretary of War, that either of them will direct a brigade of troops to be assigned to this duty, and remain at it until it is completed. A request ought not to be made. Orders should be issued on the subject. Command-

ing officers of troops are ambitious to have a showy command. They always reply, when requisitions for working parties are made, that the troops must drill; that they must learn how to handle their muskets and march. This is granted; but it is a very narrow view of the subject. At the same time these troops are putting up the works that are necessary for the defense of this city they are attending the very best school in the land to teach them the duties of engineer soldiers, and acquiring knowledge which is not less important than the A B C of the profession, and which they will all be called upon to practice before we can hope to reduce any of the enemy's strongholds.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS,
Washington, December 22, 1862.

The within letter is respectfully referred to the commanding general. Since I have reassumed charge of the Defenses of Washington, the history of my efforts to complete the Defenses of Washington on the south of the Potomac has been one continual demand for troops to work upon them, which have either not been furnished or furnished only to be taken away, without notice to me, by the time they got into position and acquired some little readiness in their work. The amount of additional work (not counting new works which have been recommended by the military commission) has been really trifling, though extremely important; but, trifling as it is, it has not been completed. In the mean time, to put the details at work which occasionally come and are always promised, I have been obliged to keep in pay a large force of superintendents, mechanics, teamsters, and teams, consuming the cash means at my disposal without result. It is useless to attempt to do anything, and I must give up the work and discharge the employés, unless the General-in-Chief will furnish a permanent force of troops to work.

The within letter better states what is indispensable.

Between the Potomac and Eastern Branch the troops have been less molested, and some satisfactory progress has been made.

Over the Eastern Branch an important work, commenced, has been for six weeks or more suspended for want of troops.

J. G. BARNARD,
Brigadier-General.

SANDY HOOK, MD., *December* 21, 1862.

CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, *Washington:*

Rebel cavalry came within 2 miles of Sugar Loaf Mountain, on the night of our arrival there, Thursday last. No troops between this point and Washington. The rebels are supplying themselves and friends with needed comforts, the river not being guarded. A gentleman at Point of Rocks requested that I should state that there was a large supply of groceries, &c., stored in the warehouse at that point, liable at any moment to be seized by the enemy. Also, upon good authority, it is stated that Stuart's rebel cavalry is at and near Leesburg. We have easy communication with Sugar Loaf Mountain. General Kenly, commanding at

this point, advises that it is not safe to remain without guards at Point of Rocks. The notorious Captain Baylor, of the rebel cavalry, was captured near Charlestown yesterday.

MINER,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, *December* 22, 1862.

General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The cavalry sent toward Rappahannock Station yesterday to intercept the force under Colonel Hampton has not returned yet, but I consider them perfectly safe, as the scouts and cavalry who were beyond Catlett's Station and Warrenton Junction found no enemy of any force. They report that only cavalry, with a small force of infantry, moved toward Brentsville on the 19th. The infantry, with the captured train, returned at once toward Kelly's Ford, leaving the cavalry near Brentsville until the next morning. Scouts have been sent out this morning early to communicate with Colonel [Di] Cesnola's cavalry, who are probably encamped near Morrisville Post-Office, and will return to-day. The following disposition of the cavalry has been made to protect the telegraph line: Two companies Rush's Lancers, 200 Indiana cavalry, and 200 Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry are at Occoquan, picketing and patrolling to the front, right, and rear. Two hundred of General Slocum's cavalry and 250 First Maryland Cavalry are at Dumfries, for the same duty. A detachment of 150 cavalry is at Aquia Creek, and the remainder of the cavalry near Stafford Court-House.

JUL. STAHEL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., EIGHTH A. C.,
No. 1. } *Baltimore, Md., December* 22, 1862.

Having been appointed by the President to the command of the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps, I hereby announce my assumption this day of the duties of the position.

In entering upon these duties thus assigned to me, I have but to express to the troops composing this corps my hope that they will continue to evince the same obedience, discipline, and good order which they have generally manifested, as I understand, under Major-General Wool, the brave and tried veteran and respected chieftain whom I succeed. With such disposition and conduct exhibited uniformly on the part of officers and men, and an endeavor on my part to be just and considerate in all my government and treatment of them, I feel a good degree of confidence that our relations to each other will be mutually pleasant, and our joint discharge of duty profitable to the service of our common country.

To the citizens residing within this military department, I would also briefly announce the leading principle or rule of conduct by which I consider it my duty to regulate my official connection with them. We are now in the midst of a struggle which involves the perpetuity and very existence of our National Government. To that Government we all, individually, as good citizens, owe our first allegiance. In the unhappy contest, therefore, arising from the present causeless and unnatural rebellion, there can be but two sides, with no middle ground on which any

honest man or true patriot can stand. I can understand and make all due allowance for differences in the expression and manifestation of loyalty or disloyalty arising out of the varieties of temperament, association, or habits of thought and education; but the essential distinguishing principle remains ever the same. The loyal and true citizen adheres to and supports his Government, with a faithfulness paramount to all sectional or personal interests or attachments; the disloyal is not only he who stands in open arms, boldly denying his fealty and seeking by force to overthrow our Union and Constitution, but in this class I think must be included also those who show by the expression of their sympathy, and by their daily conversation and conduct, that they concur, and would co-operate, if they dare, with the misguided men who are now in open revolt. Nobody who loves our free institutions will pretend that thought or opinions, if that were possible, should be suppressed, or would desire to invade or disturb the sacredness of private life or conversation; but in this view of civil obligation, it must not be complained of if any public or open demonstrations or declarations of sympathy with treason should provoke a strict and needful observation of the conduct of the party offending, and lead even to punishment, or restraint, if accompanied by acts of complicity or anything tending to danger or disorder. This being my view of what might become the course of my duty, I frankly declare it, that all may be notified in advance. But at the same time I trust, with my whole heart, that no occasion may arise to ever doubt the determination of any citizen within this department to uphold the lawful Government of his country, and least of all a citizen of Maryland, on whose part any act of disloyalty now, after the noble course taken by his State, would be a double treason.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 22, 1862.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Your command covers the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore to the Ohio River. The protection of the road and its reconstruction is an important duty intrusted to you. General Kelley's command is subordinate to you, and you will employ such means and force as you deem proper to insure the reconstruction and maintenance of the road.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Martinsburg, [W.] Va.:

Secretary of War telegraphs me that my command covers the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio, including protection of the road and its construction, and that your command is subordinate to mine. You will report to me immediately the number of your forces, and where stationed, and will furnish ample guard for parties at work on the road.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 22, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

Your telegram of to-day is received. I have telegraphed General Kelley to report to me immediately his forces and where stationed, and to give ample guards for construction parties on the railroads. I have ordered an officer to proceed to Hagerstown to-morrow to inspect the regiment of cavalry and take measures to have it ready for immediate service, and ascertain where the neglect has been.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CUMBERLAND, *December* 22, 1862.

General MILROY, *Moorefield*, [*W.*] *Va.:*

Your dispatch just received. I have been absent for some days below. I am assigned the command of the troops of the Upper Potomac and charged with opening and defending the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I intend to occupy and hold Winchester as soon as practicable. I am concentrating my force on the railroad between North Mountain and Harper's Ferry; the latter place I intend to hold at all hazards. Nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. Burnside met with a terrible repulse, and I very much fear Jackson will be back in a few days, in the valley, with a large force. Have answered your communication by mail. I sent Captain Keys, with 200 cavalry, to make a reconnaissance to Winchester this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, December 22, 1862.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati:

SIR: On receipt of your dispatch of 16th, containing copy of General Halleck's order in regard to General Kelley's command, I immediately communicated with General Kelley, and ordered all the forces east of Rich and Cheat Mountains, *i. e.*, all at New Creek, Petersburg, Moorefield, and Cumberland, consisting of all of Kelley's and Milroy's divisions, except one brigade in charge of the railroad west of New Creek, and in posts at Buckhannon, Beverly, Bulltown, &c., to report direct to General Kelley. He, however, understands his order to be to take charge of the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio, although he agrees with me that the other would be the better arrangement.

If his understanding be right, it will take all of Northwestern Virginia out of my command and out of the Department of the Ohio, leaving nothing but the Kanawha Valley and the troops there, since the posts above named are so connected with the railroad line as their supply base and line of communication that they must necessarily report to the officer commanding the railroad line west of Grafton.

I deem it necessary, therefore, to ask that the general commanding will take this matter into consideration, and obtain from the General-in-Chief a specific and definite determination of the question.

General Halleck's order seems to imply that General Kelley shall report direct to him, and I have assumed that to be the meaning of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1862.

Respectfully referred to the assistant adjutant-general, Headquarters of the Army.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 82. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 22, 1862.

I. Brigadier-General Wadsworth, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty, will assume command of the First Division. Brigadier-General Doubleday will assume command of his old brigade.

By command of Major-General Reynolds:

C. KINGSBURY, JR.,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 23, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Foster's expedition was entirely successful. He defeated the enemy in four engagements; destroyed the bridge at Goldsborough, and several miles of the railroad. He says the enemy has thrown a large force from Fredericksburg into North Carolina. If anything can be done before these forces can return, it would be a great advantage.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December* 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: In conversation with General Burnside yesterday afternoon, he wished me to say to you not to send any wagons or horses by Dumfries, but that all trains, &c., not sent by water, should go down on Maryland side and be ferried across.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

OAK GROVE, *December* 23, 1862.

General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Near Falmouth:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I encamped last night on the Millville road, between this place and Montank Creek. The whole

country toward the Rappahannock River and below Leedstown, close to Tappahannock, has been carefully searched, but nothing of importance was discovered. Captain Naylor, who took one squadron down the river road from Leedstown, and who returned to this command between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, reports to have hailed the gunboats, by whose commanders he was informed that all was clear on the river, and that no rebel camps were in sight. About 5 o'clock the captain, as well as myself, heard the report of three guns, which were fired above Leedstown, or the direction in which the gunboats had moved, but he could not discover the cause of this firing.

I am informed that some smuggling is still going on, and that two wagon loads of goods were moved across the river, from Taylor's plantation, near Leedstown, on Friday last. These goods consisted of, according to the representations of the colored people, boxes of blankets, shoes, sugar, &c. I sent a party, under command of a commissioned officer, to this farm, but we were unable to discover anything. The people informed this officer that [there was] a ferry-boat, large enough to hold two horses at a time, but that this scow was concealed on the other bank of the river, and was only brought over to get a load on certain preconcerted signals from Taylor's farm. Some smuggling is also done by Montank Creek, and the night before last some sacks containing salt were landed at the place of one Larkins, said to be a quartermaster in the rebel army, who stopped over night at his house. I had this house and the landings carefully guarded, but the man did not return last night, as he was expected to do, and a careful search of barns and out-houses, &c., revealed nothing of any kind.

I shall commence my march in the direction of the camp this morning, and return to-morrow afternoon, in order to give my horses, who have had two hard days, some easier marching.

I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTTO HARHAUS,
Major, Harris Light Cavalry.

BUDD'S FERRY, *December* 23, 1862.

General S. WILLIAMS:

I have nothing new to-day of the rebels in the vicinity of the Rappahannock. Aquia Depot is not burned. All reports confirm me in the conviction that not to exceed 3,000 troops remain on the north side of the Rappahannock.

HOOKER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Left Grand Division:

GENERAL: I submit, for your consideration, a statement showing the present condition of the thirteen regiments of infantry constituting the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and forming, together with two new regiments (the One hundred and twenty-first and One hundred and forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers), the Third Division, First Army Corps.

You will perceive there are present for duty 195 officers and 4,249 enlisted men; absent, by authority, 159 officers and 3,740 men; and to fill

these regiments to the maximum authorized, will require 153 officers and 4,684 men. I have to observe, however, of the number reported as absent, a very large proportion are the wounded, most of whom are so maimed and disabled that no expectation need be formed of their returning to active duty. I should, therefore, say, as an estimate, that to reorganize the command there would be required the appointment of over 200 officers and the enlistment of over 7,000 men.

This paper is forwarded to you, on the eve of my giving up the command of the division, to call your attention to the necessity of some measure being immediately adopted to increase the efficiency of this command. The plan of sending officers into the State to recruit has been on three separate occasions attempted, and proved in each case a signal failure. There remains, then, two courses to adopt. One is to consolidate the existing force into a number of regiments equal to the officers and men for duty. The objection to this plan is that it destroys the organization, and the prestige which the good conduct of the corps has acquired for it. Another plan would be to withdraw the command, temporarily, from the field, say, for a period of two or three months, and return them to Pennsylvania, where, it is believed, from the great reputation the corps has acquired, the pride the State takes in it, and the enthusiasm its return would create, that in a short time its ranks would be filled, after pruning them of all useless members.

Soon after the battle of Antietam, His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania proposed to the general commanding the Army of the Potomac to receive and reorganize the corps, and, it is believed, the proposition was favorably received by the commanding general, but the exigencies of the moment prevented its execution. The further reduction of the corps by the recent battle, where it lost over 1,700 officers and men, and the probability that its services might at this moment be spared, together with the earnest desire I have that the organization, which has contributed so largely to its success, may be preserved, are the considerations which induced me to suggest this plan to you and recommend its adoption.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. G. MEADE,

Maj. Gen. of Vols., Comdg. 3d Div. and, pro tem., the 1st A. C.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
January 10, 1863.

I concur most heartily in the recommendation of General Meade, that the Reserve Corps be returned to some place in the State where it can be reorganized, and that the system of election in the appointment of officers, now in force by the State law of Pennsylvania, be changed so as to return it to the field in more than its original efficiency. Its uselessness in its present state has been set forth in previous communications.

Respectfully forwarded.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS,
Major-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 11, 1863.

This communication is respectfully referred to the commanding general, for his action. The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps has done excellent

service, and it will be seen from the tabular statement furnished by General Meade that it is in great need of reorganization and recruiting. It has nearly eighteen months more to serve. If the exigencies of the service will permit, I think it will be well to send the regiments home for a month, provided the Governor of the State will engage to send them back to their old corps at the end of that time, filled up.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left Grand Division.

[Inclosure.]

DECEMBER 21, 1862.

Statement showing the number of officers and men present for duty, absent with authority, and the number required to fill the several regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, forming part of the Third Division, First Army Corps, on December 19, 1862.

Regiments.	Present.		Absent.		Aggregate.		Number required.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1st Rifles (Bucktails)	16	273	8	282	24	555	15	425
1st Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	15	374	10	288	25	662	14	318
2d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	9	235	15	205	24	440	15	540
3d Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	21	431	9	236	30	667	9	313
4th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	16	333	7	238	23	571	16	409
5th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	13	309	17	271	30	580	9	400
6th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	22	355	10	318	32	673	7	307
7th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	16	329	11	308	27	637	12	343
8th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	12	292	19	336	31	628	8	352
9th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	16	385	12	270	28	655	11	325
10th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	15	335	13	350	28	685	11	295
11th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	14	274	12	384	26	658	13	322
12th Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps	10	319	16	254	26	573	13	335
Total	195	4,244	159	3,740	354	7,984	153	4,684

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. G. MEADE,
Major-General, Commanding Division, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 360. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 23, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XI. Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade will report to Major-General Hooker, commanding center grand division, to take command of the Fifth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARIETTA, *December 23, 1862.*

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati:

General Schenck telegraphs General Kelley that the whole line of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio has been put in General

Schenck's command. If this is so, it will necessitate an entire reconstruction of the boundary of the Department of the Ohio, as the whole of Western Virginia north of Summerville and the Great Kanawha Valley is necessarily connected with the railroad line, and all the interests and the sphere of movement west of New Creek are wholly different from those between New Creek and Baltimore. I am anxious to know definitely what is determined, and how it affects my district.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARIETTA, *December* 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland:*

As no order from the War Department changing limits of the Department of the Ohio has been received, you had better inform General Schenck of the substance of our communications. Whoever has the railroad from Grafton west must take care of the Cheat Mountain region, as I view it, and this consideration cannot have received attention at the War Department. There is evidently a lack of knowledge of the condition of Western Virginia, and I am only anxious that matters should be thoroughly understood at the start.

Yours,

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 23, 1862—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

You will direct General Kenly to guard the railroad strictly as far eastward as Point of Rocks. Mr. Garrett has informed you of the reported approach of the rebel General Hill toward Winchester. I have ordered a regiment of cavalry from here to Point of Rocks.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 23, 1862—7.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

It may be best that you should go to Harper's Ferry, to instruct personally as to position and movement of troops. Telegraph me if you go, and I may be able to meet you there.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, December 23, 1862.

A. G. LEONARD,
United States Collector of Taxes, Parkersburg, W. Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter covering inclosure from Mr. D. S. Montague, of December 11.

I have referred the matter to Brigadier-General Crook, commanding

in the Kanawha Valley. Means have already been taken to prevent the incursions of guerrillas from the region of the Upper Sandy, and I hope there will be no more trouble from them.

Mr. Montague's wholesale assertion that Union men in the valley have "no more favors shown them than the meanest dogs," deprives the rest of his communication of reliability, as, if he knows anything of the matter, he knows he is making a misstatement, and it is quite probable that he is trying to cover up his neglect of duty in his department by such abuse of the military officers.

Any specific complaints will meet with prompt investigation. The troops stationed at Winfield are part of the Thirteenth Virginia Volunteers, and I desire that you will require Mr. Montague to report at once whether he complains of them or of the general officers in command in the valley, giving full and specific details of the ground of his complaint, informing him that he will be expected to make good the charges, or be held responsible for a malicious effort to make trouble between the civil and military authorities in West Virginia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 24, 1862—8 p. m. (Received 8.05 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have been out visiting the troops, and have received yours of 2 p. m. Will try to send General Foster a brigadier-general. Will answer you definitely to-morrow.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 192. } HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 24, 1862.

I. In order to facilitate the return to duty of officers and men detained at the camp of convalescents, stragglers, &c., near Alexandria, Maj. W. H. Wood, Seventeenth Infantry, assistant provost-marshal-general, Army of the Potomac, will repair to Alexandria and take charge of all such officers and men in the various camps of that vicinity as are reported "for duty in the field," superintending their muster and embarkation by corps, under the direction of the corps officer designated for that purpose, and providing the proper escort for the detachment on board the steamboat to Aquia Creek.

II. As the men in those camps are without arms, frequently without proper clothing, and therefore useless with their regiments until supplied, each corps commander will appoint, subject to the approval of the commander of his grand division, a suitable officer to take charge of the arming, equipping, clothing, and conducting to corps headquarters, for distribution to their respective regiments and commands, all officers and men of the corps who may be turned over to him by Major Wood.

III. The corps officer charged with this duty must keep himself thoroughly posted as to the caliber and description of all arms, kinds of equipments, clothing, &c., used by the various regiments and com-

mands of his corps, and, on being notified from the office of the provost-marshal-general that a detachment of convalescents, &c., is in readiness for him at Alexandria, will repair to that place with a copy of this order, and of the order detailing him for the duty, report to Major Wood, and make requisitions for such arms, clothing, &c., as may be necessary to fit out every man of the detachment for immediate service, with 40 rounds of ammunition.

IV. As soon as possible after the requisitions are filled, the corps officer will make the necessary issues to the men (taking such receipts from and making such charges against them as will enable him to transfer the accountability for the property issued to the commanders of regiments and companies to which the men belong, and furnish the necessary data for the settlement of their account), and conduct them to the headquarters of his corps, for distribution to their respective regiments and commands.

V. Capt. H. S. Welton, Nineteenth Infantry, now at Alexandria, will report, with his company, to Major Wood, and assist him in the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 24, 1862.

By the orders of the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, Major-General Meade is placed in command of the Fifth Army Corps.

Duty does not less than inclination prompt the sincere and heartfelt acknowledgment of the devotion to duty, the cheerful obedience to orders, and the kindly spirit which has been evinced by the division and subordinate commanders of this corps during the time it has been under the command of the undersigned. Words fail to express my proper appreciation of the unparalleled bravery and soldierly qualities exhibited by its officers and members during the late battle of Fredericksburg, and the operations connected therewith.

On duty with and of the corps from its organization, I may be permitted, with proper pride, to say that neither remarks from me nor the gallant record of my senior and successor will be necessary to insure to him the reception and support due his rank and position.

DANL. BUTTERFIELD.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 361. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 24, 1862.

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IV. Having reported for orders at these headquarters, Brigadier-General Mott will report to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker, commanding center grand division.

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VI. Having reported for orders at these headquarters, Major-General Sedgwick will report to Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, commanding right grand division.

VII. Having reported for orders at these headquarters, Brigadier-

General Prince will report to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding left grand division.

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XIII. During the temporary absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hays, Capt. G. A. De Russy, Fourth Artillery, will command the artillery reserve.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC,
Cumberland, Md., December 24, 1862.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward copy of consolidated report of Railroad Division for December 20, forwarded at date to Major-General Cox; also copy of Major-General Morell's report of Defenses of the Upper Potomac, of December 10, to the Headquarters Army of the Potomac. These are intended to indicate to the major-general commanding the number of troops, and where stationed on line of road between Harper's Ferry and the Ohio.

Brigadier-General Milroy's division, now at Petersburg and Moorefield, in Hardy County, [West] Virginia, has recently been assigned to my command, and directed by Major-General Cox to report to me. When his consolidated report is received, I will at once furnish a complete return of the troops of this command.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
December 24, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Kelley has, with his own and General Milroy's division, about 16,000 present for duty. Shall the troops to be withdrawn from the Kanawha be sent to Kelley, or can they be sent to General Rosecrans, or into Kentucky, to cover his communications and relieve a part of his force, now employed in that way?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, December 24, 1862.

Col. R. INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Headquarters Army of the Potomac:

Colonel Rucker refers your dispatch, asking for two more light-draught steamers for the Aquia Depot. Colonel Crosman, deputy quartermaster-general, Philadelphia, telegraphs to-day that there are no more light-draught steamers to be had there, all being now in Government service. Major Van Vliet has been informed of names of steamers in New York, suggested by Mr. Wager, agent of Captain Hall, assistant quartermas-

ter, Aquia, as suitable, and directed to charter and send them from New York, if possible. The Frederick Graff is sunk already by the ice. Why cannot barges be poled in shallow water by working parties of the troops? You have regiments of lumbermen and raftsmen, and there is a limit to the power of the Quartermaster's Department to furnish steamers. When a few more are sunk, it must come to hand labor. Boats will be sheathed and prepared for the ice here, as far as possible, but much more of the work of supply ought to be done by the troops themselves, and the sooner it is understood and begun the better for the Army and for the Treasury.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, in answer to my application to Colonel Rucker for two more light-draught boats for service at Aquia and Belle Plain. As your dispatch touched upon other matters, and as these boats are absolutely necessary, I deem it proper to submit a statement, by mail, in answer.

For the past ten days this army has suffered much for want of forage, mainly because the depots at Washington and Alexandria have failed, as usual, to put their establishments on a scale commensurate with our actual wants.

In September last, the subject was one of correspondence. I expressed then a fear that, unless energetic and immediate measures were adopted, winter would find us deficient in supply. It seemed as if the magnitude of 5,000 tons of hay, the amount I ordered to be placed in depot at Alexandria, alarmed the officers in charge. It was in September that the forage should have been provided. We had the experience of the preceding year, and still did not benefit by it. The Treasury is not depleted so much by the charter of a few light-draught boats as it is by delay and inefficient arrangements in the purchase of supplies. Oats were only 65 cents then; now they are 89 cents per bushel.

The first ten days on this line exhausted the supply of forage on hand. Since then we have been at the mercy of contractors, with a constantly increasing price. We want here now at least a twenty days' supply (6,000 tons of hay and 225,000 bushels of oats and corn), to answer for any severe weather or closing up of the Potomac. I think Captain Stoddard is now equal to the task, and has his arrangements quite perfected to insure the delivery of what we may require, but I have spared no pains to bring it about. To land this forage and other supplies requires great system and very many facilities. You are aware that the water at Aquia is shallow, and the channel narrow. At Belle Plain it is still more so, the bottom at the latter place being a very deep, soft mud, through which barges cannot be poled. In times of low water and ice nothing can be done with barges. It is only with the aid of light draught steamers that the work can be done. I wish no expensive vessels, but cheap stern and side wheel steamers, sheathed for breaking ice when necessary. We should have four at each place for local use. This is exclusive of vessels used for other purposes. If the two applied for be sent, and those in service put in repair, there will be enough. It is

probable that several heavy tugs and steamers now under pay might be discharged, and a considerable expense saved. We must have ice boats which can be sure to keep this river open all winter, else this army must go elsewhere very soon. This is a very important consideration.

We have men enough to do all necessary work at the depots. They are employed unloading transports, making landings, corduroy roads, &c.

I beg you to order the boats, and rest assured I will ask for no unnecessary article, nor engender a cent's unnecessary expense.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

[Indorsements.]

DECEMBER 31, 1862.

Let me see the dispatches. I believe that every effort was made to get the boats, and that from Philadelphia the reply was that there were none. What is the result in New York? Colonel Ingalls was authorized, at his own instance, as I remember, to provide forage for the Army of the Potomac, and this he undertook to do. Colonel Rucker was directed to contract for a supply independently, in order to supply this depot, and be able, in case of failure or disappointment, to spare some to assist Colonel Ingalls. Examine the correspondence on this point, as when any demand from the army fails of speedy supply there is apt to be much complaint and crimination. Let me have full information to answer this. There is a late letter from Colonel Ingalls, or else he assured the Quartermaster-General in a conversation, when in town quite lately, that he had ample provisions, and would not fail. I think it was both in writing and oral. Has he not been advised that the boats have been chartered?

M. C. MEIGS.

See memoranda within in reference to proceedings and orders in reference to supply of forage and boats. All that appears reasonable or possible appears to have been done.

Later, January 14, Colonel Ingalls telegraphs that the army is well off for forage. The difficulty of meeting the emergency, accomplished, has been great. It is difficult to supply an army of 150,000 men and 40,000 or 50,000 beasts in a stationary camp for winter, when they exhaust the country about them.

M. C. MEIGS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 25, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

General Kelley is strong enough at present, if you require the Kanawha troops elsewhere.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FIFTIETH NEW YORK ENGINEERS,
Camp opposite Fredericksburg, Va., December 25, 1862.

General WOODBURY, *Commanding Engineer Brigade:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that my two trains of eighteen pontoons and four trestles each are complete and parked, except the

chess. I am using the chess wagons for hauling forage and for other purposes, but they can be loaded at any time at an hour's notice. I have also twenty-five other serviceable pontoons in camp, which I shall have parked to day in a train by themselves, with four trestles and two abutments. In addition to the above mentioned sixty-one serviceable pontoons, I find there are forty-two pontoons unserviceable. Some of these require considerable repairs; others are but slightly damaged. Nine of them I sent to Belle Plain yesterday. I shall send about twenty-five more to-day, and the remainder to-morrow—about forty pontoons, all more or less damaged by bullets, ranging from two to twenty and twenty-five bullet-holes per boat, and one pontoon has thirty-five bullet-holes through it. Two pontoons were badly damaged, one by a fragment of shell and one by a solid shot.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Major Fiftieth New York Engineers, Commanding Detachment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Kelley reports that the enemy are reappearing in large force at Strasburg and Front Royal, and it is probable that he will take advantage of the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac to make another raid on Harper's Ferry. This is certainly very disheartening. We have no forces here to send to Harper's Ferry, without again stripping Washington. I am almost at a loss what to say or do.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 26, 1862—4 p. m. (Received 4 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

You can take the whole of General Slocum's corps, if you choose, and I will replace him with General Sigel's. I will communicate further in half an hour.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 26, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

Do you desire the whole of General Slocum's corps? If you desire it, I will order him to at once proceed to Harper's Ferry, and replace him by General Sigel's command.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Dix is also of the opinion that the enemy's force against him has increased, and asks for re-enforcements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

DUMFRIES, VA., *December* 26, 1862—4 p. m.

Major ECKERT:

We are attacked by a large force of cavalry and a part or whole of a battery. Line cut south. There are several dead before my door. Several bullets have passed through my office. Expect to have line cut in our rear every moment. I shall remain as long as the command holds its own.

WM. E. HALL,
Operator.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS,
December 26, 1862.

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 360, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, and Special Orders, No. 35, Headquarters Center Grand Division, Maj. Gen. George G. Meade herewith assumes command of the Fifth Army Corps.

II. The following-named officers will, for the present, constitute the staff of corps headquarters: Surg. R. O. Craig, medical director; Capt. S. H. Weed, chief of artillery; Capt. J. F. Caslow, chief quartermaster; Capt. P. B. Spear, chief commissary; Lieut. A. G. Mason, Pennsylvania Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Alexander Cox, aide-de-camp.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Meade:

A. G. MASON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., December 26, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram just received from Brigadier-General Kelley, at Cumberland, dated 9.30 p. m. yesterday:

General Cluseret sends me dispatch, dated at 9 o'clock last evening, that enemy had appeared in his front, on the Strasburg and Front Royal road, in strong force, with cavalry and artillery. I have sent him all the cavalry I had to spare from Martinsburg and North Mountain. Please advise General Kenly, and, if possible, have Harper's Ferry strengthened. I intended to have gone there to-day, but cannot now.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

Cannot Harper's Ferry be re-enforced from Washington?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 26, 1862.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

You must defend Harper's Ferry with your command. If necessary, concentrate your forces there. Almost everything available about Washington has been sent to General Burnside. Keep me advised of the enemy's movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baltimore, Md., December 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I received the following last night from General Kelley:

General Cluseret occupies Winchester with his brigade. The rebels are all driven south of that place.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

I will send to Harper's Ferry to-day all the force that I have available and to spare here. It will be six companies of the Sixth New York Artillery, two large siege guns, and Seventeenth Indiana Battery, with six rifled guns and about 100 men. There is so little infantry here that none can be sent away. General Kelley telegraphed me last night that General Cluseret reports himself safe at Winchester. General Cluseret thinks the force in his front is General Jones' cavalry and the Maryland Line. General Kelley will keep the road open to Martinsburg and keep Cluseret supplied.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Following dispatch just received from General Kenly, at Harper's Ferry:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
December 26, [1862]—1.30 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

Dispatch received. I am very weak here, and have repeatedly asked General Kelley for more troops. Nothing has been left undone by me; but if the enemy comes in force, I cannot fight him in front of Harper's Ferry, as I have notified General Kelley, but must make defense on Maryland Heights. There are upward of 1,000 sick in the hospital here. I ordered the surgeon in charge, some days ago, to remove them. The Surgeon-General ordered him to keep them here. They are of serious concern to me.

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.:

General Halleck telegraphs that we must defend Harper's Ferry with our own forces; that there are no troops to be spared from Washington, D. C. State just what troops you have in your command, as no returns have yet come from General Kelley. You will continue to report to General Kelley, at the same time that you send telegrams to these headquarters.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862—8.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Martinsburg, W. Va.:

The general commanding is gratified by your report of the movements and success of General Cluseret. He proposes to occupy Winchester permanently. You will see that measures are taken to furnish necessary supplies, and that General Kenly holds himself in readiness to give any proper support. How far west do your guards or troops posted on the railroad extend?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862—11.35 a. m.

Brigadier-General KENLY,
Commanding Harper's Ferry:

General Cluseret telegraphed General Kelley at 9 o'clock last evening that—

> The enemy had appeared in his front, on the Strasburg and Front Royal roads, in strong force, with cavalry and artillery. I have sent him all the cavalry I had to spare from Martinsburg and North Mountain. Please advise General Kenly, and, if possible, have Harper's Ferry strengthened. I intended to have gone there to-day, but cannot now.

You will take every measure in your power not only to secure your own position, but to give any effective support you can to General Cluseret in any movement he may find it necessary to make. I have telegraphed to Washington to ask if re-enforcements can be obtained for Harper's Ferry. If you do not already so understand, you ought to consider yourself within the command of General Kelley.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 26, 1862—11.50 a. m.

Brigadier-General KELLEY, *Cumberland, Md.:*

I have telegraphed to General Kenly to do all in his power to secure his own position, and to support General Cluseret as far as he can, in

any movement that the latter may find necessary. I have also directed General Kenly to consider himself under your command, and to report to you, if that has not been understood before. I have telegraphed to Washington, asking if re-enforcements can be had for Harper's Ferry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
December 26, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram has just been received from General Kenly, at Harper's Ferry:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
December 26, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

The companies I sent up this morning to protect reconstruction of telegraph west from Duffield's, I ordered to return after the receipt of your telegram. They have got back, and report cannonading in the direction of Winchester. I have just returned from a thorough examination of my lines, and shall hold on to the last, and would like to have help.

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General.

Having ordered the cavalry regiment from Hagerstown to Harper's Ferry, I have sent the horseshoes and nails for them there, and directed their wagon train also to be sent to that point.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 27, [1862]—9.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have you heard anything more from General Kelley? I am anxious to know before issuing some orders for the cavalry.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

No additional forces will be ordered to Harper's Ferry until further information is received from General Kelley.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 27, 1862.

Hon. JOHN TUCKER,
Assistant Secretary of War:

I have ordered Captain Ferguson to report to you what vessels we now have in service. In order that there shall be no question about time and rate of service, I have chartered no vessels. We must have the light-draught steamers at Belle Plain, Aquia, and Hope Landing, to

tow barges and other vessels. The landings cover a long space, and the water is shallow, and at Belle Plain the bottom is a deep, soft mud. We must have boats armed to break ice that can keep the river open, else this army cannot be supplied in case of very cold weather. So far the army has been well supplied. I make this dispatch for your information.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster.

BALTIMORE, MD.,
December 27, 1862—1 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Following dispatch has been received from General Kenly:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
December 26, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

I have 1,000 infantry, one battery of artillery, and 60 cavalry at Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side, to defend the town and the Heights. On Maryland Heights, 500 artillerists, 1,500 infantry, and 100 cavalry, disposed of to the best of my judgment, but utterly insufficient to defend the lines I am attempting to defend. There are 1,000 sick, left here by the Twelfth Corps. I have ordered them away; for, if forced to abandon Harper's Ferry Heights, I cannot save my troops and the sick. I shall hold Maryland Heights at all hazards.

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General.

There seems to me no present occasion for apprehension as to Harper's Ferry. I sent you this morning General Kelley's last dispatch, announcing General Cluseret still safe at Winchester, but I send to-day all the remaining force I have to spare to re-enforce General Kenly, to wit: Six companies of Sixth New York Artillery, two large siege guns, and Seventeenth Indiana Battery, 103 men, and six rifled guns.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 27, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Last news from Harper's Ferry would indicate that the enemy's force is not so large as at first supposed. They are trying to make you play the game of shuttlecock, by sending troops backward and forward to Harper's Ferry.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *December* 27, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL, *Washington:*

I have just received the following dispatch:

DUMFRIES, 3.45 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Send re-enforcements at once. I am attacked here. Will hold my position as long as possible. This is a verbal order from Col. Charles Candy, who is now fighting. He told me to send the message.

HALL,
Operator.

H. W. SLOCUM.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1862—5.55 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

I have received your dispatch of to-day. The news is very indefinite. It is not said by what force and numbers the attack is made. I can give you no order, as you have to report to Major-General Burnside during my absence, but I advise you to do the following: Send all the cavalry you have toward Dumfries, to assist, if possible, the troops there, and to gain more reliable knowledge about the enemy. Advance at least a brigade of infantry and one battery from Wolf Run Shoals toward Dumfries. They must advance rapidly, but with the necessary precaution, and either advance fully to Dumfries, or halt on the road and wait for further orders from you, according to the strength and movements of the enemy. Ask General Heintzelman to send a cavalry force to Brentsville and toward Dumfries, to threaten the enemy in the rear and to gain better knowledge. I will telegraph General Stahel at Stafford Court-House to send also his cavalry and some artillery immediately toward Dumfries, if he has not received other orders. Please send me further information.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, *December* 27, 1862.

Major-General SIGEL:

I shall send one division to Wolf Run Shoals to-night. If I send it beyond, I shall [?] the entire corps.

Candy at Dumfries still holds his position.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, *December* 27, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Your dispatch is received. I think what you propose to do is right. Please give me all the information you may receive during the night.

F. SIGEL,
Major-Grneral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 364. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 27, 1862.

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III. Brig. Gen. H. Prince and staff will report to Maj. Gen. John G. Foster, Department of North Carolina, stopping in Washington for definite orders from the General-in-Chief.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD, *December* 27, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Received the following telegram from General Kelley, at Cumberland, last night:

A dispatch, just received from General Cluseret, says he is safe. He thinks the force in his front is General Jones' cavalry and the Maryland Line. I will keep the road open to Martinsburg, and keep him supplied. The general's telegrams were received. The telegraph line, by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, will be completed to-morrow.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 28, 1862. (Received 10.30 p. m.)

General G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff:*

Dumfries, Wolf Run Shoals, Fairfax Station, and Fairfax Court House all secured by strong guards. Lee's cavalry crossed the Occoquan, between Wolf Run Shoals, and are supposed to be making for Pohick Church, and will try to cross the railroad, no doubt, between Burke's Station and Alexandria, passing around Fairfax Court-House. Cannot some of Heintzelman's cavalry co-operate with us at once?

The enemy's cavalry are said to be under Fitzhugh Lee, and consist of two brigades and four pieces of artillery. He was repulsed at Dumfries by the guards there, and by Slocum's advance between Dumfries and Wolf Run Shoals.

Troops can be sent at once from Alexandria to Annandale, and a portion of the force at the Court-House can be ordered to the crossing of the Telegraph road. I will attend to the latter. Please have General Heintzelman move out a force from Alexandria to Annandale and to the railroad bridge over the Accotink at once with his spare cavalry.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
December 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Right Grand Division:

COLONEL: My pickets, near King George Court-House, report 6 of the enemy's cavalry near Hempstead yesterday, and made a dash at 3 of our men, who were reconnoitering. The latter fell back on a company, which went in pursuit, but without result.

The enemy are busily at work on the opposite side of the river, fortifying near Port Royal, with a strong force of artillery and infantry. The enemy's cavalry seen on this side cross in boats, and are mounted below.

A heavy smuggling business is now going on at Leeds of medicines, groceries, and clothing for the rebel army opposite; also corn and wheat, 6,000 bushels alone having been sent over by one person.

The Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry captured a herd of 150 cattle belonging to the rebel army, which they distributed to the different commissaries of the command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DUMFRIES, *December* 28, 1862.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

My advance met the cavalry of the enemy about 3 miles this side of Wolf Run Shoals. I learned that the cavalry and artillery of the enemy had afterward crossed the Occoquan between Wolf Run and Occoquan. I at once sent back a brigade and one battery, with the hope of meeting them near the station. One division of my command is very near this place. The troops came without knapsacks or baggage of any kind.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General of Volunteers.

DUMFRIES, *December* 28, 1862.

General BURNSIDE:

I would have a brigade move from the station to the nearest point on the Telegraph road, which is the road the enemy followed from this point. This force will prevent their return. I have informed the troops at all points this side of Fairfax Station of the position of the enemy, and I feel sure that he cannot pass us this side of that place without a fight.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 28, 1862—8 p. m.

General CASEY:

I have sent one regiment and one section of artillery to Fairfax Station. There was one regiment previously there. I have had communication with General Slocum. He has sent one brigade back between Wolf Run Shoals and Fairfax Station. Colonel Wyndham has gone to Sangster's Station with 300 cavalry. All the baggage and stores at Burke's Station have arrived safely within my lines. I have reliable information that the enemy are encamped 1½ miles on the other side of Burke's Station. My forces are well in position. I need some cavalry very much.

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
December 28, 1862. (Received 9 p. m.)

Capt. R. N. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Casey's Division:

My troops are in position. I have sent a reconnoitering party to Burke's Station. I am greatly in want of cavalry. Telegraphic communication with Burke's Station is cut off.

E. H. STOUGHTON,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 28, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER, *Commanding Center Grand Division:*

GENERAL: By direction of the commanding general, I have the honor to inclose a copy of instructions this day given to Brigadier-General

Averell; also a copy of General Averell's communication. For the execution of this programme, and General Averell's plan of operations, the general commanding desires that you detail the brigade and the three regiments of infantry asked for, and direct the commanding officers to report in person to General Averell for instructions. General Averell will confer with you, and the commanding general requests that every assistance be rendered him to secure the success of the expedition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General AVERELL,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that you organize an expedition, composed of 1,000 picked men and officers, with four pieces of horse artillery, and proceed to carry out the plan of operations proposed by you, which is fully understood and approved. The orders for all the details that you may require will be given from these headquarters.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
December 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: Pursuant to the instructions I had the honor to receive from you to-day, I beg leave to submit the following proposed cavalry operations for your consideration and orders, viz:

I propose to take 1,000 picked men, made up as follows: First U. S. Cavalry, 150 men, 6 officers; Second U. S. Cavalry, 150 men, 4 officers; Fourth U. S. Cavalry, 50 men, 2 officers; Eighth New York Cavalry, 200 men, Colonel Davis and 8 officers; Fifth U. S. Cavalry, 100 men, 4 officers; Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, 150 men, 6 officers; Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, 100 men, 4 officers; First Rhode Island Cavalry, 75 men, 3 officers; First Massachusetts Cavalry, 75 men, 3 officers; total, 1,000 men and 36 officers, and four pieces of Pennington's battery, with three days' cooked rations and 12 pounds of forage each, and proceed, via Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, and Raccoon Ford, on the Rapidan, and the bridge at Carterville, on the James River, and south of Petersburg, to Suffolk, or to the forces under the command of Major-General Foster, in North Carolina, as circumstances may determine me after I shall have crossed the James River. I propose to leave this camp on Tuesday morning and cross Kelly's Ford on Wednesday morning. In order to have my horses as fresh as possible, I desire to go to the vicinity of White Ridge or Morrisville, beyond Hartwood, on Tuesday, sending forward from that place on Tuesday evening a

* See Parke to Averell, December 30, 1862, p. 902.

separate detail of 250 cavalrymen to Warrenton Junction, with orders to push on Wednesday morning to Warrenton, and capture, if possible, the two companies of rebel cavalry now stationed there, and return to camp and report to you.

I request that a brigade of infantry be ordered to proceed to Richards' Ford on Monday, with a battery and two squadrons of cavalry, with orders to effect a crossing, if possible, at daylight on Wednesday morning, and to recross and return by Ellis' Ford, capturing the picket, if practicable. The officer in command should send a report to me at Hartwood as soon as he arrives at Richards' Ford. I will leave an officer to bring it to me. I also desire that three regiments of infantry be ordered to report to me at Hartwood at 2 p. m. Tuesday, in order to proceed with me until I shall arrive at Kelly's Ford, from which point, after I shall have crossed, they may return on Wednesday. I propose to take 500 additional cavalry with me to Raccoon Ford, to return from that point, in order, if possible, that the enemy may receive the report that the entire force has returned. I desire that a signal party, provided with rockets, &c., be ordered to proceed with me to Kelly's Ford, in order that you may be informed on Wednesday night if I have succeeded in crossing. A signal officer should accompany me, to communicate, if necessary, with another, who should be sent immediately to our advanced posts at Suffolk. A topographical engineer (Lieutenant Bowen, if practicable), with 20 well-mounted men, provided with means of destroying bridges, culverts, telegraph wires, &c., would be very essential. I shall take twenty axes with my command besides, and intend to take one day's rations and forage from here in wagons, in order that I may have a full supply after crossing Kelly's Ford.

May I ask that Colonel Davis, Eighth New York Cavalry, Lieutenant Pennington, Second U. S. Artillery, and the commanding officers of the First, Second, and Fourth U. S. Cavalry, and the signal officers, be directed to report to me for orders to-morrow at 10 a. m., at my camp, and that Colonel Ingalls be requested to furnish Lieutenant Pennington with 24 solid, serviceable horses at once, the best that can be found in the department; and, finally, may I ask that the major-general commanding will direct that his orders be issued to me to carry out the above proposed operations?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Marietta, Ohio:*

It is impossible, in my judgment, to increase the force in Kentucky as soon as desirable, and you will, therefore, detach as much of the force in the Kanawha as you prudently can, and direct it to report to me without delay. I have heretofore spoken of Crook's division. I am not particular about this. Send such troops as you can spare, and reorganize those left in the Kanawha as you think proper, under whatever command you may select.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 29, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs that, instead of the brigade that was to cross the Rappahannock at Richards' Ford, you detail a division, to start to-morrow afternoon for Hartwood Church, with instructions to co-operate with the infantry brigade going to Kelly's Ford with General Averell. The division commander should be directed to send a brigade up the river as far as Morrisville, to remain there until the return of the brigade that goes with General Averell to Kelly's Ford and the cavalry that comes from Raccoon Ford, when the whole command can return to their camps. If found practicable, a brigade of this division should cross at Richards', and return by Ellis' Ford.* The division commander should consult with General Averell, and co-operate with him in his movements. You will please give the necessary directions in reference to rations, shelter-tents, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

ALEXANDRIA DEPOT, *December* 29, 1862.

J. H. DEVEREUX,
Railroad Manager, Washington:

Engine Secretary just arrived, and found track considerably torn up at Burke's Station, frogs taken out, switches misplaced, and obstructions on track. Accotink Bridge partially burned. Man living at Burke's Station told Stein, conductor, that about three brigades of rebel cavalry, artillery, and infantry arrived there at 7 p. m. Captured Flagg, telegraph operator, in his office. Took possession of telegraph and put an operator, who was with them, in charge, and remained at Burke's until 12 o'clock midnight; consequently they heard all our communications, and lay in wait, expecting to capture the Secretary. The enemy went in the direction of Fairfax Court-House.

McCRICKETT,
Assistant Railroad Manager.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General KENLY, *Harper's Ferry:*

The following telegram has just been received from Colonel Galligher. I have ordered him to report the facts and circumstances to you fully.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have information from one of my scouts, just in, that a large force of cavalry and artillery are now marching on Leesburg, and would suggest that the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry be ordered to this place, as we have about 15 miles of river to guard, including the most important fords, and I think we should have some artillery here.

J. A. GALLIGHER,
Colonel, Commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Barnes' report of expedition from Potomac Creek to Richards' and Ellis' Fords, December 30–31, 1862, p. 742.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 29, 1862.

Col. J. A. GALLIGHER,
Comdg. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Point of Rocks:

You will communicate the intelligence to General Kenly, at Harper's Ferry, which you have sent to me, in regard to the force in your front and at Leesburg. A battery was sent there yesterday.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY and
COMMANDING OFFICER HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.:

A cavalry raid has passed by Fairfax toward Leesburg. It is quite possible that they will attempt to cross the river and cut the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad or threaten Harper's Ferry. Every precaution should be taken to intercept them and to prevent damage to the road.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
December 29, 1862—1 p. m.

General J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Some of my troops occupied Annandale last night. The rebel cavalry passed between there and Fairfax Court House last night, moving in the direction of Lewinsville. I at this moment learned that a force of rebel cavalry, taking about two hours and a half, passed through Vienna, commencing at 12 a. m. last night. They were followed as far as Hunter's Mills, and then struck off toward the Ox road at Frying Pan. Had five guns and about 25 wagons, ambulances, and sutlers' wagons. Had about 40 prisoners, including citizens.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 366. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., December* 29, 1862.

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III. Brig. Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Volunteers, will report without delay to Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, commanding left grand division, for assignment to the command of the Second Division (late Gibbon's), First Corps.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

EDWARD M. NEILL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 5TH ARMY CORPS, CENTER GRAND DIV.,
December 29, 1862.

The following communication has been received from headquarters center grand division, and is published for the information and govern-

ment of division commanders, who will take immediate steps to carry out its requirements, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to request that you be prepared, on twelve hours' notice, to have three days' cooked rations distributed to your command; from six to eight days' small rations and hard bread loaded in the wagons; and 60 rounds of ammunition issued (20 to be carried in the pockets). The ammunition trains are also to be kept in readiness for a move on the above notice being given. A sufficient number of beef-cattle will be kept on hand to last ten days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

By command of Major-General Meade:

A. G. MASON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST KANAWHA DIVISION,
Charleston, W. Va., December 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX,
Commanding District of Western Virginia, Marietta, Ohio:

GENERAL: In obedience to your request of the 23d instant, I have the honor to make the following report, viz:

From the corroborating statements of several reliable persons, the enemy in our front are posted as follows: General Echols' command at Princeton and The Narrows of New River; General Williams' command at and near Union, and some 250 infantry and two companies of cavalry stationed at Lewisburg; their whole force amounting to between 3,000 and 5,000. Floyd has gone to Kentucky.

There have been a great many deserters from their army come in, who corroborate these statements.

From what I can learn, I think they only intend guarding the railroad, and have no intention of coming back into this valley, or, at least, not before spring. My opinion is that nine regiments could hold this valley, and give the citizens all the necessary protection until spring, at least.

I might have stated that, in my opinion, if the regiments that were east last summer were to be ordered there again, a great many of the men would desert, and the efficiency generally of these regiments would be greatly impaired; but to go south or west would meet the approbation of most all.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE CROOK,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 30, 1862.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Dix telegraphs that, in order to succeed in his own and Foster's operations, it will be necessary that you occupy and press the enemy, so as to prevent large detachments.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., December 30, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

I have good reason for saying you must not make a general movement of the army without letting me know.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 30, 1862.

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Your dispatch is received. I have rescinded some orders that had already been given. I am summoned to give evidence in court-martial to-morrow at Washington, and will see you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 30, 1862.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to inform you that the troops left camp to-day, as directed by the major-general commanding the Army of the Potomac, and will be in position to execute their instructions by daylight to-morrow morning. Barnes' division, from the Fifth Corps, and three regiments from the Second Division, Third Corps, were intrusted with this duty.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., December 30, 1862.

Col. JAMES BARNES,
Commanding Division, Fifth Corps:

The major-general commanding is informed that your division has been detailed to co-operate with the forces of Brigadier-General Averell. In the execution of this, the major-general commanding directs that you march with your command at 12 m. to-day in the direction of Hartwood, where you will detach one brigade, with directions to proceed and encamp in the vicinity of Deep Creek, and from thence, the next morning, take a position at Morrisville. A battery will be ordered to report to you, and it is desired that it accompany this brigade. The remaining two brigades should march from Hartwood, in the direction of Richards' Ford, and encamp as near that ford to-night as practicable, without being discovered by the enemy, and at daylight to-morrow morning throw one brigade across the river at Richards' Ford, and direct it to march by the most direct route up the river to Ellis' Ford, about 4 miles, and recross the river at that point. It is reported that the enemy have an infantry picket of two companies and one piece of artillery at Richards' Ford, which you will capture, disperse, or destroy, and also the picket at Ellis' Ford, which you will approach from the rear. The remaining brigade you will leave at Richards' Ford, in readiness to sup-

port the brigade crossing the river, should it be deemed necessary. One hundred cavalry will be directed to report to you for this service, to enable you to communicate with your brigades, and also with these headquarters, as often as you have information of importance to communicate.

Captain Candler, of the staff, will accompany you to Richards' Ford, and will remain until after the brigade shall have crossed the river, when he will rejoin these headquarters.

The general suggests that you station your sharpshooters along the bank of the river while the brigade is crossing, prepared to pick off any of the enemy who may attempt to resist you. The brigade will remain at Richards' Ford, unless it should be called to support the advance, until Thursday morning, and will go prepared to clear the road down to Richards' Ford of the fallen timber. All the pioneers will be provided with their tools.

After crossing Ellis' Ford, that brigade will remain at that point until Thursday morning, when the whole of your command will return to camp. You will march, prepared to be absent from camp three days, and will be able to take a few of your ammunition wagons as far as Hartwood, and even Morrisville; also ambulances, but in the direction of Richards' Ford. It will not be practicable for your vehicles to proceed beyond Hartwood.

The general desires you to bear in mind that in the accomplishment of the foregoing instructions you are at liberty to make such use of your whole command as will best secure their end, and that if an additional force should be required, which is not presumed, it will be held in readiness to aid you. Relying upon your resolution, sagacity, and devotion, the major-general feels no apprehension of your entire success.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 30, 1862.

Major-General HOOKER,
Commanding Center Grand Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that the orders for preparing for a movement of the army may possibly be modified by a dispatch received this evening, of which the following is a copy:

> I have good reasons for saying you must not make a general movement of the army without letting me know.
>
> A. LINCOLN,
> *President.*

The general goes to Washington to-night, being summoned as a witness before a court-martial. He proposes to see the President, and will on his return communicate with you the result of the interview.

Information was received this evening from a contraband that Jackson was preparing to cross the river below us and attack on our left. Little reliance is placed in this report, but it is given you for what it is worth.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

SIR: The general commanding directs that, owing to information received from Washington, you postpone for the present your movement, as agreed upon before your departure. He requests that you communicate with the infantry force, and direct in his name that they return leisurely to their camps. With your available cavalry force, the general wishes you to intercept, if possible, the force of the enemy's cavalry that recently attacked Dumfries, and made a raid upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to the east of Fairfax Station. A dispatch from General Heintzelman, of 2.20 p. m. to-day, states that "our cavalry in pursuit of the rebels have not been heard from since they were at Chantilly. The enemy retreated toward Aldie."

It is not desirable that you should go much beyond Warrenton, excepting with scouts, using, however, your own judgment. You will communicate with these headquarters by way of Catlett's Station and Hartwood.

JNO. G. PARKE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I herewith present you the report of the Commission ordered by you to examine the Defenses of Washington, and report to you as to their efficiency, &c.

It will be seen that the Commission approve generally of the lines established and of the works, and that they attach very great importance to them; that they recommend some additions to or modifications of the existing works; some new works (five or six) to strengthen certain parts of the line, and that they purpose to add a new feature to the defensive system by the construction of works to defend the river from maritime attack. Their reasons are given in full, and it is not necessary for me to dwell upon them in this place.

The amount expended upon the system up to the time when I relinquished the charge last spring to take the field with the Army of the Potomac was about $550,000. This applied to the construction of upward of fifty forts and a number of batteries. Some of these works were of large dimensions, and many had, besides the usual magazine, extensive bomb-proofs, for the protection of the garrisons.

Notwithstanding the number of works built, the defensive system was in some parts still very weak, and everywhere there was need (as I stated in a report to the Chief Engineer U. S. Army a year ago) of auxiliary works, more efficient armament, &c.; and I also stated that there were important gaps in the line which should be filled.

When the Army of the Potomac retired from the James River, I was ordered to assume the command of the works and troops of Washington, and there was apprehension felt (as the result proved, rightly) for the safety of Washington.

Of course, it was my duty, both as engineer and commanding officer, to use the time and means disposable to increase the strength of the defenses. The northern side of the city, between the Potomac and Eastern Branch, which had been little exposed to attack the summer before, was, in August and September of this year, the most likely to be assailed, and from the Potomac to the Seventh street road it was exceedingly weak.

When, for want of rank, I was superseded in the command, I continued to discharge the duties of engineer, under the full conviction that in that crisis (September 1) I could render no more valuable service to my country than to perfect the defenses of Washington.

I commenced on my first arrival to strengthen this part of the line. I directed the enlargement of Fort Massachusetts, and laid out forts and batteries to make a complete connection between the first-named work and Fort Alexander on the Potomac; at the same time I felled the timber to a distance of a mile in front, thus exposing the ground and making it impracticable to the enemy's movements.

On the south of the Potomac, rifle-pits were thrown up between the works, new gun-platforms laid, and the armament improved; obstructions made across the valleys of Four-Mile Run and Hunting Creek; Fort Lyon strengthened by advanced works, and batteries for field guns prepared. On the most prominent or commanding points 100-pounder rifled guns, on center-pivot carriages, were introduced, to bring under fire the whole external area an enemy must occupy in approaching our lines. These, and similar works, are fully described in the report of the Commission.

With no other assistance from engineer officers than that of a single officer (valuable, indeed—that of Lieut. Col. B. S. Alexander), it has been necessary to employ a large number of civil assistants, superintendents, and overseers, to supervise the works and troops and laborers employed. This, together with the hire of laborers, the purchase of lumber and other materials, has required a large cash expenditure. You authorized (in August, I think) the application of $50,000 from the appropriation for the contingencies of fortifications, field works, &c.; to the Defenses of Washington, $50,000 more. This last sum will have been nearly exhausted at the end of this month.

It is exceedingly difficult to estimate for this kind of expenditure, and as the exigencies of the service have, since my return here, made it impossible to furnish the number of troops required for the labor, I am obliged to suppose that much of the additional work proposed by the Commission will be done by hired labor, and, making reference to past results, to estimate that an additional sum of $200,000 will be needed; for which I ask that an appropriation of Congress be requested. I also request that, until such an appropriation be made, I may be authorized to apply an additional $50,000 from the existing appropriation for contingencies of fortifications.

There has been but one other system of field works that I know of that is analogous to this in extent and character—the famous lines of Torres Vedras. These frustrated the design of Napoleon of driving the English from the Peninsula. They consisted of a greater number of works, but the works were smaller, and much less expensive in workmanship; yet on these lines, in a country where labor commanded but one-tenth of what is paid in this country, $1,000,000 was expended from first to last.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brig. Gen., and Chief Engineer Defenses of Washington.

[Inclosure.]

WASHINGTON, *December* 24, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: The Commission appointed by Special Orders of the War Department, No. 312, dated Washington, October 25, 1862, "to examine

and report upon the plan of the present forts, and sufficiency of the present system of defenses for the city," report as follows:

The system of works constituting what are called the Defenses of Washington may be divided into four groups: First, those south of the Potomac, commencing with Fort Lyon, below Alexandria, and terminating with Fort De Kalb, opposite Georgetown; second, those of the Chain Bridge; third, those north of the Potomac, between the Potomac and the Eastern Branch, commencing with Fort Alexander and terminating with Fort Lincoln; fourth, those south of Eastern Branch, commencing with Fort Mahan and terminating with Fort Greble, nearly opposite Alexandria.

The perimeter thus occupied, not counting the interval from Fort Greble to Fort Lyon, is about 33 miles, or, including that, 37 miles.

In the first group are twenty-three field forts (including the small redoubts, Forts Bennett and Haggerty, and the external works of Forts Lyon and Blenker). In the second group are two forts (Ethan Allen and Marcy) and three batteries for field guns. In the third are eighteen forts, four batteries, permanently armed with heavy guns, besides about fourteen batteries for field guns, some of which are of heavy profile, with stockaded gorges, magazines, &c. In the fourth group are eleven forts (not including the outworks in progress of Fort Meigs), besides the armed battery connected with Fort Carroll. There are, therefore, in the whole system, as it now exists, fifty-three forts and twenty-two batteries.

In addition to these, is the small group consisting of Forts Ramsay and Buffalo and intrenchments on Munson's and Perkins' Hills, which do not properly belong to the fortifications of Washington.

The total armament in the different works, at the date of this report, is six hundred and forty-three guns and seventy-five mortars. The total infantry garrisons required for their defense, computed at 2 men per yard of front perimeter, and 1 man per yard of rear perimeter of works, is about 25,000. The total number of artillerymen (to furnish three reliefs for each gun) required is about 9,000. Aggregate, 34,000.

It is seldom necessary to keep these infantry supports attached to the works.

The 25,000 infantry should be encamped in such positions as may be most convenient to enable them, in case of alarm, to garrison the several works, and a force of 3,000 cavalry should be available for outpost duty, to give notice of the approach of any enemy.

The artillerymen, whose training requires much time, having learned the disposition of the armament and computed the distances of the ground over which attacks may be looked for, and the ranges and service of their guns, should not be changed. They should remain permanently in the forts. Whenever any enemy is within striking distance of the capital—able by a rapid march to attempt a *coup de main*, which might result in the temporary occupation of the city, the dispersion of the Government, and the destruction of the archives, all of which could be accomplished by a single day's possession—a covering army of not less than 25,000 men should be held in position to march to meet the attacking column. Against more serious attacks from the main body of the enemy, the capital must depend upon the concentration of its entire armies in Virginia or Maryland. They should precede or follow any movement of the enemy seriously threatening the capital.

The Commission do not deem it necessary to enter into a history of the construction of these works, though, fully to appreciate their merits or demerits, that history should be known (as it is presumed to be by

those immediately interested), and it is fully given in the engineer's report to the Chief Engineer U. S. Army, dated December 10, 1861.

The Commission deem it only necessary to remark that, in general, the lines and locations of works are well chosen; that where the works are not altogether adequate for their positions, or the lines fail to occupy the best ground, the causes are to be found in the exigencies under which the ground was selected and the works built. They find that the defects in the system, arising from these causes, were clearly understood by the engineer, and that on his reassuming charge, in August last, prompt and vigorous measures were taken to remedy them, and that at the date of the examination by the Commission some of the most serious deficiencies in the line had been remedied; that other works had been laid out or proposed which would judiciously strengthen weak portions of the line, and they learn, from his own statements, that only the impossibility of getting adequate working parties from the troops, and the want of means for hiring the large bodies of laborers which would have been necessary, have prevented the execution during the past season of all the works so proposed. Though from such causes much remains to be done, the Commission find the line throughout its whole extent respectably strong, the works in good condition generally, garrisoned with artillerymen, and the armament in good order, and well supplied with ammunition, and well served.

With these preliminary remarks, the Commission will proceed to mention the individual works, with such recommendations as they deem necessary.

Fort Lyon.—This work forms the extreme left of our line south of the Potomac, and its function is a most important one—that of holding the heights south of Hunting Creek, from which Alexandria could be shelled and our left flank exposed. The work is the largest of all, excepting Fort Runyon. If it had been placed on the higher ground in front of its present position, it would have better fulfilled its object. The engineer is now constructing three advanced works, two on this higher ground and one to command the extensive ravine on the southeast. The Commission further recommend the construction of an interior *réduit*, by which the main work will be made more secure against assaults; the construction of traverses, particularly on the southern front, and of additional gun platforms, in order, if required, to bring more fire to bear on the heights to the westward. On examining the ground between the Mount Vernon and Accotink roads, the Commission recommend a small work on the spur, with an advanced battery or batteries to sweep the river flats, the Mount Vernon road, and the ravine before mentioned. This work will better cover the Alexandria Bridge, and give great additional strength to Fort Lyon and to this left flank of our lines.

Fort Ellsworth.—This work is well situated, covering immediately Alexandria and the railroad depot. Though a work in second line, it fulfills an important purpose in closing the gap between Forts Lyon and Worth, and sweeping by its fire of rifled guns the approaches to those works, and, uniting its fire with theirs, preventing the establishment of batteries on the heights south of Hunting Creek. The work is amply provided with bomb-proofs and magazines. The Commission recommend platforms and embrasures for field guns on the flanks.

Traitors' Hill.—This is a very excellent position, forming a *point d'appui* of the line of obstructions across the valley of Hunting Creek, and commanding the deep ravine which envelopes the rear of Fort Worth. It is important to hold it, and it is valuable as a position for artillery to fire upon the opposite heights; and the Commission recommend that a

work be constructed to admit of siege guns, in conformity to a plan presented by the engineer.

Fort Worth occupies a very commanding position. A larger work would have been desirable, but the site would not have permitted it, even if the exigencies of the times in which it was built had not limited the size to a minimum. The work is deficient in fire (and from its figure cannot bring a sufficient fire) upon the heights directly opposite, south of Hunting Creek. Such additional guns as its form permits, to bear in this direction, should be introduced. The work has sufficient bomb-proof and magazines. A 100-pounder is being mounted to sweep the sector from Fort Lyon around to Fort Ward. The works previously enumerated, with a chain of obstructions across the valley from Fort Lyon to Cooper's Hill, will secure Alexandria and the left flank of our general defensive line, and, by their powerful artillery, prevent the establishment of field batteries on the heights south of Hunting Creek, and make even the establishment of siege batteries a work of great difficulty and danger. The Commission recommend the introduction of another 100-pounder into this work, to be placed in the salient of the south bastion.

Fort Ward occupies a very commanding and important position, defending the Leesburg and Alexandria turnpike and lateral roads, and overlooking the country northwardly and westwardly toward Fort De Kalb and Bailey's and Ball's cross-roads. It contains a sufficient armament and ample bomb-proofs and magazines. It was built in great haste, and with too thin parapets on the exposed fronts. The Commission recommend the thickening of the front parapets to 14 feet, and the construction of counterscarp casemates, for reversed fires, at the northwest and southwest angles. A 100 pounder is being placed in this work, which will sweep a large extent of country in front of our lines, and, in conjunction with those of Fort Richardson and the batteries north of the Potomac, will furnish a flank fire upon every part of the line hence to Fort De Kalb.

Fort Blenker.—The site was selected for its command of the valley of Four-Mile Run. It is defective in trace and in having no view of the approaches from the west, the ground rising in that direction. The latter defect is being remedied by the construction of a seven-gun battery, with stockaded gorge, about 200 yards to the westward. The work being in a *re-entrant*, and its approaches under powerful fire from Forts Ward and Barnard, it is believed to answer sufficiently well its purpose. The ravine in rear affords much protection to the garrison against shelling, and it is not proposed to construct bomb-proofs. The magazines are adequate. The valley of Four Mile Run is obstructed by abatis, the rifle-pits only occupying a part of the interval near Fort Blenker. It is recommended to continue the rifle-pits across the valley, and to construct a battery for field guns on the spur east of the fort, by which an important enfilading fire up the valley will be obtained.

Fort Barnard occupies a commanding position, and one naturally very strong. It covers the head of ravines, in which large bodies of troops can be collected and concealed in a favorable position for making flank attacks upon an enemy's columns assaulting our line between it and Fort Craig, or attempting to penetrate the valley of Four-Mile Run. Taken in connection with its outworks and rifle-pits, the ground may be considered well occupied, though the work itself is rather small. Its magazines are adequate, and, considering the protection given to troops by ravines in its rear, it is not considered necessary to build more bomb-proof accommodation. The Commission recommend that

casemates, for reversed flank defense, be prepared in the northwestern angle, and that the exterior covert-way be prepared with platforms and embrasures for a battery of field artillery.

The works thus far mentioned form a group by themselves, and can scarcely be called "Defenses of Washington," though doubtless having an important bearing on its defense. To defend Washington, strictly speaking, requires simply that the enemy shall be kept off from the banks of the Potomac to such a distance that he cannot shell the city, and this object is accomplished by the chain of works from Fort Scott to Fort De Kalb, resting its left on Four-Mile Run and its right on the Potomac. The works in question are, strictly speaking, for the defense of Alexandria and the railroad terminus. It is unnecessary to expatiate on the importance of holding these points; and these remarks are made to show that the lines of works necessarily embrace something more in their objects than the mere defense of Washington.

Fort Scott forms the left interior line covering Washington. That is, in connection with Fort Richardson, it continues the line to the Potomac, thus forming a complete defensive system independent of the works previously mentioned, which cover Alexandria. Its position is important and commanding, and the work is well constructed and provided with ample bomb-proofs and magazines. Under existing circumstances, the Commission do not find cause to recommend any modifications. They would recommend, however, the eventual filling up of the gap between this work and Fort Richardson, by a small work on the elbow of the ridge, and such other additional arrangements as may be necessary to make this interior line complete.

Fort Richardson occupies a very commanding position. It is small, but well built, well armed, and amply provided with bomb-proofs and magazines. The ravines in front will be seen by the rifle-pits in construction. A 100 pounder is being placed in this work, which will sweep a sector from Fort Ellsworth to Fort De Kalb. Considering its position (in a *re-entrant*) and difficulty of access, the Commission do not judge it necessary to recommend the construction of reversed flank defenses.

Fort Albany is a work partly bastioned, well built, and in admirable condition, the parapets being turfed and scarps reveted with boards. It is well defiladed, and in a very advantageous position to cover the Long Bridge, and look into the gorges of Forts Richardson and Craig. It sees the high ground in front of Fort Tillinghast, and commands the valley between Forts Richardson and Scott. It is well provided with magazines, embrasures, and bomb-proofs. Some heavy rifled pieces are wanted.

Fort Runyon.—Though this work has not the importance it first had, it should not have been permitted to fall to decay, nor to be disarmed, as has very improperly been done. As a *tête-de-pont*, it should be rearmed, and kept in perfect condition in every respect.

The five works, Forts Craig, Tillinghast, Cass, Woodbury, and De Kalb, extend the line from Forts Richardson and Albany to the Potomac, opposite Georgetown, covering what are usually called the Heights of Arlington, heights from which the enemy would have within long range of rifled guns the most important public buildings of the city. The line would have been better had it been thrown half a mile farther forward; but its location where it is, on ground by no means unfavorable, was not an error of judgment, but a necessity of the circumstances under which it was built. In reference to this part of the line, the following general remarks are made: The line south of Fort Richardson,

either by magnitude or commanding positions of works, or both, has great strength; if broken, the enemy has yet another line to carry before he can reach the bridges or the heights opposite Washington. If he attempts the left flank of the Arlington lines, by the Columbia turnpike, he takes a line of attack through comparatively low ground, swept to a greater or less degree by cross-fires or front fires from Forts Ward, Blenker, Barnard, Richardson, Craig, Tillinghast, and Albany. The route from Ball's Cross-Roads, approaching the center and right flank of the Arlington lines, is, from the configuration of the ground, not thus closely swept and commanded. It forms the most practicable approach; it leads most directly to the point to be gained. All the ground in front, to the distance of a mile, is, however, in fact, swept in flank by the 100-pounders and other rifled guns of Fort Richardson, and of Batteries Cameron and Parrott, at an extreme range of 2 miles, and from the 100-pounder of Fort Ward and the two 100-pounders of Battery Kemble at an extreme range of 3¼ miles, while it is under the direct fire, to a distance of at least 1,000 yards of the works (closely contiguous to each other), of the line.

The Commission are of opinion that this part of the line needs further strengthening, and recommend the following:

1st. A work at the red house, which shall strengthen the extreme flank of the line on the Potomac, and enfilade the long and deep ravine on the right and front of Fort De Kalb.

2d. A work on the spur behind Forts Cass and Tillinghast, which shall see into the gorges of these works, give an important fire upon the high ground in front of the line, and flank that line from Fort Woodbury to Fort De Kalb. This work will give great additional strength to Fort Corcoran, enabling it to be held, even should the two works in its front fall, and thus will enable us to maintain a *tête-de-pont* at the aqueduct, which cannot be held after Fort Corcoran falls.

3d. The construction of batteries for field guns along the intervals of the works, or in the lines of rifle-pits, wherever favorable locations offer themselves.

4th. The construction of sufficient bomb-proofs, to shelter the garrisons of the works named, Fort Corcoran included.

5th. The strengthening of the *tête-de-pont* at the aqueduct.

The Commission also recommend the construction of two works in advance of the line, at points which have been examined and indicated—one opposite the interval between Forts Craig and Tillinghast, the other opposite the interval between Forts Woodbury and Cass, and 700 or 800 yards in front, these works to have stockaded gorges.

Fort Ethan Allen.—This is a large work, bastioned on its exposed fronts, and pretty well adapted to its important position. The Commission recommend that a retrenchment be made to cross the gorge of the west bastion; that the fire on this capital be increased by placing 20-pounder rifled guns in the adjacent flanks, and two of the same class of guns on the *pan-coupé* of the salient; that additional bomb-proofs be built, so as to furnish sleeping accommodations for one-half the garrison; that the parapets of the northwest front be thickened to 14 feet; that additional platforms be provided for field guns, and that traverses be constructed on the northwest and south fronts.

Fort Marcy.—Bomb-proofs are in course of construction, as well as additional platforms for guns. The Commission make no further recommendations.

The two works just named form no part of the Defenses of Washington, strictly speaking, but are of the utmost importance as a *tête-de-pont*

to the Chain Bridge, over which it is indispensable to secure a debouch. The position is strong and well occupied. The lines of rifle-pits which connect the works with each other, and with the banks of the river, afford, with the auxiliary batteries, full view and defense of the numerous ravines, and give all the artificial strength which the position needs. The heights from which the works can be commanded, and the approaches to them, are under the fire of the heavy guns (the 100-pounder Parrott, and rifled 42-pounders and 30-pounder Parrotts, and 32-pounder sea-coast guns) of Batteries Cameron, Parrott, Kemble, Vermont, and of Forts Alexander and Franklin.

The Commission suggest that some defensive arrangements are necessary immediately about the head of the bridge; probably two or three small works, or, perhaps, block-houses would suffice.

Forts on Upton's, Taylor's, and Munson's Hills.—An army falling back on Washington after defeat, or on account of inferiority of numbers, might find it advantageous or desirable on many accounts to occupy temporarily or permanently this advanced position; its left resting on these naturally strong points, its right on the works at Chain Bridge. On the other hand, should Washington be threatened while held merely by a garrison, these works are too far advanced to be held. We recommend that the existing works be preserved from dilapidation, and consider nothing more necessary.

Forts Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley.—This group of small works occupies a commanding, but advanced, position. The occupation is indispensable to the security of the Chain Bridge, and protection of the receiving reservoir. The fires from these works add, at the same time, greatly to the strength of the works and position in advance of the Chain Bridge. The salient position of these works throws them, in great degree, upon their own unaided strength, while there are heights to the northward dangerously near, affording convenient emplacements for the enemy's artillery. The fire from the 100-pounder at Fort Pennsylvania reaches the heights in question; so, too, to a certain degree, that of the rifled guns of Fort Mansfield and adjacent batteries. The fire from the works themselves upon these heights is quite inadequate; the guns (32-pounders) crowded and wholly exposed. The Commission recommend, first, the union of the three works into (essentially) one, by connecting parapets; second, the removal of three 24-pounders now useless, from Fort Ripley, and placing them in battery behind the connecting exterior parapets; third, the building of merlons, to protect all the barbette guns bearing toward the heights mentioned; fourth, the construction of traverses on the southwest faces of Fort Alexander; fifth, the providing of platforms behind the external parapets for at least a dozen field guns to bear upon the heights; sixth, the introduction of another 100-pounder into Fort Alexander or Fort Franklin. (Part of the matters here recommended are in course of execution.) Between these works just named and Fort Mansfield are two well-constructed and well-located batteries for field guns, for sweeping the ravine in front of Fort Mansfield.

Fort Mansfield.—The name is applied to two considerable redoubts and an exterior battery, connected by a substantial rifle-pit. The works are well located, as connecting links between Forts Ripley and Pennsylvania; are well built, and deemed adequate for their purpose. Still another redoubt (not named) is in construction on this line, near the Great Falls turnpike.

Fort Pennsylvania.—This work occupies a commanding position, at a point where the dividing ridge between the Potomac and Rock Creek

narrows so as to expose the slopes in both directions. It commands the three avenues to Washington which unite at Tennallytown. The work, as originally built, was deficient in size; its exposed parapets too thin, and it had not a good view of the approaches from the northward. A battery for eight guns has been constructed on an advanced point of the ridge (say 300 yards northward), with magazine and inclosed gorge. This is connected with the work by a double line of rifle-pits, with a flanking battery, making of the ensemble a very strong position. The armament of the fort has been increased, and its disposition improved; platforms constructed for additional field guns, and a 100-pounder rifled gun mounted to sweep the sector from Fort Marcy to Fort Massachusetts. The Commission recommend an increased thickness for the parapets of exposed fronts, and the construction of a bomb proof for garrison.

Between Forts Pennsylvania and Kearny is a battery for eight field guns, very substantially constructed, with magazine, but with open gorge. It has good views of the cross valley running from near Fort Pennsylvania to Broad Branch (of Rock Creek), and sees well the ridge of high ground in front of Forts Pennsylvania, Kearny, and De Russy. The Commission recommend that its gorge be closed by a stockade, and extend this recommendation to the different batteries of similar construction between Forts Ripley and Massachusetts.

Fort Kearny (recently built), occupying an excellent position, is a necessary connecting link between Forts Pennsylvania and De Russy. It sees well the upper valley of Broad Branch, and crosses its fires with those of Forts Pennsylvania and De Russy and intermediate batteries upon the dangerous heights in front. It has a powerful armament, and is provided with ample magazines and bomb-proofs, and is well adapted to its location. A field battery, just across Broad Branch, has been built to sweep part of the ravine immediately in front of Fort Kearny; otherwise unseen.

Fort De Russy occupies a very commanding point, overlooking the deep valley of Rock Creek, and throwing a cross-fire upon the approaches to Fort Massachusetts, and (together with Fort Kearny) controlling the country roads between the Rockville turnpike and Rock Creek. It is too small, and its fire was inadequate to its position. The site does not admit of an easy extension. This defect is partially remedied by the construction of batteries on either flank, and a few hundred yards to the left, having a better view of the Milk-House Ford road and ravines toward Broad Branch; the other, on the right, sees the slopes toward Rock Creek. The Commission recommend the introduction of a 100-pounder, on center pintle carriage, in place of one of the 32-pounders, to sweep the sector from Fort Pennsylvania to Fort Massachusetts; the fire of which will be particularly important upon the approaches to Fort Massachusetts also; the construction of casemates for reverse fires in the east and west angle of the counterscarp.

Fort Gaines is a work in second line. Should the enemy succeed in forcing the interval between Forts Ripley and Pennsylvania, he could not establish himself on the secondary ridge, on which Fort Mansfield is situated, under the fire of this work, by the rifled guns of which the magazines of Fort Mansfield may be exploded. The Commission believe nothing further is required at this work.

Batteries Cameron, Parrott, and Kemble.—The first, of two rifled James 42s, the other two of one 100 pounder each, are designed, first, to enfilade the front of the Arlington lines from Fort De Kalb to Tillinghast; second, to operate on the heights between Forts De Kalb and Marcy,

on which the enemy could plant artillery to bear upon these works, and upon the marginal spurs on which batteries could be established, to bear on the aqueduct or Chain Bridge. Considering how important these functions are, the Commission recommend the substitution of 100-pounders for the rifled 42s in Battery Cameron, and the addition of another 100-pounder to each of the other batteries.

Battery Vermont was constructed before the other shore of the Potomac was occupied. It has a good view of the Leesburg turnpike, and the Commission recommend the substitution of rifled guns for the 32-pounders, to bear on that approach.

Battery Martin Scott sweeps the Chain Bridge. It now contains field 6-pounders. Two 8-inch siege howitzers are recommended.

Returning now to the principal line, and proceeding from Fort De Russy eastward, near Rock Creek, on the heights, on the east side, is a battery for field guns, on the line of rifle-pits, intended to command the broad ravine which crosses the interval between Rock Creek and Fort Massachusetts.

Fort Massachusetts, in conjunction with Fort Slocum, commands one of the principal avenues of approach to Washington. The original work was entirely inadequate to its important purpose. It has recently been judiciously enlarged, and, with the addition, is a powerful and satisfactory work. The Commission recommend that merlons be raised on the exposed front of the old work, which will, at the same time, defilade the rear and lateral faces; that the parapet of the exposed front be thickened; that bomb-proofs for garrison and casemates for reverse fire at the southeast angle of the old work and at the north angle of new work be constructed.

Fort Slocum.—From two-thirds of a mile to 1 mile in advance of Forts Massachusetts and Slocum the country rises to heights say 20 to 30 feet higher than the crests to those works, furnishing to an enemy most advantageous emplacements for artillery. Along the dividing ridge of this high ground, between Rock Creek and the Eastern Branch, leads the Seventh street turnpike road. These two works are, therefore, exposed to the most powerful efforts of the enemy. Fort Slocum, though originally of more respectable dimensions than Fort Massachusetts, was, nevertheless, a small work, and quite inadequate in strength, armament, and bomb-proof. The work is undergoing a considerable and judicious enlargement. The Commission recommend merlons and traverses on the exposed fronts of the old work, by which the work will be defiladed and the guns better protected. The high ground spoken of in advance of these works will be under the fire of the 100-pounders and other rifled guns of Forts De Russy and Totten, besides that of the powerful batteries of the works themselves.

Fort Totten occupies a most commanding and strong position, and exercises a powerful influence upon the approaches from the northward and those through the valley between it and Fort Lincoln. It is well adapted to its position, well built and well armed, and amply provided with magazines and bomb-proofs. The 100-pounder here placed will sweep the sector from Fort De Russy to Fort Lincoln. Merlons and traverses are not called for in this work. The position is so strong that reverse fires are not considered necessary for the ditches. No recommendations made.

Fort Slemmer.—A well-placed battery for three 32-pounder guns. No recommendations made.

Fort Bunker Hill occupies a very commanding position, but it is deficient in interior space. It should contain at least two rifled guns, and needs additional fire upon its capital. An advanced battery for field

guns is designed, with covered approaches or rifle-pits, connecting with the flanks of the work. A covered way would have been a valuable addition, and could have been easily made in the first construction. The Commission recommend a platform for the 8-inch howitzer, to be made in the *pan-coupé*, and a rifled 30-pounder to be placed on the existing platforms, on each of the two short lateral faces; also a battery for field guns upon the spur to the southward; also the moving of the two guns on the gorge to more advantageous positions.

Forts Saratoga and Thayer are minor works, forming connecting links between Forts Bunker Hill and Lincoln. They are both lunettes, with faces of 100 feet, and stockaded gorges. The first furnishes valuable cross-fires upon the approaches to Fort Bunker Hill, and its situation is commanding. It is desirable that at least one rifled gun should be in this work, and a platform for such a gun is recommended to be made at the salient. The heavy guns on the flanks should be moved on to the faces, and field guns placed in embrasures substituted. Merlons should be raised on the faces. It is amply provided with bomb-proofs.

Fort Thayer is located to command a spacious ravine, which otherwise would afford an ample cover and convenient approach to an enemy. The useless gun on the west-shoulder angle should be moved to the east face, to increase the fire upon this ravine. A platform for a siege gun should be made on the *pan-coupé* and platforms for field guns on the flanks, and merlons raised on faces. A ditch should be made along the stockade of the gorge.

Fort Lincoln is situated on an eminence, overlooking the extensive valley formed by the Eastern Branch and its tributaries, and commanding the Baltimore turnpike, the railroad, and several minor roads, which, passing through or near Bladensburg, lead into Washington. At the foot of this eminence was fought the battle of Bladensburg. The narrowness of the summit, on which it is situated, is unfavorable to a good trace. The exterior batteries and rifle-pits, however, thoroughly see the ground over which assaulting columns must pass, and the bomb-proofs and magazines, arranged as traverses, protect the long and narrow interior from enfilading fires. A 100-pounder is being mounted in the northeast angle, which will sweep the sector from Fort Slocum around to Fort Mahan. The Commission recommend reversed casemates in the northeast angle of counterscarp and a few additional platforms for guns on the western long face. An additional magazine is in construction. From the fort the ridge runs easterly to the Eastern Branch, about three-fourths of a mile distant. About midway is a half-sunk battery for field guns, connected with the work by a double *caponiere*. At this point the ridge falls abruptly 40 or 50 feet, and the line is continued by rifle-pits to the extremity, where a powerful battery has just been built, terminating this part of our line. A deep, and for three fourths its length impenetrable, ravine takes its origin near the fort, and runs behind and parallel to this ridge. On the spurs immediately south are two half-sunk batteries for field guns, bearing upon the margins of the Eastern Branch.

Fort Mahan may be considered an advanced *tête-de-pont* to Benning's Bridge, and commands the valley of the Eastern Branch as far as Bladensburg, as well as the immediate approaches to the bridge. It is situated upon an isolated hill, the steep slopes of which are unseen from the fort, and are necessarily defended by external rifle-pits. As long as this work is held, an enemy cannot bring artillery to bear upon the bridge, nor move in force along the road which leads from Bladensburg to the Navy-Yard Bridge. Between this road and that leading

along the summit of the highlands southeast of the Eastern Branch the ground is very much cut up by wooded ravines perpendicular to the direction of the roads. Hence, this single work exercises a powerful influence in preventing an enemy, coming from the direction of Bladensburg, from reaching the margin of the Eastern Branch opposite Washington. It should be capable of holding out for a few days without external aid. The work is well built and sufficiently large. The Commission recommend the construction of bomb-proofs for the garrison, and to contain, besides five days' provisions, reversed casemates at three of the angles of counterscarp and a few more platforms for field guns on east and west faces; also a stockaded redan, to cover the entrance and flank the gorge. It should be remarked that Benning's Bridge itself is guarded by a *tête-de-pont* for infantry.

The chain of works (ten in all) from Fort Meigs to Fort Greble occupies the summit of the ridge between the Eastern Branch and Oxen Creek from almost all points at which, in this distance of 6 miles, an enemy can bring batteries to bear upon the navy-yard or arsenal.

Fort Meigs occupies a key-point to the ridge. It is the extreme point in this direction from which the arsenal and the navy-yard can be seen and reached by an enemy's batteries. To reach this point from Bladensburg, an enemy must take the Eastern Branch and Benning's Bridge roads, or, by a considerable detour, strike the Marlborough road to the eastward. Obstructed at Fort Meigs, if he would reach the ridge at a lower point, he must make a more extensive detour, cross the valley of Oxen Creek above Fort Meigs, and recross it again; the only public road available being the one ascending the ridge at Fort Wagner and leading to the Navy-Yard Bridge. Fort Meigs should be a work capable of resisting a vigorous assault. It is not so (no isolated small field-work can be so), and no single large work on this difficult ground, even if the topography permitted, can be made so without numerous outworks. The object can only be attained by a congeries of works, which shall sustain and flank each other, and, from numerous points of view, see and guard all the ravines and otherwise hidden surfaces. To accomplish this—to a great degree, at least—several auxiliary works are necessary—say, a work some 300 yards distant, on the Marlborough road (under construction); a battery in connection therewith, near the road, to command a ravine of gentle slopes which extends from near Fort Meigs southward to Oxen Creek; a small work (under construction) on a knob a few hundred yards north of Fort Meigs (of much lower elevation), to see, in reverse, the steep slopes and ravines which approach the fort from the northward. These works, with Fort Du Pont, will form a congeries, which may be considered a single fortification or fortified camp, in which the garrison must sustain itself for a few days. The various ravines and inequalities of the ground furnish ample protection against direct or covered fires, and, as vertical fires are not to be apprehended, bomb-proofs are unnecessary, except for the ground of the forts themselves and for storage of provisions. The guns of Fort Meigs are all sea-coast 32s, and in barbette. As these guns will be useful for their distant fire, the light guns of surrounding works being depended on for flanking purposes, it may be well to let them remain as they are.

Fort Du Pont, after what has been said, requires no especial remark. A deep ravine to the westward may, perhaps, be best defended by a block-house, which can be pretty well screened from an enemy's artillery. The system we have just spoken of may require two or three of these structures.

Fort Davis requires no especial remark. It may be regarded as an

outwork to Fort Baker, having a pretty good view of approaches on either side of the ridge, not seen from Fort Baker.

Fort Baker was designed on correct principles as a strong point on the ridge. Its site is the only one between Forts Meigs and Stanton admitting considerable dimensions. It is a strong and well-armed fort. A ravine near and parallel to its front requires a battery or block-house to guard it. The steep slopes behind it may be well defended by rifle-pits. Additional bomb-proofs are necessary for the garrison. The magazine entrances at this and several other works of this group should be screened by traverses.

Fort Wagner is a battery intended to sweep the valley through which the road leads up the heights.

Fort Ricketts is a battery intended to see the ravine in front of Fort Stanton, which it does but imperfectly.

Fort Stanton occupies the nearest point of the ridge to the arsenal and navy-yard, and overlooks Washington, the Potomac, and Eastern Branch. It is a work of considerable dimensions, well built, and tolerably well armed. Casemates for reversed fires are recommended in northwest and southwest counterscarp angles, and platforms for two or three rifled guns on the east front. The deep ravine which flanks this work on two sides requires some additional precaution, and further study of it is recommended.

Fort Snyder may be regarded as an outwork to Fort Stanton, guarding the head of one branch of the ravine just mentioned. Except additional platforms for field guns, and a ditch in front of the gorge stockade, and block-houses, nothing further seems necessary.

Fort Carroll.—South of the ravine already spoken of, the character of the ridge between Oxen Creek and the Eastern Branch changes. Instead of a narrow ridge, it expands, at a level 60 or 70 feet lower, into a plateau of considerable width. At Fort Carroll this plateau narrows so as to afford a view of both slopes. A spur toward Oxen Creek gives a fine view of its valley opposite Fort Snyder to opposite Fort Greble. This point is occupied by a battery, inclosed at gorge by a stockade. The fort itself is large and well built. The Commission recommend bomb-proofs for garrisons and provisions, and additional platforms for field guns, and counterscarp casemates for flanking the ditches.

Fort Greble occupies the extremity of the plateau. It is a large and powerful work, well provided with magazines and bomb-proofs. The Commission recommend the construction of flanking casemates in counterscarp and additional platforms for field guns.

In relation to this group of works, the Commission express the opinion that an enemy will not attempt to enter Washington from this direction, and that we cannot (as a general rule) expect to be able to meet him with a line of troops. What is to be prevented is the seizure of these heights for the purpose of establishing batteries to destroy the navy-yard and arsenal. For this purpose the works should be self-sustaining, or relying only upon such aid as a small movable body of troops can furnish, and upon succor, which may be thrown over the Branch after an attack is developed. It is under this view that the considerable increase of strength to Fort Meigs is deemed necessary, and other recommendations are made.

Rifle-pits.—A line of rifle-pits commences at Fort Lyon and is continued to the Potomac near Fort De Kalb, interrupted only in the bottoms of Hunting Creek and Four-Mile Run (where obstructions replace it), or occasionally by ground so broken that continuity is not necessary. In this line are frequent emplacements for field guns, openings for

sorties, &c. It is not entirely completed. At the Chain Bridge the position is enveloped by a well-arranged system of rifle-pits. The line commences again at Fort Alexander, and continues to the Eastern Branch; from the first-named point to Fort Massachusetts being of dimensions enough to cover entirely a man standing in the trench, and to contain two ranks. From Fort Massachusetts to the Eastern Branch the pits are intended only for one rank. The Commission recommend that the dimensions be increased to admit two ranks. Fort Mahan is surrounded by rifle-pits, and some have been constructed in connection with other works over the Eastern Branch. The Commission recommend the construction of rifle-pits in connection with each work, or system of works, of this group, so as to view and defend its own approaches, a continuous line not being necessary.

Wells.—Generally the works are (in some cases at great expense of labor) provided with copious wells. There are yet some, however, where they are wanted, and where they should be provided.

Roads.—On the south side of the Potomac there are roads enough, or nearly so; but they require much work, such as widening, raising, constructing of culverts, &c., to make them practicable for winter. A new military road has been constructed from Fort Alexander to Fort Massachusetts, having branches connecting with the different works. The roads along the line thence to Fort Lincoln (partly made by the engineers) make the chain complete. Much work, however, is required on the main stems leading from the city, to make them practicable in the winter. A military road has been made to Fort Stanton; another is in construction behind the ridge from Fort Baker to Fort Meigs, to enable succor to be given promptly to the works. The communications with Forts Carroll and Greble are probably sufficient. It has been estimated that the work on roads about Washington requires ten regiments for twenty days, and efforts have been made to obtain this or an equivalent of labor in some other shape. The Commission further state their opinion that the Defenses of Washington cannot be considered complete without the defense of the river against an enemy's armed vessels. Foreign intervention would bring against us maritime forces, and we could not depend upon being always in superior naval force on the Potomac, and we are, even now, threatened with Confederate iron-clads fitted out in English ports. Fort Washington is too distant for defense of the river under existing circumstances, for the superiority of the enemy in the field, which would drive us behind the Washington lines, would prevent our supporting that work if attacked by land. The Commission believe that a satisfactory defense may be afforded by placing on Jones' Point, near Alexandria, a battery of six guns of the heaviest caliber, say, four 200-pounders and two 15-inch guns in casemates, and by constructing a battery of ten guns and a covering work on the opposite shore of the Potomac, at or near Rozier's Bluff. An examination has been made, revealing a most favorable and strong position on that side, easily communicated with by water. Surveys are in progress. The occupation of a point on the other shore in this vicinity will likewise protect Alexandria from cannonade, to which it would be exposed if left open to the enemy. The Commission recommend, as an additional security to Washington, the establishment of two heavy guns on Giesborough Point.

The Commission conclude their report by expressing their convictions of the great importance of this system of defenses to Washington, and by urging upon the War Department and Congress to take steps and provide means for a full and early completion of the work.

The great authority of Napoleon is on record upon the necessity of fortifying national capitals. He gives his opinion that 50,000 men, national guards or volunteers from the citizens, and 3,000 artillerymen will defend a capital against an army of 300,000, and that had Vienna, Berlin, and Madrid been fortified and defended, the countries of which they are the capitals would have been preserved from the fatal results of his campaigns of 1805, 1806, and 1808 against them, and that, had Paris been fortified in 1814, his own Empire would have been saved from overthrow.

The position of Washington, on the very borders of the insurgent territory, exposes it to great danger in cases of serious reverse to our arms in Virginia, and twice already have its defensive works been the means of saving the capital and enabling us to reorganize our defeated armies.

JOS. G. TOTTEN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Colonel of Engineers.
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.
WILLIAM F. BARRY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.
J. G. BARNARD,
Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers, Defenses of Washington.
G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff of the General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *December* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Falmouth:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: You were good enough to say that you would be pleased to hear from me, and I venture to say a few words to you which neither the newspapers nor, I fear, anybody in your army is likely to utter.

In my position as Quartermaster-General much is seen that is seen from no other stand-point of the Army.

The Secretary of the Treasury has always felt the pressure of the difficulty of providing means to carry on the war, but he has thus far succeeded, so that the credit of the Government has not much suffered. Our contracts for supplies have not been made at prices higher than the consumption of the material might justify. Contractors have been content to wait a few weeks or months for their pay, and to receive it in certificates of debt, instead of in Treasury notes or gold. Hay and oats, two essentials for an army, have risen, however, until it is difficult to find men willing to undertake their delivery, and the prices are higher than ever before. A ton of hay costs not less than $30, and a bushel of oats costs $1 by the time it gets to Aquia. I begin to fear that the supply will fail. Should this happen, your army would be obliged to retire, and the animals would be dispersed in search of food.

Every day's consumption of your army is an immense destruction of the natural and monetary resources of the country. The country begins to feel the effect of this exhaustion, and I begin to apprehend a catastrophe. Your army has, I suspect, passed its period of greatest efficiency, and, by sickness, disability, and discharge, is decreasing in numbers. The animals have been recruited by rest, and are in better condition than they will be a month hence. The weather and the roads will not in months be again as favorable as during the weeks which have elapsed

since the battle of Fredericksburg, a battle which made veterans of your troops, and added more strength by this than it took from your army by losses in the field.

General Halleck tells me that you believe your numbers are greater than the enemy's, and yet the army waits! Some officers talk of having done enough; of going into winter quarters. This I do not understand to be your thought, but I am told that you probably find opinions differ as to the possibility of any proposed movement. In so great a matter, on which so much depends, there will be always differences of opinion. There are few men who are capable of taking the responsibility of bringing on such a great conflict as a battle between two such armies as oppose each other at Fredericksburg. So long as you consult your principal officers together, the result will be that proverbial of councils of war. Upon the commander, to whom all the glory of success will attach, must rest the responsibility of deciding the plan of campaign. Every day weakens your army; every good day lost is a golden opportunity in the career of our country—lost forever. Exhaustion steals over the country. Confidence and hope are dying. While I have been always sure that ultimate success must attend the cause of freedom, justice, and government sustained by 18,000,000 against that of oppression, perjury, and treason supported by 5,000,000, I begin to doubt the possibility of maintaining the contest beyond this winter, unless the popular heart is encouraged by victory on the Rappahannock.

The Treasury fails not only to pay the troops, but to pay for the hire of the vessels and laborers employed in supplying them, and for the forage bought for your cavalry, artillery, and trains. Suppose the army broken up for want of rations and forage, what a prospect for the country!

Permit me to call your attention to the plan of operations, of which I spoke at Aquia.

While the retirement of the rebel army from your front, consequent upon any movement, would prolong the contest, and be a misfortune, even this would give some hope and heart to the country. But what is needed is a great and overwhelming defeat and destruction of that army. Such a victory would be of incalculable value. It would place upon your head the wreath of immortal glory. It would place your name at the side of Washington. No battle fought with your back to the North or to the sea can give you such a victory. This enemy has shown his skill in retreat, and when he finds the day going against him he will retreat—will save the bulk of his army and compel a siege of Richmond, during which, as when McClellan invested it, he will gather up his forces for another struggle, and will cut your lines of supply and communication. In a desolated country, it will be almost impossible to support your army during a siege.

If by such a march as Napoleon made at Jena, as Lee made in his campaign against Pope, you throw your whole army upon his communications, interpose between him and Richmond, or even take a position to the southwest of the bulk of his army, and he fights, if you are successful, he has no retreat. His army would be dispersed, and the greater portion of it would throw down its arms. The artillery and baggage and camps would fall into your hands. The gain of the position would give you the strategic victory. Your troops, appreciating the means and the object of the march, would be confident of victory, while the rebels would be discouraged, and would expect defeat. You have a train able to carry many days' supplies. There would be risk, of course. No operation of war is without it. The rebel army will not

fight if it is too much outnumbered, but, by retiring to North Carolina, will compel long lines of operations and exhaust us in enormous expenditures.

It seems to me that the army should move bodily up the Rappahannock, cross the river, aim for a point on the railroad between the rebels and Richmond, and send forward cavalry and light troops to break up the road and intercept retreat. Your divisions marching within supporting distance, and ordered to march to the sound of battle, would concentrate upon any field, and compel a general engagement. The result would be with the God of battles, in whose keeping we believe our cause to rest. Will we ever have a better opportunity? Do not we grow weaker every day? Can you not adopt this movement, which, if successful, promises the greatest results, and even if unsuccessful, leaves a practicable route of retreat? If any other movement promises greater or readier results, let it be adopted; but rest at Falmouth is death to our nation—is defeat, border warfare, hollow truce, barbarism, ruin for ages, chaos! To any plan you will find objections. Address yourself to the great work. Decide upon your plan and give your orders to each general to march by a certain road at a certain hour, and to expect that on his right or left such another will co-operate with him if he meets the enemy. Whatever advice they may give, you have no general in your army who will fail to march promptly on your order or to fight gallantly when brought face to face with the enemy.

The gallantry of the attack at Fredericksburg made amends for its ill success, and soldiers were not discouraged by it. The people, when they understood it, took heart again. But the slumber of the army since is eating into the vitals of the nation. As day after day has gone, my heart has sunk, and I see greater peril to our nationality in the present condition of affairs than I have seen at any time during the struggle.

Forgive me if I have written freely and strongly. I cannot express as strongly as I feel our danger, and I know that you, as I hope myself, have only one object—the success of our cause and salvation of our country.

Truly and respectfully, your friend,

M. C. MEIGS.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.
(Received Headquarters Army, December 31.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

SIR: In view of the report that our army was about falling down the Rappahannock, I deem it proper to give you such information as I have received about the resources of the counties of Lancaster, Richmond, Northumberland, and Westmoreland.

The principal commission merchants here that I have called upon to state the resources of the above-named counties put them down at over 1,500,000 bushels of wheat and corn per year, and that but little has been sold from that section since the rebellion, either north or south.

It has been stated to me to-day that there must be at least 3,000,000 bushels of corn, wheat, rye, and oats, and a large quantity of straw and fodder now on hand. I am also informed that a very large stock of cord-wood, ready for market, will be found in the aforesaid counties.

I would also say to you that Heathsville has been for a long time a depot for smugglers, and that Richmond traders frequently come there to lay in their stock of merchandise.

It is unnecessary for me to give you the localities of different places, roads, &c. You have more facilities than I have to know of them; but should you think of anything that I might be of service to you, please command me.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. L. McPHAIL,
Provost-Marshal-General, State of Maryland.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY,
December 31, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to Major-General Burnside, commanding, &c., for his information.

By order of Major-General Halleck:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from Colonel Gallgher, commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment of Cavalry, at Point of Rocks:

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.,
December 30, 1862—10.45 a. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

I have information that Stuart is crossing at Harrison's Island, 15 miles below. Commenced at 2 o'clock this morning. I have no battery or troops, except my own regiment.

J. A. GALLIGHER,
Colonel Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

General Kelley has been ordered to send whatever cavalry he has and a battery from Harper's Ferry in pursuit.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. S. H. ALLEN,
Commanding Frederick City, Md.:

Information has been received that Stuart's cavalry are crossing the Potomac, at Harrison's Island, 15 miles below Point of Rocks. They are said to have commenced at 2 a. m. to-day. Be on your guard, and make your dispositions for the protection of Frederick, and, if necessary, to co-operate with Colonel Truex at the bridge.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. W. G. ELY,
Commanding Forces on Road to Monocacy:

Unless some emergency requires in your discretion a different arrangement, you will stop with your Connecticut troops at Mount Airy and Monrovia, holding the crossings of the road, and Colonel Ketcham will proceed with the rest of the command to Monocacy Bridge, to report to Colonel Truex. You will be guided by the information you obtain as to leaving detachments at any other crossing beyond Elysville. But if you hear of the enemy on the road, your dispositions and movements will, of course, be modified by that intelligence.

DONN PIATT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

Send immediately, from the forces at your command, all cavalry that you can possibly spare, and a battery of artillery, in pursuit of Stuart, who is reported as crossing at Harrison's Island at 10.45 this morning. Galligher's cavalry has no carbines, and are without artillery.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Colonel TRUEX,
Comdg. Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, Monocacy Bridge:

Information has been received that Stuart's cavalry were crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Island, 15 miles below Point of Rocks, at 10.45 a. m. to-day. They are said to have commenced crossing at 2 a. m. Put yourself in position to defend bridge and road, and cover Frederick.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. W. S. TRUEX,
Commanding at Monocacy Bridge:

The rebel cavalry may strike the railroad at or near New Market, and attempt to pass around to Frederick on the north. You will keep a lookout also in that direction. I have ordered a regiment of infantry, and the other two sections of Chalfin's battery, up the railroad from here.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have ordered the One hundred and fiftieth Regiment New York Infantry and two sections of Chalfin's battery, Fifth U. S. Artillery, up the railroad, in the direction of Monocacy Bridge. I have a regiment of infantry (the Fourteenth New Jersey) and a section of Chalfin's battery stationed at Monocacy Bridge. The rebel cavalry, if they reach the railroad, will probably cross at or near New Market, and pass westward, around by Frederick and Hagerstown. Can you have anything done from the Army of the Potomac to stop their return? I have heard nothing since telegraphing you before.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 30, 1862.

General KELLEY, *Harper's Ferry:*

Do not permit the cavalry, reported by Colonel Galligher, to cross the river, if possible to prevent it. It is a body of about 1,000 cavalry and four pieces of artillery, under Fitzhugh Lee. They have made a raid on Dumfries, and are now bent on Leesburg and across the river. Stop them from crossing, if possible. Use your own judgment what measures to take, or movement of troops to make, reporting same to these headquarters, however. A later telegram from Colonel Galligher says the rebels intend crossing at Noland's Ferry and at Point of Rocks.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I have received the following dispatch from General Kelley:

I have already made my arrangements to send all of my disposable cavalry force, with a battery, across into Maryland; but I cannot get any reliable information of the crossing of the rebels, and, as my cavalry is very much scattered along the line, I am at a loss at what point it will be best to concentrate. Is your information reliable? The road and telegraph lines are yet safe. If he ventures this way, with the expectation of crossing into Virginia, he will certainly get into trouble.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

The troops I have ordered from here to assist General Kelley are about embarking.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, December 30, 1862—9.10 p. m.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Major-General Heintzelman, in Washington, has the immediate command of all forces on the Potomac from this place to the Monocacy. His advices are that the enemy is passing through Aldie Gap. He has about 800 cavalry on the enemy's trail.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Col. J. A. GALLIGHER,
Comdg. Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Point of Rocks, Md.:

The general commanding directs that you report yourself immediately by telegraph to General Kelley, at Harper's Ferry, and take your orders from him until otherwise instructed. Your report of the crossing of the enemy was premature, and has given much trouble and expense in the transportation of troops. Still, the general commanding desires you to be on the alert, but an officer can never be too careful in verifying such reports before he communicates with headquarters.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Commanding at Harper's Ferry:

The following dispatch has just been received from Colonel Galligher, commanding Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

The information that the enemy were crossi g at Harrison's Island came to me from Colonel Henry, stationed at mouth of Monocacy. Our pickets were fired on today twice, within 3 miles of our camp, by the rebel pickets. We have our pickets all out to-night, allowing no one to cross at any point between Berlin and mouth of Monocacy. That there are rebel cavalry scouting in the vicinity there can be no doubt. We are all prepared for an attack.

Thus it would appear, after all the trouble and preparation made on account of Colonel Galligher's report, there has been no crossing. The general commanding suspected it might turn out so. He has instructed Colonel Galligher to report for orders to you, and thus you will have a cavalry force at your command on the river below you.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
December 31, 1862. (Received 9 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Willard's:*

General Hooker reports that one of his brigades crossed the Rappahannock at Richfield's [Richards'?] Ford, meeting a cavalry picket of only 30 men. The artillery of the rebels had been removed about a week since. The brigade was moving toward Ellis' Ford at last accounts, without resistance. Nothing new here. Stahel reports all quiet at Stafford Court-House.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY EXPEDITION,
Morrisville, December 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated 7 p. m. yesterday. My advance guard is within 1

mile of Kelly's Ford. Two citizens have just been brought to me, taken on the way to Orange Court-House. One of them came from Robertson's Tavern, below the Rapidan, yesterday, and reports no pickets or camps on the Rapidan, and nothing but a cavalry picket at Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock. I have every reason to believe that I can go from this point to the James River without being stopped by any obstacle half an hour. The orders you desire me to communicate shall be issued. My column is halted, and will change its direction, as you have ordered. I will try and intercept the rebel cavalry referred to, but think that I may be too late, from having wasted some time in the project which you order me to postpone. It can never be undertaken again. The enemy, apprised of our intentions, as they doubtless will be, will guard against their execution in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

WARRENTON, VA., *December* 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I received your first order to-day at 11 a. m., between Morrisville and Kelly's Ford, 25 miles from this place. I immediately halted, turned about, and sent Colonel Duffié, with 400 men, to Catlett's, to throw out pickets and send scouts toward Bristoe, Greenwich, and Dumfries, and came myself by way of Germantown to this place, arriving at 5 p. m. My advance chased about 150 rebel cavalry out of the town. I am informed that Stuart and Hampton passed through the town about noon with about 900 men and five guns. They doubtless crossed the Rappahannock before night. I have sent out scouts to discover if they be on this side. Three hundred and fifty of my cavalry were in the town at daylight this morning. The night is very dark and cold.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS,
Arlington, December 31, 1862.

[General HEINTZELMAN:]

GENERAL: I omitted to state in my report of yesterday that I observed the pickets on the Little River turnpike, also to the left of it, in the direction of Burke's Station and at other points in the vicinity of Annandale, were not so vigilant as they should be; moreover, they are in the habit, I presume, from what I saw myself, of keeping up fires during the night, which, as a matter of course, must expose to view the position of the whole line of pickets as far as this practice extends. A staff officer, who would not consider it a hardship to visit the picket stations in this vicinity occasionally, might correct in a measure these improprieties, and prevent disastrous occurrences.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERCROMBIE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
December 31, 1862—10.45 a. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

Stuart had a telegraph operator with him on his raid, and took all messages from the wires. I believe, from the fact that the line is not more frequently broken by them, that they obtain much information.

H. W. SLOCUM.

BALTIMORE, MD., *December* 31, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I am satisfied that no crossing of rebel cavalry was attempted yesterday at Harrison's Island. Colonel Galligher, commanding at Point of Rocks, was unnecessarily alarmed and mistaken, as I supposed he might be. However, I took every precaution, by orders to General Kelley, and by sending troops up the road. The following is my late dispatch from General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA.,
December 31, 1862—10 a. m.

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Nothing new this morning. I have sent out strong cavalry scouts toward Leesburg and above Charlestown. Progressing rapidly with the railroad. Will have it open for travel by January 6 or 8.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

Abstract from return of the Army of the Potomac,* Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside commanding, for December 31, 1862; camp near Falmouth, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Major-general and staff	28	.....	28	30	30	.....	.....
Escort to headquarters	3	63	81	224	235	.....	.....
Provost-marshal-general and guard	235	5,004	6,117	7,207	1,706	.....	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion	2	402	428	491	501	.....	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade	48	1,303	1,602	2,103	2,067	.....	.....
Chief quartermaster and troops	16	93	166	402	405	.....	.....
United States signal corps	45	169	214	229	233	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Army of the Potomac	37	1,206	1,392	1,562	.....	.....	56
Right grand division	1,852	34,505	44,089	67,744	52,200	.....	94
Center grand division	1,910	34,878	44,097	64,625	68,855	.....	100
Left grand division	2,238	41,349	51,337	74,280	76,694	17	114
Eleventh Corps	832	16,389	19,919	25,539	22,799	.....	42
Twelfth Corps	738	13,426	15,916	22,943	20,756	.....	34
Grand total	7,984	148,787	185,386	267,379	246,481	17	440

* Exclusive of the Defenses of Washington.

Organization of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, December 31, 1862.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

ESCORT, ETC.

Capt. JAMES B. MCINTYRE.

Oneida (New York) Cavalry (one company), Capt. Daniel P. Mann.
4th U. S. Cavalry, Companies A and E, Capt. James B. McIntyre.

PROVOST GUARD.

Brig. Gen. MARSENA R. PATRICK.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. HENRY M. BOSSERT.

22d New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Alexander Douglas.
29th New Jersey, Col. Edwin F. Applegate.
30th New Jersey, Col. Alexander E. Donaldson.
31st New Jersey, Col. Alexander P. Berthoud.
147th New York, Lieut. Col. John G. Butler.
137th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Joseph B. Kiddoo.

Not brigaded.

9th New York, Company G, Capt. Charles Child.
93d New York, Col. John S. Crocker.
8th United States (five companies), Capt. Royal T. Frank.
19th United States (one company), Capt. Henry S. Welton.
McClellan (Illinois) Dragoons (two companies), Capts. George W. Shears and David C. Brown.
2d United States Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Charles J. Whiting.

VOLUNTEER ENGINEER BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.

15th New York Engineers, Lieut. Col. Clinton G. Colgate.
50th New York Engineers, Lieut. Col. William H. Pettes.

BATTALION UNITED STATES ENGINEERS.

Lieut. CHARLES E. CROSS.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. SAMUEL T. CUSHING.

ARTILLERY.

Brig. Gen. HENRY J. HUNT, Chief.

Artillery Reserve.

Capt. GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY.

1st New York Battalion, Battery A, Capt. Otto Diederichs.
1st New York Battalion, Battery B, Lieut. Alfred Von Kleiser.
1st New York Battalion, Battery C, Lieut. Conrad Carrolien.
1st New York Battalion, Battery D, Lieut. George Gaston.
5th New York Battery, Capt. Elijah D. Taft.
6th New York Battery, Capt. W. M. Bramhall.
15th New York Battery, Lieut. A. R. McMahon.
1st United States, Battery K, Lieut. William M. Maynadier.
2d United States, Battery A, Capt. John C. Tidball.
4th United States, Battery G, Lieut. Marcus P. Miller.
5th United States, Battery K, Lieut. David H. Kinzie.
32d Massachusetts Infantry, Company C, Capt. Josiah C. Fuller.

Unattached Artillery.

Maj. THOMAS S. TRUMBULL.

1st Connecticut Heavy:
Battery B, Capt. Albert F. Brooker.
Battery M, Capt. Franklin A. Pratt.

RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

SECOND ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. JOHN SEDGWICK.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies D and K, Capt. Ridley Johnson.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE W. VON SCHACK.

5th New Hampshire, Capt. Horace T. H. Pierce.
7th New York, Capt. G. A. von Bransen.
61st New York, Lieut. Col. K. Oscar Broady.
64th New York, Capt. Harvey L. Jones.
81st Pennsylvania, Capt. William Wilson.
145th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. David B. McCreary.
148th Pennsylvania,* Col. James A. Beaver.

Second Brigade.

Col. PATRICK KELLY.

28th Massachusetts, Col. Richard Byrnes.
63d New York, Lieut. Col. Richard C. Bentley.
69th New York, Capt. James Saunders.
88th New York, Lieut. Col. James Quirlan.
116th Pennsylvania, Capt. John Teed.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL K. ZOOK.

27th Connecticut, Col. Richard S. Bostwick.
2d Delaware, Capt. Peter McCullough.
52d New York, Col. Paul Frank.
57th New York, Capt. James W. Britt.
66th New York, Maj. O. H. Morris.
53d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Richards McMichael.
140th Pennsylvania,† Col. Richard P. Roberts.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery B, Capt. Rufus D. Pettit.
4th United States, Battery C, Lieut. Evan Thomas.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. OLIVER O. HOWARD.

First Brigade.

Col. TURNER G. MOREHEAD.

19th Maine, Lieut. Col. Francis E. Heath.
15th Massachusetts, Capt. George W. Rockwood.
1st Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William Colvill, jr.
34th New York, Col. James A. Suiter.
82d New York, Lieut. Col. James Huston.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSHUA T. OWEN.

69th Pennsylvania, Capt. James Duffy.
71st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. John Markoe.
72d Pennsylvania, Col. D. W. C. Baxter.
106th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William L. Curry.

* Joined December 20.

† Joined December 21.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN R. BROOKE.

19th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Arthur F. Devereux.
20th Massachusetts, Maj. George N. Macy.
7th Michigan, Capt. A. E. Steele, jr.
42d New York, Lieut. Col. George N. Bomford.
59th New York, Lieut. Col. William Northedge.
127th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. H. Clay Alleman.

Artillery.

1st Rhode Island, Battery A, Capt. William A. Arnold.
1st Rhode Island, Battery B, Capt. John G. Hazard.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN S. MASON.

14th Indiana, Maj. Elijah H. C. Cavins.
24th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. F. L. Knight.
28th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. E. A. L. Roberts.
4th Ohio, Capt. Leonard W. Carpenter.
8th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Franklin Sawyer.
7th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Lockwood.

Second Brigade.

Col. R. C. JOHNSON.

14th Connecticut, Capt. Isaac R. Bronson.
12th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. J. H. Wilets.
108th New York, Lieut. Col. Charles J Powers.
130th Pennsylvania, Col. Levi Maish.

Third Brigade.

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. MARSHALL.

1st Delaware, Lieut. Col. Thomas A. Smyth.
4th New York, Lieut. Col. William Jameson.
10th New York, Maj. John Missing.
132d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Charles Albright.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery G, Capt. John D. Frank.
1st Rhode Island, Battery G, Lieut. Crawford Allen, jr.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Capt. CHARLES H. MORGAN.

1st U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Edmund Kirby.
4th U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Rufus King, jr.

NINTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. ORLANDO B. WILLCOX.

ESCORT.

6th New York Cavalry, Companies B and C, Capt. William L. Heermance.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. BURNS.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM M. FENTON.

2d Michigan, Lieut. Col. Louis Dillman.
8th Michigan, Maj. Ralph Ely.
17th Michigan, Col. William H. Withington.
20th Michigan, Col. Adolphus W. Williams.
79th New York, Lieut. Col. David Morrison.

Second Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN C. CHRIST.

29th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Barnes.
27th New Jersey, Col. George W. Mindil.
46th New York, Lieut Col. Joseph Gerhardt.
50th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col Thomas S. Brenholtz.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL LEASURE.

36th Massachusetts, Col. Henry Bowman.
45th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas Welsh.
100th Pennsylvania, Maj. Matthew M. Dawson.

*Artillery.**

1st New York, Battery D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn.
3d United States, Batteries L and M, Lieut. Horace J. Hayden.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES NAGLE (temporarily).

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS B. ALLARD.

2d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Henry Howard.
6th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. H. H. Pearson.
9th New Hampshire, Lieut. Col. J. W. Babbitt.
48th Pennsylvania, Col. J. K. Sigfried.
7th Rhode Island, Col. Z. R. Bliss.
12th Rhode Island, Col. G. H. Browne.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. EDWARD FERRERO.

21st Massachusetts, Col. William S. Clark.
35th Massachusetts, Capt. S. H. Andrews.
11th New Hampshire, Col. W. Harriman.
51st New York, Col. R. B. Potter.
51st Pennsylvania, Col. J. F. Hartranft.

Artillery.

2d New York, Battery L, Capt. Jacob Roemer.
Pennsylvania Battery D, Capt. George W. Durell.
1st Rhode Island, Battery D, Capt. William W. Buckley.
4th United States, Battery E, Lieut. Samuel S. Elder.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. GETTY.

First Brigade.

Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS.

10th New Hampshire, Col. M. T. Donohoe.
13th New Hampshire, Col. A. F. Stevens.
25th New Jersey, Col. Andrew Derrom.
9th New York, Lieut. Col. E. A. Kimball.
89th New York, Col. H. S. Fairchild.
103d New York, Lieut. Col. B. Ringold.

Second Brigade.

Col. EDWARD HARLAND.

8th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. John E. Ward.
11th Connecticut, Col. G. A. Stedman, jr.
15th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Sam. Tolles.
16th Connecticut, Maj. Charles L. Upham.
21st Connecticut, Col. A. H. Dutton.
4th Rhode Island, Lieut. Col. M. P. Buffum.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery E, Lieut. S. N. Benjamin.
5th United States, Battery A, Lieut. James Gilliss.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

8th Illinois, Col. William Gamble.
3d Indiana, Maj. G. H. Chapman.
8th New York, Col. B. F. Davis.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS C. DEVIN.

6th New York, Lieut. Col. D. McVicar.
8th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. A. E. Griffiths.
6th United States, Capt. G. C. Cram.

Artillery.

2d United States, Battery M, Lieut. A. C. M. Pennington, jr.

* Capt. John Edwards, jr., chief of corps artillery.

CENTER GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

PROVOST GUARD.

10th United States, Maj. J. HAYDEN

THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DAVID B. BIRNEY.

First Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL B. HAYMAN.

20th Indiana, Col. John Van Valkenburg.
63d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William S. Kirkwood.
68th Pennsylvania, Col A. H. Tippin.
105th Pennsylvania, Col. A. A. McKnight.
114th Pennsylvania, Col. C. H. T. Collis.
141st Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Madill.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. HOBART WARD.

3d Maine, Col. M. B. Lakeman.
4th Maine, Col. Elijah Walker.
38th New York,* Col. P. Regis de Trobriand.
40th New York, Maj. P. A. Lindsay.
57th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Peter Sides
99th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. W. Moore.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HIRAM G. BERRY.

17th Maine, Col. Thomas A. Roberts.
3d Michigan, Lieut. Col. B. R. Pierce.
5th Michigan, Maj. Edward T. Sherlock.
1st New York, Col. J. Frederick Pierson.
37th New York,† Lieut. Col. Gilbert Riordon.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE E. RANDOLPH.

1st Rhode Island, Battery E, Lieut. Pardon S. Jastram.
3d United States, Batteries F and K, Lieut. John G. Turnbull.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR.

1st Massachusetts, Col. N. B. McLaughlen.
11th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. P. D. Tripp.
16th Massachusetts, Col. Gardner Banks.
2d New Hampshire, Maj. E. L. Bailey.
11th New Jersey, Col. Robert McAllister.
26th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. B. C. Tilghman.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH W. REVERE.

70th New York, Col. J. Egbert Farnum.
71st New York, Maj. Thomas Rafferty.
72d New York, Col. Wm. O. Stevens.
73d New York, Lieut. Col. William McCauley.
74th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. Lounsbury.
120th New York, Lieut. Col. C. D. Westbrook.

* The Fifty-fifth New York consolidated with this regiment December 23, 1862.
† The One hundred and first New York consolidated with this regiment December 24, 1862.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GERSHOM MOTT.

5th New Jersey, Col. William J. Sewell.
6th New Jersey, Col. George C. Burling.
7th New Jersey, Col. Louis R. Francine.
8th New Jersey, Col. Adolphus J. Johnson.
2d New York, Col. Sidney W. Park.
115th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Olmsted.

Artillery.

Capt. JAMES E. SMITH.

1st New Jersey, Battery B, Capt. A. J. Clark.
4th New York Battery, Lieut. Joseph E. Nairn.
1st United States, Battery H, Lieut. J. E. Dimick.
4th United States, Battery K, Lieut. E. A. Bancroft.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. AMIEL W. WHIPPLE.

First Brigade.

Col. BENAJAH P. BAILEY.

86th New York, Lieut. Col. Barna J. Chapin.
124th New York, Col. A. Van Horne Ellis.
122d Pennsylvania, Col. Emlen Franklin.

Second Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL S. CARROLL.

12th New Hampshire,* Lieut. Col. J. F. Marsh.
163d New York, Maj. James J. Byrne.
84th Pennsylvania, Col. Samuel M. Bowman.
110th Pennsylvania, Maj. D. M. Jones.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. W. H. HAYWARD.

10th New York Battery, Capt. John T. Bruen.
11th New York Battery, Capt. A. A. Von Puttkammer.
1st Ohio, Battery H, Capt. James F. Huntington.

UNATTACHED.

2d U. S. Sharpshooters, Maj. Homer R. Stoughton.

FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. JAMES BARNES.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES A. JOHNSON.

2d Maine, Lieut. Col. George Varney.
18th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Joseph Hayes.
22d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. William S. Tilton.
1st Michigan, Lieut. Col. Ira C. Abbott.
13th New York, Lieut. Col. Francis A. Schoeffel.
25th New York, Maj. Shepard Gleason.
118th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James Gwyn.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB B. SWEITZER.

9th Massachusetts, Col. Patrick R. Guiney.
32d Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. G. L. Prescott.
4th Michigan, Lieut. Col. George W. Lumbard.
14th New York, Lieut. Col. Thomas M. Davies.
62d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull.

*Also reported as "unattached."

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. WEEKS.

20th Maine, Col. Adelbert Ames.
16th Michigan, Lieut. Col. Norval E. Welch.
12th New York, Maj. Augustus I. Root.
17th New York, Capt. John Vickers.
44th New York, Col. James C. Rice.
83d Pennsylvania, Col. Strong Vincent.

Artillery.

Capt. AUGUSTUS P. MARTIN.

3d Massachusetts Battery (C), Lieut. Valentine M. Dunn.
5th Massachusetts Battery (E), Capt. Charles A. Phillips.
1st Rhode Island, Battery C, Capt. Richard Waterman.
5th United States, Battery D, Lieut. Charles E. Hazlett.

Unattached.

1st U. S. Sharpshooters, Col. Hiram Berdan.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE SYKES.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT C. BUCHANAN.

3d United States, Capt. J. D. Wilkins.
4th United States, Capt. Hiram Dryer.
12th United States, 1st Battalion, Capt. Francis Wister.
12th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. T. M. Anderson.
14th United States, 1st Battalion, Maj. W. Williams.
14th United States, 2d Battalion, Capt. H. K. Thatcher.

Second Brigade.

Maj. CHARLES S. LOVELL.

1st and 2d United States, Capt. Salem S. Marsh.
6th United States, Capt. Levi C. Bootes.
7th United States, Capt. David P. Hancock.
11th United States, Capt. Charles S. Russell.
17th and 19th United States, Maj. G. L. Andrews.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

5th New York, Col. Cleveland Winslow.
140th New York, Col. Patrick H. O'Rorke.
146th New York, Col. Kenner Garrard.

Artillery.

Capt. F. C. GIBBS.

1st Ohio, Battery L, Lieut. Frederick Dorries.
5th United States, Battery I, Lieut. M. F. Watson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ERASTUS B. TYLER.

91st Pennsylvania, Col. E. M. Gregory.
126th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. D. W. Rowe.
129th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. H. Armstrong.
134th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. E. O'Brien.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER H. ALLABACH.

123d Pennsylvania, Col. J. B. Clark.
131st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. W. B Shaut.
133d Pennsylvania, Col. F. B. Speakman.
155th Pennsylvania, Col. E. J. Allen.

Artillery.

Capt. ALANSON M. RANDOL.

1st New York, Battery C, Capt. Almont Barnes.
5th United States, Battery E, Lieut. H. L. Gansevoort.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM W. AVERELL.

1st Massachusetts, Col. H. B. Sargent.
3d Pennsylvania, Col. J. B. McIntosh.
4th Pennsylvania, Maj. George H. Covode.
5th United States, Lieut. Thomas E. Maley.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery B, Lieut. Carl A. Woodruff.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. A. O. Vincent.

LEFT GRAND DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

HEADQUARTERS.

6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Richard H. Rush.

FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

ESCORT, ETC.

1st Maine Cavalry, Company L, Capt. Constantine Taylor.
10th New York Cavalry, Company K, Capt. W. Loomis.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ABNER DOUBLEDAY.

First Brigade.

Col. WALTER PHELPS, Jr.

22d New York, Capt. L. Ormsby.
24th New York, Lieut. Col. Samuel R. Beardsley.
30th New York, Col. W. M. Searing.
84th New York, Lieut. Col. William H. de Bevoise.

Second Brigade.

Col. GEORGE H. BIDDLE.

7th Indiana, Lieut. Col. John F. Cheek.
76th New York, Col. Wm. P. Wainwright.
95th New York, Lieut. Col. James B. Post.
56th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. J. William Hofmann.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GABRIEL R. PAUL.

21st New York, Col. W. F. Rogers.
23d New York, Col. Henry C. Hoffman.
35th New York, Col. Newton B. Lord.
80th New York, Col. Theodore B. Gates.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SOLOMON MEREDITH.

19th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Samuel J. Williams.
24th Michigan, Col. Henry A. Morrow.
2d Wisconsin, Col. Lucius Fairchild.
6th Wisconsin, Col. Lysander Cutler.
7th Wisconsin, Col. William W. Robinson.

*Artillery.**

Capt. JOHN A. REYNOLDS.

1st New Hampshire Battery, Lieut. Frederick M. Edgell.
1st New York, Battery L, Capt. John A. Reynolds.
4th United States, Battery B, Lieut. James Stewart.

* Col. Charles S. Wainwright, chief of corps artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. ROBINSON.

First Brigade.

Col. ADRIAN R. ROOT.

16th Maine, Col. A. W. Wildes.
94th New York, Capt. B. D. Searles.
104th New York, Col. Gilbert G. Prey.
105th New York, Col. J. W. Shedd.
107th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas F. McCoy.

Second Brigade.

Col. PETER LYLE.

12th Massachusetts, Col. James L. Bates.
26th New York, Col. R. H. Richardson.
90th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. William A. Leech.
136th Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas M. Bayne.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. NELSON TAYLOR.

13th Massachusetts, Col. Samuel H. Leonard.
83d New York, Capt. Joseph A. Moesch.
97th New York, Col. Charles Wheelock.
11th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. N. W. Batchelder.
88th Pennsylvania, Capt. J. P. Martin.

Artillery.

Capt. GEORGE F. LEPPIEN.

2d Maine Battery, Capt. James A. Hall.
5th Maine Battery, Capt. George F. Leppien.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery F, Lieut. R. Bruce Ricketts.
Pennsylvania Battery C, Capt. James Thompson.

THIRD DIVISION.

Col. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS.

1st Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt. William C. Talley.
2d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt. P. McDonough.
6th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Maj. Wellington H. Ent.
13th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt. Charles F. Taylor.
121st Pennsylvania, Col. Chapman Biddle.

Second Brigade.

Col. ROBERT P. CUMMINS.

3d Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt. Jacob Lenhart.
4th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Richard H. Woolworth.
7th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Maj. C. A. Lyman.
8th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt G. S. Gallupe.
142d Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. A. B. McCalmon

Third Brigade.

Col. MARTIN D. HARDIN.

5th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Capt. J. H. Larrimer.
9th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Robert Anderson.
10th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Maj. James B. Knox.
11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Jackson.
12th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, Lieut. Col. Peter Baldy.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania, Battery A, Lieut. John G. Simpson.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery B, Capt. James H. Cooper.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery G, Capt. Frank P. Amsden.
5th United States, Battery C, Capt. Dunbar R. Ransom.

SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

ESCORT, ETC.

Capt. FREDERICK C. NEWHALL.

10th New York Cavalry, Company L.
6th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Companies I and K.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM T. H. BROOKS.

First Brigade.

Col. HENRY W. BROWN.

1st New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Mark W. Collet.
2d New Jersey, Col. Samuel L. Buck.
3d New Jersey, Maj. J. W. H. Stickney.
4th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. James N. Duffy.
15th New Jersey, Lieut. Col. Edward L. Campbell.
23d New Jersey, Col. Henry O. Ryerson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. BARTLETT.

5th Maine, Col. Edward A. Scammon.
16th New York, Col. Joel J. Seaver.
27th New York, Col. Alex. D. Adams.
121st New York, Col. Emory Upton.
96th Pennsylvania, Col. Henry L. Cake.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DAVID A. RUSSELL.

18th New York, Col. George R. Myers.
31st New York, Lieut. Col. L. C. Newman.
32d New York, Col. F. E. Pinto.
95th Pennsylvania, Col. G. W. Town.

Artillery.

Maryland Battery A, Lieut. James H. Rigby.
1st Massachusetts (Battery A), Capt. William H. McCartney.
1st New Jersey Battery, Capt. William Hexamer.
2d United States, Battery D, Lieut. Edward B. Williston.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALBION P. HOWE.

First Brigade.

Col. HIRAM BURNHAM.

6th Maine, Capt. Joel A. Haycock.
43d New York, Col. Benjamin F. Baker.
49th Pennsylvania, Maj. John B. Miles.
49th Pennsylvania, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker.
5th Wisconsin, Capt. T. B. Catlin.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY WHITING.

26th New Jersey, Col. Andrew J. Morrison.
2d Vermont, Maj. J. H. Walbridge.
3d Vermont, Maj. S. E. Pingree.
4th Vermont, Col. Charles B. Stoughton.
5th Vermont, Col. Lewis A. Grant.
6th Vermont, Lieut. Col. O. S. Tuttle.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. NEILL.

21st New Jersey, Col. G. Van Houten.
20th New York, Col. E. Von Vegesack
33d New York, Col. R. F. Taylor.
49th New York, Col. D. D. Bidwell.
77th New York, Lieut. Col. W. B. French.

Artillery.

Maryland, Battery B, Capt. Alonzo Snow.
1st New York Battery, Capt. Andrew Cowan.
3d New York Battery, Lieut. W. A. Harn.
5th United States, Battery F, Lieut. L. Martin.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES DEVENS, Jr.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE.

65th New York, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hamblin.
67th New York, Col. Nelson Cross.
122d New York, Col. Silas Titus.
23d Pennsylvania, Col. John Ely.
61st Pennsylvania, Col. George C. Spear.
82d Pennsylvania, Maj. J. M. Wetherill.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY L. EUSTIS

7th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. Franklin P. Harlow.
10th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. J. B. Parsons.
37th Massachusetts, Col. Oliver Edwards.
36th New York, Maj. Elihu J. Faxon.
2d Rhode Island, Col. Nelson Viall.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK WHEATON.

62d New York, Maj. Wilson Hubbell.
93d Pennsylvania, Maj. John M. Mark.
98th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Adolph Mehler.
102d Pennsylvania, Col. Thomas A. Rowley.
139th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James D. Owens.

Artillery.

1st Pennsylvania, Battery C, Capt. Jeremiah McCarthy.
1st Pennsylvania, Battery D, Capt. Michael Hall.
2d United States, Battery G, Lieut. John H. Butler.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

Col. DAVID MCM. GREGG.

1st Maine (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Calvin S. Douty.
1st New Jersey, Maj. Myron H. Beaumont.
2d New York, Maj. Henry E. Davies.
10th New York, Col. John C. Lemmon.
1st Pennsylvania, Col. Owen Jones.
Independent Company, District of Columbia, Lieut. William H. Orton.

Artillery.

3d U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Horatio G. Gibson.

RESERVE.

ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Brig. Gen. JULIUS STAHEL.

FIRST DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN.

First Brigade.

Col. LEOPOLD VON GILSA.

8th New York, Col. F. Pr. Salm.
41st New York, Lieut. Col. E. W. Holmstedt.
45th New York, Lieut. Col. G. Von Amsberg.
54th New York, Capt. Charles Wahle.
153d Pennsylvania, Col. Charles Glanz.

Second Brigade.†

Brig. Gen. N. C. MCLEAN.

17th Connecticut, Col. W. H. Noble.
25th Ohio, Col. W. P. Richardson.
55th Ohio, Col. John C. Lee.
75th Ohio, Lieut. Col. R. A. Constable.
107th Ohio, Col. Seraphim Meyer.

* Headquarters Stafford Court-House, Va.
† December 10-16, marched from Chantilly to Falmouth; December 17, marched to Stafford Court-House.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. LOUIS P. DI CESNOLA.

Connecticut Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Capt. Charles Farnsworth.
4th New York, Maj. A. Von Penchelstein.
9th New York, Maj. C. McL. Knox.
6th Ohio, Capt. J. H. Cryer.

Artillery.

Capt. WILLIAM L. DE BECK.

2d New York Battery, Capt. Louis Schirmer.
13th New York Battery, Capt. Julius Dieckmann.
1st Ohio, Company K, Capt. William L. De Beck.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. A. VON STEINWEHR.†

First Brigade.

Col. A. BUSCHBECK.

29th New York, Maj. U. Gullmann.
154th New York, Col. Patrick H. Jones.
27th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. L. Cantador.
73d Pennsylvania, Col. G. A. Muhleck.

Second Brigade.

Col. ORLAND SMITH.

33d Massachusetts, Col. A. C. Maggi.
134th New York, Col. Charles R. Coster.
136th New York, Lieut. Col. L. B. Faulkner.
73d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Richard Long.

Artillery.

1st New York, Battery I, Capt. M. Wiedrich.
12th Ohio Battery, Capt. A. C. Johnson.

THIRD DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. CARL SCHURZ.

First Brigade.

Col. A. SCHIMMELFENNIG.

82d Illinois, Col. Frederick Hecker.
68th New York, Maj. C. Von Wedell.
157th New York, Col. P. P. Brown, jr.
61st Ohio, Col. S. J. McGroarty.
74th Pennsylvania, Maj. A. Von Hartung.
1st Ohio Light Artillery, Battery I, Capt. Hubert Dilger.

Second Brigade. §

Col. W. KRZYZANOWSKI.

58th New York, Lieut. Col. Frederick Gellman.
119th New York, Col. Elias Peissner.
75th Pennsylvania, Col. Francis Mahler.
26th Wisconsin, Col. W. H. Jacobs.
1st West Virginia Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Wallace Hill.

Unattached.

1st Indiana Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Theodore Majtheny.
82d Ohio, Lieut. Col. D. Thomson.
17th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Josiah H. Kellogg.
3d West Virginia Cavalry (two companies), Capt. S. B. Conger.

* Headquarters at Falmouth, Va. December 10–14, marched from Germantown to Stafford Court-House.
† One copy of the monthly return reports Col. A. Buschbeck as commanding.
‡ Headquarters at Stafford Court-House.
§ December 10–14, marched from Centreville to Stafford Court-House.

TWELFTH ARMY CORPS.

Maj. Gen. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

ESCORT.

12th Illinois Cavalry, Company A, Capt. P. E. Fisher.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS.

First Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH F. KNIPE.

5th Connecticut, Col. George D. Chapman.
10th Maine, Col. George L. Beal.
28th New York, Lieut. Col. E. W. Cook.
46th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. James L. Selfridge.
128th Pennsylvania, Col. J. A. Mathews.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. KANE.

20th Connecticut, Col. Samuel Ross.
123d New York, Col. A. L. McDougall.
124th Pennsylvania, Col. J. W. Hawley.
125th Pennsylvania, Col. Jacob Higgins.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN K. MURPHY.

27th Indiana, Col. Silas Colgrove.
2d Massachusetts, Maj. C. R. Mudge.
13th New Jersey, Col. E. A. Carman.
107th New York, Col. A. S. Diven.
29th Pennsylvania, Maj. Michael Scott.
3d Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. W. Hawley.

*Artillery.**

Capt. ROBERT H. FITZHUGH.

1st New York, Battery K, Lieut. E. L. Bailey.
1st New York, Battery M, Lieut. C. E. Winegar.
4th United States, Battery F, Lieut. E. D. Muhlenberg.

Cavalry.

1st Maine, Company H, Capt. George S. Summat.
1st Michigan, Company L, Capt. Melvin Brewer.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. GEARY.

First Brigade.

Col. CHARLES CANDY.

5th Ohio, Col. John H. Patrick.
7th Ohio, Col. William R. Creighton.
29th Ohio, Col. Lewis P. Buckley.
66th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Eugene Powell.
28th Pennsylvania, Capt. Joseph B. Copeland.
147th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Ario Pardee.
12th Illinois Cavalry, Col. Hasbrouck Davis.
1st Maryland Cavalry (three companies), Capt. J. H. Cook.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOSEPH M. SUDSBURG.

3d Maryland, Lieut. Col. Gilbert P. Robinson.
60th New York, Lieut. Col. John C. O. Redington.
145th New York, Maj. R. L. Van Wagenen.

* Capt. Clermont L. Best, chief of corps artillery.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE S. GREENE.

78th New York, Maj. H. C. Blanchard.
102d New York, Lieut. Col. J. C. Lane.
137th New York, Col. David Ireland.
149th New York, Maj. Abel G. Cook.
109th Pennsylvania, Col. H. J. Stainrook.
111th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. George A. Cobham.

Artillery.

Maj. L. KIEFFER.

6th Maine Battery, Lieut. Edwin Dow.
Pennsylvania Battery E, Capt. J. M. Knap.
Pennsylvania Battery F, Capt. R. B. Hampton.

Cavalry.

1st Maine, Company M, Capt. G. M. Brown.

Abstract from return of the Middle Department and the Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck commanding, for December 31, 1862; headquarters Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last monthly return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Department staff	27	.....	27	27	31	.....	.....
Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia, Brigadier-General Lockwood.	65	1,132	1,349	1,422	1,415	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery	10	173	212	407	329	.....	.....
Baltimore:							
Infantry guarding	65	1,124	1,346	1,632	2,319	.....	.....
Defenses of	2	99	127	134	2,253	.....	.....
Forts Marshall, Federal Hill, &c.	71	1,669	1,923	2,149	2,284	76	9
Mounted troops in	3	62	77	91	934	.....	.....
Other posts and stations:							
Point of Rocks	30	479	567	762	845	.....	.....
Along Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.	33	775	814	972	985	.....	.....
Annapolis	102	3,766	3,983	4,638	7,749	.....	.....
Monocacy Bridge	36	736	899	905	924	.....	.....
Relay House and vicinity	32	724	805	823	1,926	.....	.....
Fort Delaware	9	298	412	423	428	47	6
York, Pa.	2	82	88	89	90	.....	.....
Northern Central Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,046	.....	.....
Frederick, Md., Col. S. H. Allen	41	537	693	917	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	528	11,656	13,322	15,391	24,458	123	15
Paroled prisoners†	72	2,903	3,025	3,592	6,734	.....	.....

NOTE ON RETURN.—No return has yet been received from General Kelley's command, notwithstanding the repeated efforts made to get it. Delay is owing to the fact that his command is so extended and divided along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

* Transferred to Washington.

† Added in grand total on abstract, but not included in total on original return.

Abstract from return of the Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1862; headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.							
Staff	15	.....	15	15	9	.....	.....
Company I, 5th New York Cavalry, Capt. G. C. Morton.	3	32	38	47	48	.....	.....
Total	18	32	53	62	57	.....	.....
ABERCROMBIE'S DIVISION.*							
Brig. Gen. J. J. ABERCROMBIE.							
Staff and infantry	290	6,311	7,490	7,923	11,165	.....	.....
Artillery	8	204	232	277	292	.....	12
Provisional Brigade:							
Infantry	92	2,035	2,486	2,557	2,597	.....	.....
Artillery	37	940	1,071	1,095	1,093	36	13
Total	427	9,490	11,279	11,852	15,147	36	25
CASEY'S DIVISION.†							
Brig. Gen. SILAS CASEY.							
Staff and infantry	271	5,843	6,935	7,410	12,500	.....	.....
Artillery	4	126	144	152	.....	.....	6
Provisional Brigades:							
Infantry	116	2,015	2,841	3,516	3,248	.....	.....
Cavalry	205	4,504	5,356	4,948	1,655	.....	.....
Artillery	9	255	292	306	.....	.....	12
Total	605	12,743	15,586	16,332	17,403	.....	18
Cavalry Brigade (Col. R. Butler Price)	147	2,510	3,270	3,898	3,858	.....	.....
District of Alexandria (Brig. Gen. J. P. Slough, military governor).							
Infantry	119	2,115	2,850	2,996	2,864	.....	.....
Convalescents, paroled and exchanged prisoners, stragglers, and recruits.	42	2,447	10,861	10,861	15,371	.....	.....
Total	161	4,562	13,711	13,857	18,235	.....	.....
Artillery defenses of Alexandria (Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler). ‡	153	3,417	4,189	5,333	5,338	89	17
District of Washington (Brig. Gen. J. H. Martindale, military governor).	142	2,540	4,063	5,493	5,413	.....	.....
Defenses north of the Potomac (Lieut. Col. J. A. Haskin).	280	6,536	8,348	8,527	8,658	73	19
Artillery Camp of Instruction (Brig. Gen. William F. Barry).	40	1,055	1,216	1,287	1,197	.....	52
Independent Brigade (Col. P. S. Davis)	144	3,142	3,826	4,138	3,898	.....	6
Annapolis Junction, Md. (Col. B. F. Tracy)	33	798	943	967	971	....	.....
Fort Washington, Md. (Col. C. S. Merchant)	3	86	119	119	120	70	3
Grand total	2,153	46,911	66,603	71,865	80,295	268	140

* At Upton's Hill, Minor's Hill, and near Chain Bridge, Va.

† Washington, Fairfax Court-House, Union Mills, Fort Albany, Bladensburg Toll-Gate, Camp Vermont, and Camp Tom Casey.

‡ Forts Barnard, Blenker, Ellsworth, Lyon, Richardson, Scott, Ward, and Worth

Abstract from return of the District of West Virginia, Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, U. S. Army, commanding, for December 31, 1862; headquarters Marietta, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Headquarters, staff, and escort	13	86	108	122	.....
Railroad Division (Kelley)	286	7,005	7,999	9,197	19
Cheat Mountain Division (Milroy)	313	7,112	8,062	8,811	12
First Kanawha Division (Crook)	232	5,031	5,983	7,382	10
Second Kanawha Division (Scammon)	217	5,134	6,281	7,562	10
Total	1,061	24,368	28,433	33,074	51

REMARKS.

Since last report General Milroy has been ordered to report to General Kelley, and General Kelley has notified these headquarters that he is ordered to report the whole command to General Schenck. No reports, therefore, have been received from Generals Kelley and Milroy, and this report, as to them, is made up from former reports.

The Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-seventh Ohio, and Fourth Virginia Regiments of Infantry, under Brigadier-General Ewing, were ordered out of the district December 28, and sent to General Grant's command, on the Mississippi River, and joined the Fifteenth Army Corps.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 1, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

MY DEAR SIR: General Burnside wishes to cross the Rappahannock with his army, but his grand division commanders all oppose the movement. If in such a difficulty as this you do not help, you fail me precisely in the point for which I sought your assistance. You know what General Burnside's plan is, and it is my wish that you go with him to the ground, examine it as far as practicable, confer with the officers, getting their judgment and ascertaining their temper; in a word, gather all the elements for forming a judgment of your own, and then tell General Burnside that you do approve or that you do not approve his plan. Your military skill is useless to me if you will not do this.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 1, 1863.

Withdrawn, because considered harsh by General Halleck.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 1, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: From my recent interview with the President and yourself, and from the President's letter of this morning, which you delivered to me at your reception, I am led to believe that there is a very important difference of opinion in regard to my relations toward generals commanding armies in the field, and that I cannot perform the duties of my

present office satisfactorily at the same time to the President and to myself. I therefore respectfully request that I may be relieved from further duties as General-in-Chief.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Since leaving you this morning, I have determined that it is my duty to place on paper the remarks which I made to you, in order that you may use them or not, as you see proper.

I am in command, as you know, of nearly 200,000 men, 120,000 of whom are in the immediate presence of the enemy, and I cannot conscientiously retain the command without making an unreserved statement of my views.

The Secretary of War has not the confidence of the officers and soldiers, and I feel sure that he has not the confidence of the country. In regard to the latter statement, you are probably better informed than I am. The same opinion applies with equal force in regard to General Halleck. It seems to be the universal opinion that the movements of the army have not been planned with a view to co-operation and mutual assistance.†

I have attempted a movement upon the enemy, in which I have been repulsed, and I am convinced, after mature deliberation, that the army ought to make another movement in the same direction, not necessarily at the same points on the river; but I am not sustained in this by a single grand division commander in my command. My reasons for having issued the order for making this second movement I have already given you in full, and I can see no reasons for changing my views. Doubtless this difference of opinion between my general officers and myself results from a lack of confidence in me. In this case it is highly necessary that this army should be commanded by some other officer, to whom I will most cheerfully give way.

Will you allow me, Mr. President, to say that it is of the utmost importance that you be surrounded and supported by men who have the confidence of the people and of the army, and who will at all times give you definite and honest opinions in relation to their separate departments, and at the same time give you positive and unswerving support in your public policy, taking at all times their full share of the responsibility for that policy? In no positions held by gentlemen near you are these conditions more requisite than those of the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief and the commanders of your armies. In the struggle now going on, in which the very existence of our Government is at stake, the interests of no one man are worth the value of a grain of sand, and no one should be allowed to stand in the way of accomplishing the greatest amount of public good.

It is my belief that I ought to retire to private life. I hope you will not understand this to savor of anything like dictation. My only desire is to promote the public good. No man is an accurate judge of the confidence in which he is held by the public and the people around him,

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* As duplicates are found among General Halleck's papers, and no copy is found in the War Department files, it is presumed that the application was withdrawn upon withdrawal of the President's letter.

† This lettter is printed from General Burnside's copy; it does not appear among Mr. Lincoln's papers. See also Burnside to Lincoln, January 5 (p. 944), and Halleck to Burnside, January 7 (p. 953).

and the confidence in my management may be entirely destroyed, in which case it would be a great wrong for me to retain this command for a single day; and, as I before said, I will most cheerfully give place to any other officer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, *January* 1, 1863—8.10 p. m.

General J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

Am still detained by the President and General Halleck, but hope to be down by daylight in the morning. What have you new?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, *Willard's:*

Stahel reports scouts found no enemy in his front. General Sumner reports the enemy as very busy throwing up new works constantly. No more from Averell since the dispatch sent you, received from him at Warrenton.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *January* 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. Wright, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

What is General Cox's force, now in the Kanawha Valley?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, *January* 2, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

About 8,000 present for duty, not including Ewing's brigade, now on the way to Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT.

DUMFRIES, *January* 2, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

Scouts and scouting party returned from Brentsville. Report a small force there (about 300), supposed to be cavalry. Shall keep a scout in that direction.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Information, reported reliable, indicates that the enemy is preparing a raid, by the Upper Rappahannock, either upon Harper's Ferry or

Alexandria, while troops are sent from Fredericksburg either against Yorktown or Suffolk; it is believed the latter. Accounts differ as to intended point of attack, but agree in regard to movements of the enemy. The Upper Rappahannock seems to require your particular attention, unless the enemy should be so occupied as to prevent his crossing in force.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Information received from General Dix indicates that the enemy is about to attack Suffolk.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Cannot General Cox, with about half of his forces in the Kanawha, be sent upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad? That line requires re-enforcements, and we have none to send from here without weakening General Burnside. Is there any danger of a raid into the Kanawha Valley at this season? Those here acquainted with the country say not.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

A body of rebels has appeared at Moorefield, South Branch of the Potomac. It is reported that troops from Richmond have been sent to re-enforce Bragg in Tennessee. Doubtful. General Kelley thinks that a force is moving from Staunton into Western Virginia. Very probable.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 4, 1863—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

I think my movements will prevent the enemy from making any raid upon Alexandria or Harper's Ferry. If you think it advisable, I will send General Sigel to you. I cannot move as quickly as I could have done before I was stopped in my last movement. It is known that the President telegraphed me, and I am surrounded with greater difficulties than before. I will do my best.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 4, 1863—9.05 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

My own judgment has been that about 6,000 men could hold the Kanawha Valley during the winter; but General Cox, to whom I have referred the question, expresses positively the opinion that nearly or quite as great a force as is now there is needed, and that only some pressing exigency would justify the withdrawal of any. His personal knowledge of the country makes his opinion the more important, and I have decided, therefore, to await your instructions before giving orders on the subject. I have no other troops to send. What few I could spare are being sent to General Rosecrans.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

DUMFRIES, *January* 4, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

General Stahel's scouts arrived from the direction of Brentsville. The force there was only a temporary one, and the emergency is not so great as was supposed.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1863.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

Since my return to the army I have become more than ever convinced that the general officers of this command are almost unanimously opposed to another crossing of the river, but I am still of the opinion that the crossing should be attempted, and I have accordingly issued orders to the engineers and artillery to prepare for it. There is much hazard in it, as there always is in the majority of military movements, and I cannot begin the movement without giving you notice of it, particularly as I know so little of the effect that it may have upon other movements of distant armies.

The influence of your telegram the other day is still upon me, and has impressed me with the idea that there are many parts of the problem which influence you that are not known to me.

In order to relieve you from all embarrassment in my case, I inclose, with this, my resignation of my commission as major-general of volunteers, which you can have accepted, if my movement is not in accordance with the views of yourself and your military advisers.

I have taken the liberty to write to you personally upon this subject, because it was necessary, as I learn from General Halleck, for you to approve of my general plan, written at Warrenton, before I could commence the movement, and I think it quite as necessary that you should know of the important movement I am about to make, particularly as it will have to be made in opposition to the views of nearly all my general officers, and after the receipt of a dispatch from you informing me of the opinion of some of them who had visited you.

In conversation with you on New Year's morning, I was led to express some opinions which I afterward felt it my duty to place on paper, and to express them verbally to the gentlemen of whom we were speaking, which I did in your presence after handing you the letter. You were not disposed then, as I saw, to retain the letter, and I took it back, but I now return it to you for record, if you wish it.

I beg leave to say that my resignation is not sent in in any spirit of insubordination, but, as I before said, simply to relieve you from any embarrassment in changing commanders, where lack of confidence may have rendered it necessary.

The bearer of this will bring me any answer, or I should be glad to hear from you by telegraph in cipher.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 5, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have decided to move the army across the river again, and have accordingly given the directions to the engineers and artillery to make the necessary preparations to effect the crossing.

Since I last saw you it has become more apparent that the movement must be made almost entirely upon my own responsibility, so far as this army is concerned; and I do not ask you to assume any responsibility in reference to the mode or place of crossing, but it seems to me that, in making so hazardous a movement, I should receive some general directions from you as to the advisability of crossing at some point, as you are necessarily well informed of the effect at this time upon other parts of the army of a success or a repulse. You will readily see that the responsibility of crossing without the knowledge of this effect, and against the opinion of nearly all the general officers, involves a greater responsibility than any officer situated as I am ought to incur.

In view of the President's telegram to me the other day, and with its influence still upon me, I have written to him on this subject, and inclosed to him my resignation, directed to the Adjutant-General, to be accepted in case it is not deemed advisable for me to cross the river.

I send this resignation because I have no other plan of campaign for this winter, and I am not disposed to go into winter quarters. It may be well to add that recent information goes to show that the enemy's force has not been diminished in our front to any great extent.

The bearer of this will bring me any answer, or I shall be glad to hear from you in cipher.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. E. BURNSIDE,

Major-General, Commanding Army of the Potomac.

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* The paragraph between asterisks is in General Burnside's copy of this letter, but is not in that received by the President. Mr Lincoln noted upon his copy that the letter had been answered by his indorsement upon General Halleck's letter of January 7. See p. 954.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Kelley is of the opinion that a large force of the enemy is moving on Winchester. I will telegraph you again when I hear from Heintzelman's scouts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 5, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has been received from General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, W. VA., *January 4, 1863.*

Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

A dispatch just received from General Milroy advises me that he anticipates an attack soon. I have no doubt that the enemy will make a powerful effort to prevent the working of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to drive us out of the valley. May I suggest to you the importance of taking steps at once to have re-enforcements sent into the valley? If Heintzelman's troops were extended up as far as Snicker's Gap or Leesburg, with orders to support Milroy if necessary, it would be a good move. The following is an extract from General Milroy's dispatch: "I have reason to believe, from information received from various sources, that an attack in heavy force will be made on this place soon."

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

General Milroy is at Winchester. Can I promise General Kelley any support from General Heintzelman, or the Army of the Potomac, in that direction?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore, Md.:*

Have you any further information from Harper's Ferry or Winchester? Any re-enforcements sent from here should go by railroad.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 5, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have just received the following dispatch from Brigadier-General Kelley:

HARPER'S FERRY, [W.] VA., *January 5, 1863.*

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Your telegram received last night. A dispatch from Colonel Mulligan, dated at Moorefield yesterday evening, informs me that he had just arrived with his regiment, and that General Jones was in the vicinity of the town with 2,500 infantry, besides some cavalry and artillery. The wire has been cut during the night. I cannot hear

from town this morning. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be completed to-morrow; therefore, you will please hold the regiment and battery in readiness, as I may wish to send it farther west. Nothing from Milroy this morning.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va.:

The following telegram was received to-day from Major-General Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Major-General SCHENCK:

No attempt should be made to hold Winchester against a large force of the enemy, but use simply as an outpost, as advised in our conversation a day or two ago. Isolated posts and columns are too liable to be cut off. I will telegraph you about Heintzelman's move as soon as I hear from his scouts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

General Halleck does not quite agree with General Schenck and yourself as to the policy of covering and protecting the road principally by keeping up strong advanced posts at Leesburg, Winchester, and Romney.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January 5, 1863.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

The last rail was laid, completing the reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to-day. Trains will run through from Baltimore to Wheeling to-morrow.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

WINCHESTER, VA., *January 5, 1863.*

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

DEAR SIR: Yours of this morning, by Major Russell, was received this evening. I had grave doubts of Washburn's safety from the time I left him there, and I feel greatly relieved to learn that Colonel Mulligan has got to Moorefield with his fighting Irish boys. I have no fears of their safety now. Had I a few more regiments here I would send a brigade at once to Wardensville, to cut off Jones; but with the small force I have here now, a sufficient force detached from here to meet Jones would endanger the safety of this place. But the temptation is very great, and hard to resist from prudential motives.

You do me the honor to ask me to write you my views fully. I will guarantee to hold Winchester and the country to Mount Jackson, and to guard securely the four gaps of Manassas, Ashby, Gregory, and Snicker, and to keep the road from Winchester to Martinsburg and Charlestown open, if I have sufficient force.

The sufficient force should consist of at least two regiments of cavalry and ten regiments of infantry, two batteries, and three or four heavy guns for the fortifications at this place. With such a force I will insure Winchester against any force the rebels can bring against it, hold the other points indicated, act on the offensive, and make raids to Staunton, Luray, and other points in Dixie.

The magazines in the fortifications here were blown up and the platforms for the guns torn up, and the breastworks torn down and injured in places. If this place is to be held, the fortifications should be repaired and finished, the telegraph to Martinsburg put up (we have discovered telegraph wire, left here by the rebels, probably sufficient to complete the line to Martinsburg), and the railroad to Harper's Ferry repaired. I think that Moorefield and Petersburg cannot safely be held by less than a brigade, a battery, and two cavalry companies, while the valley from Strasburg to Staunton is held by the rebels, as these places (Moorefield and Petersburg) are too far from support to be safely held by a less force, and are liable to be attacked from Staunton, by way of Monterey and Franklin, and from Harrisonburg, by way of the South Fork. Romney is the key to New Creek, Cumberland, and the railroad, as far east as Little Cacapon.

A single regiment, with a section of artillery and two cavalry companies, stationed at Romney, would insure the safety of these points and of the railroad between them, while this place and vicinity is held by such a force as I have indicated. The rebels will never attempt a raid upon any point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Charlestown to Piedmont while there are two cavalry regiments and such a force as I have indicated here to cut them off. One or two infantry companies, with a section of artillery, would be sufficient to guard New Creek, with other forces disposed as indicated. The railroad can be much better defended and more securely protected by offensive operations against the enemy that threaten it from 20 to 100 miles away from it than by a greater defensive force scattered along its line. This valley is spendidly adapted to cavalry operations, and I could profitably employ all the cavalry that can be sent to me. I would like much if you can send me the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. I am acquainted with some of its officers, and hear that it is composed of fine material.

Should you think proper to order Washburn and Mulligan to fall back from Moorefield, I hope you will permit my two regiments, two sections of artillery, and cavalry company to come back to me. I feel certain that Mulligan at Romney, with his Irish boys, two cavalry companies, and a section or two of artillery, with the force that is at New Creek, would be amply sufficient for that valley, and will insure the safety of New Creek, Cumberland, Green Springs, &c.

I hope, at least, that you will permit the return of the two sections of artillery now with Washburn, as their absence cripples my two batteries. As the telegraph office is discontinued at Petersburg, and Mr. Samuel Shaw, who put up the line, not needed there as an operator, if you can order him over here, he could put up the line from Martinsburg to this place with little or no expense to the Government. The poles are now all up.

Deserters from the rebels say there are a great many rebel troops from Staunton to Mount Jackson, and the rebels here intimate we will be driven out soon, and are looking for Jackson back. I hope he will come; my boys are spoiling for a fight. Glorious weather; too fine to be lying still. Myscouting parties are bringing in prisoners daily. General Cluseret was in Strasburg on Saturday last with some cavalry, and

captured a rebel mail and 3 rebel cavalry. I find much more Union feeling here than I expected. The portion of the Ringgold Cavalry battalion that was here left this evening, and will be at Romney by to-morrow morning. I delayed sending them to know whether you would withdraw our troops from Moorefield after receiving my dispatch.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UPPER POTOMAC,
Harper's Ferry, January 7, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the major-general commanding, for his information.

A portion of General Milroy's suggestions I approve.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MARIETTA, *January 5, 1863.* (Received 7.55 p. m.)

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Hearing from Colonel Latham, commanding at Beverly, that there were indications of activity among the enemy east of him, I telegraphed this morning to General Kelley for news. His headquarters are at Harper's Ferry, and he has ceased reporting to me entirely, being ordered to report to General Schenck. I append his reply. I am entirely ignorant of the force which was at New Creek, but suppose it to have been Mulligan's brigade, some 2,500 strong. The only forces in North Virginia now are two regiments guarding the tunnels and bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Grafton west, being enlisted for that purpose, and two others at Buckhannon, Beverly, and Bulltown. These last two are all that are available to guard that frontier, they being simply outposts for the main body of Kelley's and Milroy's commands, which are now east of the mountains. It is manifest they are acting east upon some order which changes the department or my district, and until we are informed of it, it is impossible to know what we are responsible for in that quarter.

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HARPER'S FERRY, *January 5, 1863.*

[General J. D. COX:]

I was just in the act of telegraphing you as I received yours. The enemy have come down the South Branch of the valley in quite a large force, and assailed Colonel Washburn at Moorefield night before last with 2,500 men. Command there is exposed. It ought to be strengthened at once. I will have the railroad open to-morrow; but I fear the rebels are determined it shall not be worked. Will advise you as soon as I learn anything from Moorefield. I am apprehensive about stores at New Creek.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 5, 1863.

I. The following named troops of this army corps shall constitute a separate brigade: The One hundred and twenty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, Col. P. A. Porter; the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, Lieut. Col. Edward Murray; Company I, Second Regiment U. S. Artillery; the Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, Col. William G. Ely; the two companies of the One hundred and seventy-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, at Cockeysville; the independent company, Patapsco Guards, at York, Pa., and all troops stationed upon the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, as far as Perryville, and all troops stationed along the line of the Northern Central Railroad, including York, Pa., and generally all forces that now are or may be hereafter assigned to the protection of either of the said railroads, and all forces that now are or hereafter may be stationed in Fort McHenry, Fort Federal Hill, or Fort Marshall.

II. Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of this brigade.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 6, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

GENERAL: The last accounts from Rosecrans prove beyond a doubt that his victory is complete, but his losses great. The matter of Vicksburg is still in doubt.

I am pretty well satisfied that no large force, if any, has gone west from the army in your front; but Foster is very certain that General Hill has been detached, with 30,000, to North Carolina.

Colonel McKibbin, of my staff, who goes to visit his brother in Sykes' division, will hand you this. We are exceedingly anxious about Sherman, and await further advices.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 6, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Milroy telegraphs that Generals Hill and Loring are advancing on Winchester from Staunton, by New Market, in large force, and wishes to know if any movement of the Army of the Potomac is likely to be made to counteract this operation.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 6, 1863—11.15 p. m. (Received 12 a. m., 7th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch is received. I can scarcely believe that General Hill is in the valley, and I certainly cannot conceive why he should move from

here to Staunton to make a start. He was reported some days' since by General Dix's spies as having gone south. If he is there, his force, combined with that of General Loring, can scarcely exceed 15,000 men, and I take it that the forces of Generals Milroy, Kelley, and Kenly will be able to check any serious movement they may attempt. Should you find it necessary, you can order General Slocum to that region, and I will replace him by the Eleventh Corps. If they are moving up the valley they are too far off for any general movement of this army to have any effect upon them before they will have encountered our forces there.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 6, 1863. (Received 10.20 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch was received last night:

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Mulligan reports from Moorefield that nothing has transpired to-day of importance. The rebel cavalry captured a small supply train near Moorefield, killing 1 of the guards. Our cavalry recaptured it shortly afterward.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January* 6, 1863.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch from Colonel Mulligan to General Kelley has just been received:

MOOREFIELD, [W.] VA., *January* 6, 1863.

General KELLEY:

With the battery and 1,300 cavalry and infantry, I moved against the camp of the enemy at daybreak. He fled a few hours before. His strength was 3,000. No enemy threatens Moorefield. What are your future intentions?

JAS. A. MULLIGAN,
Colonel.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January* 6, 1863.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The following telegram from Milroy's division, Winchester, has just been received:

Information is received that Hill and Loring are approaching this place, by way of Staunton and New Market, in heavy force. I can hold this place, but need re-enforce-

ments especially cavalry. Could not a force be sent from Washington, toward Luray and Port Republic, to cut them off?

MILROY.

Will any movement from the Army of the Potomac be made in the direction of the valley?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January* 6, 1863.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:
General-in-Chief:

What force has General Cox in the direction of Staunton? Can he not threaten an approach toward the valley, and thus make a diversion for our benefit?

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, [W.] VA., *January* 6, 1863.

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

Major Russell has just returned from a scout as far as Winchester. Went yesterday by way of Charlestown and Berryville; returned via Bunker Hill and Smithfield; all quiet; neither saw nor heard of any rebels in his route. He brings me the same report contained in your dispatch, but says it is only rumor. There may be, and probably is, a force in the upper part of the valley, but I do not believe A. P. Hill is there. If you deem it best, I would suggest that the regiment and battery you have at Baltimore be sent to Milroy. Please give me orders in regard to holding or abandoning Winchester, in case we are threatened with a strong force.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 6, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Cox telegraphs that there are indications of activity on the part of the enemy east of Beverly, and that General Kelley (to whom he had telegraphed) says the enemy has come down the South Branch of the valley in quite large force, and assailed Colonel Washburn at Moorefield, on Saturday night, with 2,500 men, and that the position is much exposed, and should be re-enforced. There is doubt whether General Cox has any control over Kelley's or Milroy's commands, as there have been, it is understood, certain orders from headquarters in relation to them not received here. There are but four regiments in Northwestern Virginia; two on railroad west of Grafton, and two at Beverly, Buckhannon, and Belington [Bulltown?]. Have instructed General Cox to send two regiments there from Kanawha.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 6, 1863.

1. Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Heintzelman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of Washington.

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VI. Brig. Gen. J. T. Copeland, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Heintzelman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of Washington.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Commanding, &c., Falmouth:*

GENERAL: Your communication of the 5th was delivered to me by your aide-de-camp at 12 m. to-day.

In all my communications and interviews with you since you took command of the Army of the Potomac, I have advised a forward movement across the Rappahannock. At our interview at Warrenton, I urged that you should cross by the fords above Fredericksburg rather than to fall down to that place, and, when I left you at Warrenton, it was understood that at least a considerable part of your army would cross by the fords, and I so represented to the President. It was this modification of the plan proposed by you, that I telegraphed you had received his approval. When the attempt at Fredericksburg was abandoned, I advised you to renew the attempt at some other point, either in whole or in part to turn the enemy's works, or to threaten their wings or communications; in other words, to keep the enemy occupied till a favorable opportunity offered to strike a decisive blow. I particularly advised you to use your cavalry and light artillery upon his communications, and attempt to cut off his supplies and engage him at an advantage.

In all our interviews I have urged that our first object was, not Richmond, but the defeat or scattering of Lee's army, which threatened Washington and the line of the Upper Potomac. I now recur to these things simply to remind you of the general views which I have expressed, and which I still hold.

The circumstances of the case, however, have somewhat changed since the early part of November. The chances of an extended line of operations are now, on account of the advanced season, much less than then. But the chances are still in our favor to meet and defeat the enemy on the Rappahannock, if we can effect a crossing in a position where we can meet the enemy on favorable or even equal terms. I therefore still advise a movement against him. The character of that movement, however, must depend upon circumstances which may change any day and almost any hour. If the enemy should concentrate his forces at the place you have selected for a crossing, make it a feint and try another place. Again, the circumstances at the time may be such as to render an attempt to cross the entire army not advisable. In that case theory suggests that, while the enemy concentrates at that point, advantages can be gained by crossing smaller forces at other points, to

cut off his lines, destroy his communication, and capture his rear guards, outposts, &c. The great object is to occupy the enemy, to prevent his making large detachments or distant raids, and to injure him all you can with the least injury to yourself. If this can be best accomplished by feints of a general crossing and detached real crossings, take that course; if by an actual general crossing, with feints on other points, adopt that course. There seems to me to be many reasons why a crossing at some point should be attempted. It will not do to keep your large army inactive. As you yourself admit, it devolves on you to decide upon the time, place, and character of the crossing which you may attempt. I can only advise that an attempt be made, and as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 8, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

I understand General Halleck has sent you a letter of which this is a copy. I approve this letter. I deplore the want of concurrence with you in opinion by your general officers, but I do not see the remedy. Be cautious, and do not understand that the Government or country is driving you. I do not yet see how I could profit by changing the command of the Army of the Potomac, and if I did, I should not wish to do it by accepting the resignation of your commission.

A. LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

MY DEAR SIR: What think you of forming a reserve cavalry corps of, say, 6,000 for the Army of the Potomac? Might not such a corps be constituted from the cavalry of Sigel's and Slocum's corps, with scraps we could pick up here and there?

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

I do not rely much upon General Milroy's statement of the enemy's movements. He cries "wolf" so often that he may be caught. I sent you the substance of his telegram for what it was worth.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *January 7*, 1863.

Maj. Gen. S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Commanding Defenses of Washington:

GENERAL: I make the following recommendations as to the names of the fortifications around Washington:

That the name of the enlarged work now known as Fort Massachusetts be changed to Fort Stevens.

The name of the enlarged work and battery now known as Fort Pennsylvania be changed to Fort Reno.

The new fort and battery first on the right of Fort Ripley be called Fort Mansfield.

The new fort next on its right, Fort Simmons.

The round fort near Great Falls turnpike, Fort Bayard.

The new fort between Forts Pennsylvania and De Russy, Fort Kearny.

The battery between Ripley and Mansfield, and on the left of Powder Mill Branch, Battery Benson.

The battery next on its right, and on the right of Powder Mill Branch, Battery Bailey.

The battery between Fort Pennsylvania and Fort Kearny, Battery Rossell.

The battery on the left of Fort De Russy, Battery Smead.

The battery on the right of Fort De Russy, Battery Kingsbury.

The battery on extreme right of Fort Lincoln, and near Eastern Branch, Battery Maine.

The 100-pounder gun battery on Maddox Place, Battery Kemble.

The 100-pounder gun battery between Kemble and Cameron, Battery Parrott.

The battery in advance of Fort Blenker, Battery Garesché.

Should these names meet your approval, an order is requested confirming them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BARNARD,

Brig. Gen. and Chief Engineer Defenses of Washington.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Baltimore:*

GENERAL: Major-General Burnside does not attach any credit to the telegrams of General Milroy in regard to enemy's movements. General Milroy has cried "wolf" so often that he may not be believed when the wolf really comes. As I have already stated to you, I do not think it safe to keep General Milroy at Winchester with any large force.

The country between the Kanawha Valley and Staunton, if I am correctly informed, is such that a military force cannot operate there in the winter season. General Cox has sent two regiments from the Kanawha to General Kelley, and as soon as the snow is a little deeper I shall direct him to send more. He is of opinion that the forces at Staunton are to move against him. I do not believe it; but will permit him to retain his forces, at least for a short time. If matters turn out satisfactorily in Kentucky, the whole of General Cox's forces may be added to your command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, Md., January 7, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY,
Comdg. Defenses of Upper Potomac, Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va.:

SIR: Your telegram of the 6th instant, communicating Major Russell's report, was received. The general commanding agrees with you

in believing that A. P. Hill, with his division of the rebel army, is not in the valley. He has heard, and believes that the information may be considered in some degree reliable, that when Lee detaches a force for the valley it will be Ewell's division, now under the command of Early, Ewell himself being wounded. He thinks, however, that there is proba bly, at this time, no considerable force of the enemy at Staunton, or, perhaps, anywhere in the valley, above or below. If a large detachment be not sent from Lee's army, it is probable that whatever is at Staunton may be kept in check by apprehension of Cox from the west.

The general has just been assured, by a party who has had recent communication with the valley, that the rebel General Jones attaches the strongest importance to cavalry, and that his 2,500 men consist, in fact, not of that number of infantry, but of only about 800 infantry and 1,700 cavalry. Do you suppose this can be so? We are apt to overestimate the number of the enemy's forces.

Besides the six companies of the Sixth Regiment New York Artillery sent you last, making that regiment with you now complete, there cannot be spared to you at any time more than one regiment of infantry from here, and one battery. They will not be sent now to General Milroy, as you suggest, but reserved to re-enforce you or him in some actual emergency.

As to holding Winchester, the General-in-Chief, at Washington, has indicated the policy to be pursued. It will be, in case of an attack by the enemy in great force, not to send re-enforcements from Harper's Ferry, but to fall back and concentrate at the Ferry.

The general commanding, however, does not wish it to be understood that resistance at Winchester is to be given up, except it should ever become necessary to yield to an overwhelming force.

In pursuance of his policy for covering and protecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by a chain of advanced posts, he does not propose to depend upon keeping up, with the limited force he has, such points as Petersburg and Moorefield, but to rely rather upon the line of positions across from New Creek, Romney, Winchester, and Leesburg. He hopes that General Heintzelman will be directed to take care of Leesburg as a part of this system.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CHESEBROUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC,
Harper's Ferry, January 7, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: The communication of the major-general commanding, asking for memoranda relating to the reorganization of my command, was received. I inclose herewith a list of the regiments, &c., serving on line of road, which may assist in such reorganization.

My view would be to organize the forces on the road into, say, two divisions, each composed of two or more brigades, the troops at Harper's Ferry to compose one division and those at Martinsburg and points west another. This second division would be almost the same as my old command in point of territory, and embraces all the troops formerly under my immediate control. This division was composed of

three brigades, each commanded by the senior colonel; the first comprised the troops west of Oakland; the second those at New Creek, and the third at Cumberland and stations east of that place. This arrangement worked admirably in practice; but as many of the regiments have been removed to points farther east, as the emergencies have required, an entire reorganization will have to be directed.

There is no general officer on duty in this district save General Kenly. There should, I think, be a general officer assigned to the command of the western division, with headquarters, say, at Cumberland, Md., who would form the brigades as the number of troops and the territory occupied might require. I have heard General Lockwood mentioned favorably, and would be pleased, indeed, if he could be assigned to duty with me.

Brigadier-General Milroy was assigned by Major-General Cox, commanding District of Western Virginia, to the command of the Cheat Mountain Division, composed of three brigades, numbering about nine regiments of infantry. When it was believed that the Confederates were approaching Winchester and the railroad, in November, General Milroy was ordered to my assistance, and reported to me with, I believe, seven regiments, the balance of his force remaining on duty in his old district. The general was about to resume operations, according to the orders and original programme of General Cox, when the order was received from the General-in-Chief assigning me to the "command of the troops for the defense of the Upper Potomac," and this order being construed to include the forces of Milroy, then in Hampshire and Hardy Counties, Virginia, Major-General Cox directed him to report to me for duty on or about the 25th of December, which was done accordingly. No report of his forces has been received.

General Milroy might with propriety be assigned to command in the interior, and act in concert with the forces more directly assigned to the protection of the road, and might either have a separate command or form a portion of defenses of the Upper Potomac, as you may desire.

Hoping that these views may meet with the concurrence of the major-general commanding, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army:

SIR: In obedience to orders from the Secretary of War, dated December 31, I proceeded to Falmouth and instituted inquiries into the state of the medical and surgical supplies and sanitary condition of the Army of the Potomac.

There is very general complaint of want of supplies necessary to the health of the soldiers and to the effective administration of the field hospitals. The supply table, substituted by the director of the Army of the Potomac for that authorized by regulation, is considered insufficient by regimental surgeons, some articles being in excess and others deficient.

The regimental hospitals are very destitute of furniture of all kinds, and the surgeons say they can get none. At this time of year bed-sacks are indispensable and should be furnished. The surgeons say they can

always get hay to fill them. The stoves provided for the tents are nearly worthless for the purpose.* The supply of provisions for the sick and wounded is just the commissary's issue of Government rations, and includes neither fresh bread nor fresh vegetables. There is no supply, or nearly none, of suitable articles of food from the medical purveyors, as concentrated milk, farina, &c.

The hospital clothing is very deficient. Many men, lying sick of typhoid fever at the time the army broke camp to cross the river to Fredericksburg, left in post hospitals, were frost-bitten.

I do not believe I have ever seen greater misery from sickness than exists now in our Army of the Potomac. In some regiments, which have been long in the field, from which the more feeble men have been weeded out, and the numbers reduced to 200 or 300 men by casualties and disease, where medical officers have acquired experience from long service in the field, the regimental hospitals are tolerably comfortable in their appointments. In these regiments, however, there are few or no patients in hospital, and the surgeons say they have very few supplies, such as are needed by sick men, and can get them only with great difficulty. A few brigades and fewer divisions can be said to be in like condition; of the latter, not over three or four, so far as my knowledge goes. The new regiments are suffering very much for everything that goes to make the condition of sick and wounded men tolerable. Indeed, after the battle of Fredericksburg, for three or four days, some of the general depots for wounded men were without food, except hard bread and such aid as private individuals brought to them, and on Monday night many wounded men lay upon the ground without shelter over them during the heavy rain. There were no stoves in any of the hospitals until Friday or Saturday, a week after the battle, although the weather was very cold.

On the transports between this city and Aquia Creek the suffering was very great. Only two of the transports were fitted up for the purpose; the others were taken from vessels lying in the creek, and in many instances no provisions seem to have been made for supplying food or even drink for the wounded, some of whom were frozen during the passage.

I am assured that the diseases which now prevail in the army are the result of want of proper food for the troops, especially fresh vegetables and bread. All the medical officers with whom I conversed concur in this opinion. They also state that they cannot avail themselves of a hospital fund in case they make one. One officer says that, under the present general regulations, the officers can, with proper attention to their duties, obviate all this; and in one division that I visited I believe they have done so partially. But medical officers state that, in order to effect all that is necessary, there is need of an officer who shall act as commissary of subsistence for hospitals. I do not know whether such an officer can be appointed by the commander of the army in the field, but suppose he may be. Major Shiras is also of this opinion. He further says, also, that upon requisition all the necessary provisions

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—These stoves are coal stoves, of large size, costing from $10 to $15 per stove, instead of the usual hospital tent stove, worth, with pipe, $4 to $5. Several hundred of the former were sent down, and will be abandoned upon the first move of the army unless collected by the quartermaster and returned to this place. Who is responsible for this blunder I cannot yet ascertain, but hope to as soon as Captain Hartz gets over his illness. The right kind of stoves should have been on hand before the battle commenced.

would have been furnished and forwarded. The cooking arrangements of the new soldiers are very defective.

Inquiries were made of me, by division surgeons, if in each regiment an assistant surgeon could not be detailed to attend to this matter, and to the police of quarters and camps. I told them I had no doubt that the commanders of divisions had such right, and would exercise it upon representations of the necessity of such a measure being made to them. This want of system in getting, forwarding, and distributing supplies has been more or less felt in this army since taking the field, in September. Dr. Coolidge tells me that the supplies forwarded toward Frederick after the battle at South Mountain, and detained on the way, were within the lines of the army when stopped, and that the responsibility of detention rests with the officers of the army itself.

Upon further inquiry relative to the cause of the destitution of medical supplies that occurred in a few weeks after among the hospitals on the battle-field of Antietam, I am informed by Dr. Waters that it appeared to him that the medical officer in chief there might, with proper diligence, have obtained supplies.

In view of the condition of the Army of the Potomac, I am forced to the conclusion that the principal medical officer is not equal to his responsible station, and has failed in his duty, either from having too much to do or from neglect. Thorough efficiency and discipline in a body of men and officers can only be obtained by constant care and active supervision on the part of the commanding officers. There are many cases of incompetency among the subordinate officers of the Army of the Potomac, but these cases can be best determined and disposed of by the medical director or a permanent medical inspector. Some very good men I have seen, and could mention names if necessary. But the best means of reform is to place an entirely competent man in charge, who will substitute discipline and diligence for confusion and neglect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. PERLEY,
Medical Inspector-General.

DUMFRIES, *January* 8, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

My scouts in from the direction of Brentsville; went within 4 miles. Could not hear anything of a strong force there. Small detachments of bushwhackers and several scouting parties of the enemy out on the roads. My patrols toward there attacked by scouting party at 2 p. m.; lost 1 man, supposed to be captured. Shall send a strong party out in the morning. Have the cavalry at Occoquan any instructions about patrolling? Cannot hear of any of them doing duty on the branch roads to Brentsville. All quiet. Field-works under good headway, which will make this a strong point against an attacking force.

CHAS. CANDY,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January* 8, 1863.

Colonel WASHBURN, *Moorefield:*

You will make your arrangements and fall back to Romney with your whole force. Not that I think you are in any danger, but because at that place you can give better protection to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The cavalry from there can scout the country about Moorefield

and Petersburg. You had better commence at once removing your stores and baggage. Keep the movement to yourself. Have your baggage and store trains always well guarded with cavalry.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January* 8, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

I forward the papers to you to-day in regard to General Milroy. It will not do to leave Cluseret in command at Winchester. May I suggest to the general commanding that if General Lockwood was ordered to Winchester, Milroy might be permitted to go? Not otherwise, safely.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Marietta, January 8, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON, *Fayetteville:*

Your dispatch, addressed to the commanding general in regard to forces at your front, received. Communicate with General Crook in relation to sending an expedition to cut the railroad, if you think this can be done. Make inquiries as to what forces are at mouth of New River, and report this, and also whether you and Crook together can form any plan for an expedition. If the railroad can be cut, it is, of course, very desirable to have it done.

By command of Major-General Cox:

G. M. BASCOM,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 11. } *Washington, January* 8, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. R. O. Tyler, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Heintzelman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Defenses of Washington.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 9, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

The following dispatch has just been received from General Kelley:

General Milroy reports that Lieutenant-Colonel Schickfuss, with 100 men, went to Woodstock yesterday by the back road, surprised the small force there, and captured 29 rebel cavalry; returned via Strasburg. All quiet and safe along the line of railroad west.

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January* 9, 1863.

General MILROY, *Winchester:*

Your dispatch received. The General-in-Chief, at Washington, does not desire any movement south of Winchester by your troops at present; does not wish to provoke the enemy to detach a strong force from the Fredericksburg army, and send it into the valley and drive us out and destroy the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad again; does not desire us to move until our army moves east of the Blue Ridge; therefore, whilst it is necessary for you to be on the alert and know what is in front of you, you will make no aggressive movement, but fortify as best you can and hold Winchester. You will regard this order as imperative.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 9, 1863.

In all cases when the troops of this army corps are captured by the enemy and paroled, the senior officer present shall cause to be prepared and forwarded to the office of the commissary-general of prisoners, at Washington, with as little delay as practicable, a full list, by regiments and companies, of all so paroled, giving the name, rank, regiment, and company of each person, the time and place of capture, and the disposition made of them.

Like rolls shall be prepared and furnished to the same office of all rebel prisoners captured by our forces.

When the circumstances are such that a roll cannot be immediately prepared, a written report, giving the number of officers and men, the time and place of capture, and the disposition made of them, shall be forwarded, followed by the necessary rolls at the earliest practicable moment.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 10, 1863. (Received 1.33 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Am making my arrangements in accordance with my letter. Reports of deserters indicate that a portion or all of Longstreet's corps is ordered to Tennessee. I will probably know to-night or to-morrow, and will inform you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General Commanding.

POTOMAC CREEK, *January* 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: The scouts sent to Brentsville on Thursday have not yet been heard from. Those sent to Catlett's were driven back to the lines, but

afterward succeeded in getting out; they have not reported. At daylight yesterday morning I sent Major Chamberlain, with 100 men, from Hartwood to Rappahannock Railroad Bridge, and Lieutenant Walker, with 12 scouts, to watch the fords. At 2 p. m. Walker was reported captured, with his party, by a large force of rebels. I at once sent Colonel Sargent, with 500 men, to scour the Telegraph road to Morrisville, and cover the return of Major Chamberlain. About 9 p. m. Walker sent word that he had had a brisk skirmish with about 40 rebels, near Grove Church; had lost no men, and afterward pursued his scout to Ely's Ford and toward Kelly's. He returned safely during the night to Hartwood. At 2 o'clock this morning, Major Chamberlain returned. Reports having had a brisk skirmish at Elk Run with superior force of rebels; killed 1, and recaptured a lieutenant and 2 privates of a Michigan regiment which the enemy had taken. The rebels tried to shoot the prisoners when they let them go. Major Chamberlain visited the railroad bridge at dark last night. The railroad is picketed from Bealeton to the bridge. The bridge is not yet completed; stringers and rails wanted. I will send his report as soon as it is finished. There was an infantry guard at the bridge. Colonels Sargent and Walker are out, with 500 men, with instructions to hunt up and capture all the rebels they can. I would like to have about 1,000 more cavalry. I think I could make it disagreeable for the enemy on that flank by keeping a good force constantly in motion. I have 600 on picket and 500 out now.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General.

TROY, N. Y., *January* 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I am at Troy, N. Y., awaiting orders, as directed by Major-General Halleck. I am ready at any moment to enter upon the duties of the department intended for me as soon as ordered. This information is given in obedience to instructions from E. D. Townsend.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. GRAND RESERVE DIVISION, *Stafford Court-House, Va., January* 10, 1863.

I. In obedience to orders received from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I hereby assume command of the grand reserve division, consisting of the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps. Brigadier-General Stahel, as the senior officer on duty with the Eleventh Corps, will take command of the same.

II. Commanders of corps will send in, with the least possible delay, a report of their commands, and in future the regular reports of the 10th, 20th, and last day of the month will be forwarded to Lieut. Col. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers

Organization of troops in the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck, January 10, 1863.

RAILROAD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. BENJAMIN F. KELLEY.

First Brigade.

Col. JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

23d Illinois, Maj. Charles E. Moore.
106th New York, Col. Edward C. James.
14th West Virginia, Col. Andrew S. Core.
15th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Maxwell McCaslin.
Ringgold Battalion (Pennsylvania) Cavalry, Capt. George T. Work.
Mulligan's (Illinois) battery, Capt. John Rourke.

Second Brigade.

Col. N. WILKINSON.

6th West Virginia, Maj. John H. Showalter.
11th West Virginia, Lieut. Col. Daniel Frost.
15th West Virginia, Company G, Capt. Sidney F. Shaw.
Wheeling City Guard (one company), Capt. Robert Hamilton.
3d West Virginia Cavalry, Company H, Lieut. W. H. Flesher.
1st West Virginia Light Artillery (one battery).

Third Brigade.

Col. ROBERT BRUCE.

2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade, Lieut. Col. G. Ellis Porter.
126th Ohio, Col. B. F. Smith.
1st West Virginia, Lt. Col. J. Weddle.
2d Maryland Potomac Home Brigade (cav.), Co. F, Capt. G. D. Summers.
Washington company (Pennsylvania) cavalry, Capt. A. J. Greenfield.
6th West Virginia Infantry, Co. C (acting as artillery), Capt. T. A. Maulsby.

Maryland Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN R. KENLY.

1st Maryland, Col. Nathan T. Dushane.
4th Maryland, Lt. Col. R. N. Bowerman.
6th Maryland, Col. George R. Howard.
7th Maryland, Lieut. Col. C. E. Phelps.
8th Maryland, Col. Andrew W. Denison.
1st Maryland Cavalry, Companies H and I, Maj. Charles H. Russell.
Baltimore (Maryland) Light Artillery, Capt. F. W. Alexander.
17th Indiana Battery, Capt. M. L. Miner.
6th New York Heavy Artillery, Col. William H. Morris.

DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC.†

1st New York Cavalry, Col. A. T. McReynolds.
54th Pennsylvania, Col. J. M. Campbell.
Maryland Potomac Home Brigade Cavalry (one company), Capt. William Firey.
12th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Hasbrouck Davis.
12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. Lewis B. Pierce.
14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. M. Schoonmaker.
Nevin's (Pennsylvania) battery, Capt. J. I. Nevin.

TROOPS NOT YET BRIGADED.

FREDERICK, MD.

Col. SAMUEL H. ALLEN.

3d Delaware, Lieut. Col. S. H. Jenkins.
Purnell Legion, Lt. Col. B. L. Simpson.

MONOCACY BRIDGE, MD.

14th New Jersey, Col. William S. Truex.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

Col. JOHN F. STAUNTON.

67th Pennsylvania, Lt. Col. H. B. Burnham.
Purnell Cav., Co. B, Capt. W. H. Watkins.

POINT OF ROCKS, MD.

13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. A. Gallagher.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

18th Connecticut (seven companies), Lieut. Col. Monroe Nichols.

RELAY HOUSE, MD.

138th Pennsylvania, Col. C. L. K. Sumwalt.

FORT DELAWARE, DEL.

Lieut. Col. D. D. PERKINS.

Pennsylvania Marine and Fortification Artillery, Battery A, Capt. J. S. Stevenson.
Pennsylvania Marine and Fortification Artillery, Battery B, Capt. F. von Schilling.
Pennsylvania Independent Battery, Capt. S. Mlotkowski.
Pennsylvania Independent Battery, Capt. John J. Young.

YORK, PA.

Patapsco (Maryland) Guards, Capt. T. S. McGowan.

* Stationed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at New Creek, Clarksburg, North Mountain, Romney, and Springfield, and on the line of road between New Creek and the Ohio River (Defenses of the Upper Potomac). † Not brigaded.

BALTIMORE.

Bvt. Brig. Gen. W. W. MORRIS.

18th Connecticut (three companies), Col. William G. Ely.
129th New York, Col. Peter A. Porter.
150th New York, Col. John H. Ketchum.
151st New York, Col. William Emerson.
Purnell Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Theodore Clayton.
5th New York Artillery, Col. S. Graham.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery I, Lieut. Thomas Grey.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery L, Capt. S. F. Chalfin.

LOCKWOOD'S BRIGADE—EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Brig. Gen. H. H. LOCKWOOD.

1st Maryland, Eastern Shore, Col. James Wallace.
2d Maryland, Eastern Shore, Lieut. Col. Elijah E. Massey.
Independent cavalry company, Capt. George W. P. Smith.
Purnell Cavalry, Company A, Capt. R. E. Duvall.

Abstract from return of the District of Western Virginia, Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox commanding, for January 10, 1863; *headquarters Marietta, Ohio.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.					
District staff	10	.....	10	11	11	....	Marietta, Ohio.
Escort company, Capt. F. Smith.	3	83	94	111	111		Do.
First Kanawha Division, Brig. Gen. George Crook.	167	3,633	4,450	5,276	7,382	10	Charleston, [W.] Va.
Second Kanawha Division, Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon.	134	3,231	3,855	4,935	7,562	10	Fayette Court-House, W. Va.
Northern Brigade, Brig. Gen. A. Moor.	159	3,659	4,138	5,368	.... ..	....	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Railroad Division, Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley.	....	.....	.....	.. ....	9,197	19	Cumberland, Md.
Cheat Mountain Division, Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy.	....	.....	.....	.. ....	8,811	12	
Grand total	473	10,606	12,547	15,701	33,074	51	

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 11, 1863.

Major-General PARKE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: My pickets at King George Court-House report this morning that a negro informed a patrol, near Office Hall, to the front and right of the court-house, that a force of the enemy was crossing the Rappahannock, some distance below our pickets on the river. Colonel Gamble, commanding, states that as soon as he can ascertain definitely the truth or falsity of this report, he will forward the information. Colonel Gamble thinks we should have another regiment on picket below; but, as I cannot well spare one, I would respectfully recommend

that my cavalry pickets on the Rappahannock, as far down as Port Royal, be relieved by the left grand division. This would give me another battalion for the peninsula below.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

POTOMAC CREEK, *January* 12, 1863.

General PARKE.

Colonel Sargent returned yesterday evening, but had nothing of importance to report. He marched to Morrisville, Elk Run, and White Ridge, sending parties to Ellis' Ford and Kelly's Ford, and thoroughly scouring the country in all directions, without finding any rebel forces. Reports from scouts, just received, state that there is nothing to be seen of the enemy within 5 miles of our picket line, and nothing toward Catlett's.

WM. W. AVERELL,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 12, 1863.

Major-General HOOKER,
Comdg. Center Grand Division, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make to you the following report of the result of my examination of the country between this command and Banks' Ford, with a view to making, at least, one road for artillery and three for infantry:

The accompanying sketch* exhibits, in a rough manner, the result. The roads marked with parallel lines will serve the purposes of passing artillery over them. Thus, the road for artillery marked out there would begin at the point marked (1), and proceed, in a northwesterly direction, to (2), and from there to (3); from (3) to church (†); from church south to the ford. The portion of the country marked hilly and wooded, I examined thoroughly, and it is very rough; but there is nothing to prevent the passage of infantry over it, or roads being cut for that purpose. The road nearest the river is passable for infantry only; though, for a large part of it, it would do for artillery. I did not have time to examine the country northeast of that marked hilly and wooded as thoroughly as the other, but roads for infantry can be made over almost any part of it; besides, on either side of the artillery road there is room for infantry to pass at the same time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. C. HAINS,
First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

DEAR GENERAL: In looking at great ends, and at the immense territory which the rebels possess, there is danger of overlooking points

* Not found.

which, in any other war than ours, would be considered as of importance. I have called Colonel Ingalls' attention once or twice to the relief to our Treasury which, I thought, might be gained by foraging in the country between the Potomac and Rappahannock, and below Fredericksburg. I understand that a portion of this territory has been drawn upon to some extent, but I was told that it was not altogether safe; that we had lost some small parties, either by guerrillas, armed inhabitants, or by troops which had crossed the Rappahannock to make raids.

In looking at the map last night, and thinking how little rebel territory we had really repossessed and made available for our own use, I was impressed with the fact that in this peninsula, commanded at its narrowest part by your army, and whose whole coast is under command of our fleet, there are over 800 square miles of territory. These lowlands of Virginia are, I believe, generally fertile, and pretty well settled and cultivated. Now, here is a territory of greater extent than provinces for the possession of which European nations have waged long wars. Is it not worth while to occupy it, to deprive the rebels of its resources, in produce, in taxes, in conscripts, in recruits, in information? Could not a small column have restored the authority of the Union over this land; enabled the Government to give effect to its confiscation and sequestration acts; cut off from the rebels valuable supplies, and draw from loyal owners by payment, and from rebels by seizure, and receipts payable after the war, on proof of loyal conduct from their date, large supplies of grain, of forage, of tobacco, of cattle, and of horses, for the support of our army?

It seems to me that a small column, moving through the country, occupying and intrenching posts at the principal points where the communications meet, as the court-houses, &c., taking possession of the county and its records, would have given these people proof that the Union has still force and government, and thus have kept alive or revived any loyal feeling, and discouraged, perhaps driven out, those who are disloyal and incorrigible. At any rate, it would be better for our Treasury that we should have the product of these 800 square miles, which now have no market or outlet, except by smuggling them through the rebel lines, than that the rebel army should get them. The surplus left in this country will certainly feed either the rebel or the loyal army.

Were the support of only 10,000 men and their animals transferred from our Treasury to the rebel people and lands, it would be an important economy. There are landings on the Potomac and Rappahannock from which the products of this peninsula have heretofore been shipped. Our transports could be sent there to receive the collections of foraging parties. The able-bodied negroes, free by the President's proclamation, would gladly assist in the work, and we could acquire much, while there would be cut off from the resources of rebellion the five counties of King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland, all of which are at your mercy, and which contained, in 1860, 34,391 persons, of whom 15,318 were white and 19,073 were colored. More than one-half of the total population is, therefore, loyal, and looks for delivery and protection to our Government. Stafford County, which you occupy, had 4,922 white and 3,633 colored persons in 1860. The total population, therefore, in the six counties was about 43,000. The density of population was 43 to the square mile. In this country must be many supplies, and it would, it seems to me, be well to deprive the disloyal of the arms which they can use as guerrillas or contribute to the rebels, as well as of the supplies, certain in the end, if not prevented by us, to take the same course.

I suggest these views for your consideration. The war appears to me to be gradually assuming the aspect of a long one, to be settled by exhaustion, and every pressure we can put upon a rebel is so much toward the end.

What a pitiable affair was that of Holly Springs! Over 2,000 men, who had been long enough guarding that depot to have intrenched themselves, surrendering because they had not made the simplest preparations for defense. Think of a European post surrendering to an hour's siege, with a garrison of 2,000! So, too, at Galveston, 300 men captured. The city had been long enough in our possession to have had a post which could have purchased at least the liberty of its garrison at the cost of its keys.

Wishing you speedy and full success, I am, very truly, your friend,

M. C. MEIGS.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 12, 1863.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The report from pickets below states the rebels are very busy constructing rifle-pits and breastworks at different points on the opposite side of the river. The report from above states there is no change in the enemy's position at the fords and crossings. A reconnaissance to Deep Run this morning saw no signs of the enemy on this side. My spy got safely over the river last night. He made two attempts before, and failed each time, owing to the movements of the enemy. Shall hear from him in a day or two.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, *New York City, January* 12, 1863.

The following orders from the Adjutant-General of the Army were received on the 11th instant:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 3, 1863.

The Military Department of the East is hereby created, to consist of the New England States and the State of New York. Headquarters New York City.

Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. Army, is assigned to the command of the Department of the East.*

By order of Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In obedience to the above orders, Maj. Gen. John E. Wool hereby assumes command of the Department of the East.

The following-named officers of the personal staff of the commanding general are announced, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Col. T. J. Cram, aide-de-camp and topographical engineer; Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, aide-de-camp and acting assistant inspector-

* The disintegration of the old Department of the East, begun April 9, 1861, was completed October 26 of that year, by the creation of the Department of New York, assigned to the command of Maj. Gen. E. D. Morgan. That department was merged by above order in the new Department of the East.

general; Maj. C. T. Christensen and Capt. Septimus Carncross, aides-de-camp and acting assistant adjutants-general, and Capt. De Witt Clinton, aide-de-camp and acting judge-advocate.

By command of Major-General Wool:

C. T. CHRISTENSEN,
Major, Aide-de-Camp, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 13, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House:

The commanding general directs that you have your command ready to move in twelve hours' notice, with three days' cooked rations in haversacks, and from six to eight days' bread and small rations in wagons, with beef-cattle for that length of time. Notice will be given you in time to have the rations cooked.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 13, 1863.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: My pickets above report the enemy have placed pickets at Pie Island and Watson's Ford, about 2½ miles above Richards' Ford. No sign of enemy on the Morrisville road for several miles beyond Deep Run. Major Keenan, Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanding pickets, reports that one of General Averell's pickets left his post this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock; he connected with my right picket. The major thinks he has gone over to the enemy, and states that 2 men deserted from the same post two or three days ago.

The enemy commenced digging a rifle-pit at the United States Ford last night about dark. This morning, about 8 o'clock, they ceased their work, and had two pits dug, one behind the other; each about 25 yards long.

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, [W.] VA., *January* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

The following just received from General Milroy:

JANUARY 12.

General KELLEY:

Have received information from two sources to-day that a large rebel force is approaching this place; half to attack by the Front Royal and Valley pike, the other to go around by Berryville, to cut me off from Martinsburg, their object being to get the stores here, for which they are suffering. I have no cavalry for scouting, and am helpless. If I am to hold this place, my force should be doubled. Please order Washburn from Romney here with my artillery and a cavalry force, to come up through Berryville.

B. F. KELLEY.

HARPER'S FERRY, VA., *January* 13, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

I send you a copy of dispatch just received from General Milroy. If the rumor should prove true, may I suggest that you ask that a force be sent from east of the Blue Ridge to fall on the enemy's rear? Colonel Washburn, in accordance with your instructions, fell back from Moorefield, and is holding Romney with his two regiments, the Ringgold Cavalry, and a section of artillery. He cannot be withdrawn from Romney. Lieutenant-Colonel Schickfuss, with 300 of the First New York Cavalry and a small detachment of the First and Third Virginia Infantry, is with General Milroy. Please let me hear from you on receipt of this dispatch.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HARPER'S FERRY, *January* 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. H. MILROY, *Winchester, Va.:*

If you are approached by an overwhelming force, the commanding general directs that you retreat on this place; but not if you have any reasonable ground to believe you can maintain your position. He will not permit this point to be weakened, by sending the force from here to re-enforce Winchester. Do not, as I have already suggested to you, permit quartermasters' or commissary stores to accumulate at your post that may fall into the hands of the enemy, or that you will have to destroy. There is no necessity for it. I have sent your dispatch to General Schenck, and asked him to make an application for a force to move from east of the Blue Ridge to fall on the rear of the enemy that may be approaching you. Keep me fully advised. Send messages in cipher.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 14, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Dispatches from General Dix and General Rosecrans would indicate that Longstreet has been sent west to re-enforce Bragg.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
January 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House:

The general commanding directs you to provide your command with five days' rations, and to be prepared to march at a few hours' notice.

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, January 14, 1863.

General J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: We have in the convalescent and stragglers' camp some 1,200 men, and more are constantly arriving. Under the present system of first arming these men, it is impossible to send the men away as rapidly as they accumulate. The following proposition which I made to the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief meets with their approval, and I am instructed to send on the men at once, and they can be armed with their regiments. It is supposed that, as more men leave daily their regiments than accumulate here, there can be no great difficulty in this plan. There may be a few in each regiment who will not get the arms they want; but, as there are always a number of men in every regiment who do not ever take the field, all that are effective will be equipped. As to clothing, canteens, haversacks, and knapsacks, all will be fully equipped.

I am directed to inform you of this arrangement, and, if there is no insuperable objection, it will be continued.

Major Wood has been here nearly a fortnight, and has not been able, with all the aid I could give him, to send off over 200 men armed. You will readily perceive that men would only accumulate here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

P. S.—I inclose a copy of a report of an inspection, which is more in detail. These men are so unreliable here, almost without officers, that I have to detail a regiment to act as guards to those camps.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON,
January 14, 1863.

Major HUNT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: On the 13th, I inspected the new convalescent camp, and made an examination of the progress being made in sending the well men to their regiments.

I find that during the week about 1,000 will be quartered in the new barracks, and that barracks for 5,000 will be completed within ten days.

There are about 1,500 men in the distribution camp well enough to be sent forward.

In the camp of recruits there are about 200.

In the convalescent camp, proper, there are now 8,108 men. At least one-third of them are well, able-bodied soldiers, fit for duty. The troops are generally well clothed. There is plenty of clothing in the camp to clothe the whole command. At least 1,000 a day can be got ready for the field if sent unarmed.

I am informed by Major Wood, assistant provost-marshal, that up to the present time he has been unable to send off any men equipped. To-day he will forward to the Army of the Potomac only 200 men. I am confident that unless an ordnance department is established at or in the neighborhood of the camp, it will be impossible to keep the number in

the several camps anywhere near the present limits, and, with the limited number of officers, it will be impossible to prevent a large number of the troops now in camp becoming demoralized and useless.

The troops are now comfortable. All the convalescents are either in barracks or in tents, with stoves and floors. About 60 a day are being discharged. This number can be increased to 100, if the medical officers are able to give the examination for discharge proper attention. At present, the time required to get a discharge is about seven days; an arrangement should be made that will enable a soldier to obtain his discharge in less time.

I would respectfully suggest that authority be obtained to send all the able-bodied men now in these camps belonging to the Army of the Potomac to their corps at once, or as soon as they are clothed. If they are allowed to remain, it will be necessary to assign additional officers. At present, there is but a single officer to each 500 men.

Many of the officers now there are temporarily sent by the provost-marshal of Washington and Alexandria, and are generally among the least competent in the army.

Should the available men be at once sent off, all the officers temporarily attached (by the time they are ready, from 20 to 25 will be at the camp) should accompany them. It would then be necessary to make an assignment of at least 1 officer to 200 men left in camp.

I am confident that the number will not be less than 5,000 during the winter, and should measures not at once be adopted to discharge the disabled and send off to regiments the well, the number must be more than double, and may increase, as it once has, to nearly 20,000.

The officer in charge of the camps, Lieutenant-Colonel McKelvy, coincides in these recommendations.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. H. LATHROP,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. GRAND RESERVE DIVISION, *Stafford Court-House, January* 14, 1863.

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III. The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of the major-general commanding the grand reserve division until further orders: Lieut. Col. C. W. Asmussen, assistant inspector-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. T. A. Meysenburg, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. George G. Lyon and Capts. Ulric Dahlgren, J. H. Piatt, George T. Robinson, and Arnold Dulon, aides-de-camp; Lieut. Col. W. G. Le Duc, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. J. B. Salisbury, chief commissary; Lieut. Col. J. M. Deems, assistant inspector of cavalry; Lieut. Col. H. C. Hamlin, medical director; Capt. M. Cohnheim, acting aide-de-camp; Lieut. R. M. Rogers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. J. S. Robinson, provost-marshal, and Captain Brown, assistant provost-marshal, will remain attached to the staff of the grand reserve division in their respective capacities.

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By order of Major-General Sigel:

R. M. ROGERS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 14, 1863.

The United States Treasury Department, on the 12th day of January, 1863, prescribed the following rules, in addition to the Treasury Department Regulations of August 28, 1862:

On and after this date, custom-house permits, as therein provided, must be obtained for all shipments of goods, wares, and merchandise to any point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Baltimore and east of Wheeling.

No goods, wares, or merchandise whatever shall be transported for purposes of trade to any point south of the Potomac River between the parallels of Washington and Piedmont.

Family supplies can only be permitted to be transported south of the Potomac, between the parallels named, in quantities ordinarily required for actual family consumption, where satisfactory evidence of the loyalty of the proposed recipient is furnished to the customs officers before granting a permit, which permit shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by the general commanding the department.

In conformity with the provisions and by authority of the Secretary of War, the major-general commanding the Middle Department and Eighth Army Corps prescribes the following as the regulations for permitting the transportation of family supplies from any point in Maryland or elsewhere across the Potomac River to and into the district of country indicated:

1st. No permit will be recognized by the military authorities as of any validity unless signed by a collector of customs, or some duly empowered revenue officer appointed by a collector; and, to this end, the collectors at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Wheeling, and such other ports as goods may be sent from, must furnish to these headquarters a list of the persons now authorized by them to sign permits, or who may be hereafter authorized, and the places or districts at or within which such authority is to be exercised.

2d. Every such custom-house or revenue permit must be accompanied by a certificate of the officer signing the same, showing that sufficient and satisfactory proof has been made of loyalty to the United States Government on the part of the person to whom the goods are sent, and also like proof of loyalty on the part of the person who conveys said goods.

3d. No permit will extend to cover any goods in quality or quantity more than is ordinarily required for the actual consumption of a family; of the items of which goods an accurate and specific inventory or bill must be attached to the permit and certificate.

4th. No permit will be allowed to cover spirituous liquors, or articles which are adjudged contraband of war.

5th. Upon the production of a proper permit and accompanying papers, the military authority, if satisfied with the evidence of loyalty furnished, and finding all correct, will allow the goods and party conveying the same to pass the line to the point for which the same are destined. Such pass is to be indorsed in writing on the permit, and signed by the officer giving the same.

6th. These regulations are to apply to articles transported to points within the district named, for the private use of officers or soldiers of the United States stationed south of the Potomac River; and to authorized sutlers' goods transported for any regularly and lawfully appointed sutler of any regiment; but such articles, supplies, stores, or goods shall be permitted to pass upon satisfactory evidence given of their character, and of the authorized character of those for whom they are intended. But if any officer, soldier, or sutler shall be detected in trading or mak-

ing resale to citizens of goods sent to or conveyed by him, he shall be immediately arrested for punishment, and his case reported to these headquarters.

7th. Maj. William M. Esté, aide-de-camp at these headquarters, and Brigadier-General Kelley, commanding at Harper's Ferry, or such commissioned officers as he shall designate at Point of Rocks, Berlin, Harper's Ferry, Williamsport, Hanover, Cumberland, and New Creek, are alone authorized to examine permits and indorse upon them the required passes.

By order of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 14, 1863.

* * * * * * *

IV. The regiments and companies of sharpshooters in this army will form a distinct arm of the service, and will be under the command of Colonel Berdan, as chief of sharpshooters, who will report directly to these headquarters. Detachments from this force will be sent from time to time to the different grand divisions on detached service, to be used as sharpshooters.

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By command of Major-General Burnside:

[LEWIS RICHMOND,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. GRAND RESERVE DIVISION, *Stafford Court-House, January* 14, 1863.

The following-named officers of the staff of the Eleventh Corps will report to Brigadier-General Stahel, commanding Eleventh Corps, for orders: Maj. F. Kappner, aide-de camp and chief engineer; Maj. H. Baldwin, jr., One hundred and nineteenth New York Volunteers, assistant inspector of infantry; Capt. L. Schirmer, Second New York Battery, chief of artillery and ordnance; Capt. F. C. Winkler, judge-advocate; Capt. F. Dessauer, acting aide-de-camp, and Capt. C. R. Bowe, postal director.

In parting with these officers, I desire to tender them my sincere thanks for the fidelity with which they have always executed the duties assigned them.

[F. SIGEL,]
Major-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 16, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: Your note of this date is just received, and I have sent one of my aides to obtain the information you desire.

The latest report of United States Ford, of the 14th, states the enemy had two camps there; had dug two rifle-pits, one behind the other, about

25 yards long each, and that a North Carolina regiment was on picket there. These rifle pits were dug on the 13th.

My pickets below, at King George, captured last night a major and sergeant, who have been sent to your headquarters by provost-marshal. The negroes again report the enemy's cavalry having crossed below, and I shall send out to day and see.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo, in reference to sending the Third Division, First Army Corps, to the State of Pennsylvania for recruitment. The same is answered by the following indorsement of the General-in-Chief:

JANUARY 3, 1863.

There are numerous applications of this kind on file in regard to regiments from other States, which have been greatly reduced in recent battles. If granted in one it must be in all similar cases, which would so reduce the armies in the field as not only to prevent any further operations for three or four months, but to endanger important positions now held by us. The War Department has uniformly refused applications of this kind, and I cannot, at the present time, advise a different policy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

Approved.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The attention of the State authorities has been invited to the evils resulting from the present system of selecting officers for the organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

If I order General Slocum's corps to join me, can his place be supplied by some of General Heintzelman's command?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1863—8.40 a. m. (Received 8.45 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

I am very anxious for an answer to my dispatch in reference to General Slocum.

A messenger will leave here to-day with dispatches for you, giving you information of my movements.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

Slocum's forces are at your disposal as heretofore; but Heintzelman cannot occupy his position, in any considerable force, without drawing troops from the fortifications, which cannot be permitted.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1863—12 m. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Slocum is under orders to move at daylight to-morrow morning, with the understanding that Heintzelman holds the line of Bull Run and the Occoquan, as you suggest. It is desirable to take Sigel's cavalry from the Occoquan to join him. A messenger will reach you to-night with details of my plan.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 17, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Falmouth, Va.:*

General Heintzelman will be able to hold the line of Bull Run and the Occoquan, if notified of Slocum's withdrawal; but he cannot go south of the latter. Even these positions can only be held in weak force as outposts.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT GRAND DIVISION,
January 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

GENERAL: I do not wish to commence the movement of my command on Sunday, if it can be avoided. I shall, therefore, be glad if the commanding general will, before he orders definitely the move for to-morrow, let me know whether it is certain that the necessary roads for the approaches to the bridges can be finished by Monday morning. If they cannot, I suggest, respectfully, that they ought to be finished on Monday night, and that, therefore, perhaps Monday morning will be as soon as my command need move. I make this suggestion with diffidence, knowing the desire of the commanding general that the movement shall be commenced as soon as possible. But I prefer to move on Monday, unless time will be gained by making the move to-morrow; and my present impression is, from what I saw of the ground to-day, that the preparations cannot be made during to-morrow night.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Left.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 17, 1863.

The order for the movement of the center grand division at 12 p. m., January 18, is suspended for twenty-four hours.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 17, 1863.

General SLOCUM:

You will not commence your movement until Monday morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 17, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

The troops under General Kelley, in Western Virginia, have, by direction of the Secretary of War, been placed under the orders of Major-General Schenck, commanding the Middle Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, January 18, 1863.

Maj. N. H. MCLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of telegram of yesterday, stating that "the troops under General Kelley, in Western Virginia, have, by direction of the Secretary of War, been placed under the orders of Major-General Schenck, commanding Middle Department."

I beg leave to suggest to the commanding general that the difficulty in knowing what belongs to this district is not removed, by reason of the following circumstances:

On 14th November, General Kelley, being in command of a division, reporting to these headquarters, felt his positions at Cumberland and New Creek to be unsafe, by reason of a threatened attack of the enemy in considerable force. I ordered General Milroy, then commanding Cheat Mountain Division, to have two regiments in the Cheat Mountain country, at Beverly, Buckhannon, and Bulltown, and march with the remainder of his division to support General Kelley. This he did and, as General Kelley was senior officer, the command, in their joint operations, devolved upon him. Besides the two regiments left west of the mountains by General Milroy, General Kelley left two of his own division, the Sixth [West] Virginia and Eleventh [West] Virginia, these being scattered along the railroad from Parkersburg to Grafton.

General Milroy continued to report directly to these headquarters till I first was notified by General Kelley of his being ordered with the troops under his command to report to General Schenck, when I notified him to report to General Kelley till the definite settlement of the meaning of the order from the War Department, except that the regiments west of the mountains were ordered by me to continue to report here.

Recently General Moor, with two regiments, has been brought from the Kanawha, and put at Buckhannon, in command of the six regiments (his own and the two from Kelley's and Milroy's divisions each), having in charge the protection of the railroad west of New Creek, and of the frontier from Grafton south to Sutton.

The questions left undecided by the dispatch are, therefore, first, whether General Moor's new brigade interferes with the order of the War Department, and, secondly, whether General Milroy's division was intended to be taken from this command.

I suppose the order could properly carry those parts of Kelley's and Milroy's divisions now east of the mountains, and, in fact, engaged in the operations based on New Creek, Cumberland, and Winchester, and would leave the arrangement west of those positions as it now stands. I should assume this to be the case, and act accordingly, but General Kelley has formed the opinion that the intention was to extend the Middle Department territorially to the Ohio River, and the subordinate officers are embarrassed with regard to their duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

JANUARY 18, [1863.]

Generals SUMNER, FRANKLIN, and HOOKER:

From information received, the commanding general directs me to inform you that if any movement is made in the direction of United States Ford, it will be simply a feint, with a view to an actual move in another direction. The regiments, therefore, will not carry their knapsacks, and only a portion of the command will be designated to march (say, parts of each regiment). Ample notice will be given. Men on extra and fatigue duty will not be relieved for the present.

Please make this entirely confidential, and burn it.

JNO. G. PARKE.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 18, 1863.

The movement of the center grand division, ordered for the 19th instant, is again postponed until 1 p. m. the 20th instant.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 18, 1863.

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: My pickets at United States Ford report the enemy throwing up a great many rockets at that place last night; also the moving of their artillery wagons nearly the whole night.

A scout of mine just in from Morrisville reports the enemy have the river very strongly picketed up as far as that point, evidently expecting a move on our part, and thinks that is the reason I have not yet heard from the spy sent over several days ago.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 18, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Right Grand Division:

COLONEL: The enemy have been throwing up rockets at the United States Ford during the night, and my pickets also report that artillery wagons could be heard moving on the other side, in that vicinity, nearly the whole night.

One of my scouts from Morrisville reports the river as strongly picketed by the enemy beyond that point, evidently expecting a move on our part. No enemy on this side as far as Morrisville.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HARPER'S FERRY, [W.] VA., *January* 18, 1863.

Colonel WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore:

The following telegram just received from General Milroy, via Martinsburg:

WINCHESTER, VA., *January* 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General KELLEY:

About 1,000 rebel cavalry crossed Shenandoah River below Berry's Ferry night before last. About half that number were seen 7 miles from here, to the right of the pike to Martinsburg, this afternoon. The Twelfth Virginia (rebel) Cavalry was on the Strasburg pike, this side of Newtown, this forenoon, and captured 2 of my vedettes. A squad of my cavalry pursued, had skirmish with them, and had 1 horse killed. Jones is reported between this and Strasburg with 2,700 infantry. I have no fears of this place. They are after my trains or the railroad. If I had Washburn's two regiments here and another cavalry regiment, I would bag the whole of them. It is cruel to keep me here so helpless.

R. H. MILROY,
Brigadier-General.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 19, 1863—3.25 a. m.

Major-General SLOCUM,
Fairfax Court-House:

You will move your command, with all the speed possible without breaking your men down, to the neighborhood of Dumfries, where you will receive further orders as to your movements. You will leave the force that is now at Wolf Run Shoals until it is relieved by General Heintzelman, when it will join you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

STATION, *January* 19, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM:

GENERAL: Under your written orders, received at 7 o'clock this morning, my troops and trains are now in motion toward Dumfries. I have

now received a telegram from your headquarters to move immediately, and that written orders will be sent me. Shall I halt my command and await your orders?

Respectfully,

A. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Memorandum.]

I suppose he refers to the message you sent him early this morning. I could not raise the office at Fairfax Station until about an hour ago.

OPERATOR.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 19, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Army of the Potomac:*

The change in General Slocum's command complained of will not be made. General Rosecrans announces the arrival of Longstreet's forces in his front.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

JANUARY 19, 1863—2.15 p. m.

Major-General SIGEL, *Stafford Court-House:*

The commanding general directs that you order a division to be distributed as follows, with its headquarters at Potomac Creek Station: One brigade, with artillery, to guard Potomac Run Railroad Bridge and Brooke's Station Bridge; one brigade at Aquia Creek Landing, for defense, and to furnish details for fatigue duty; one to Belle Plain, relieving as early as possible to-morrow morning the troops of General Franklin at the two landings. Order one division to extend from Maria Church to Hartwood, with headquarters at the first named point. Order General Slocum, who is now under orders to Dumfries, to bring all of his corps, except the garrison at Wolf Run Shoals and Dumfries, to Stafford Court-House; the garrison of Wolf Run Shoals to be brought down as soon as relieved by the troops of General Heintzelman.

You will locate your headquarters as you may deem proper, and establish outposts of infantry and cavalry in the direction of Stafford Springs and Deep Run. At the same time send scouting parties as far as Brentsville, Catlett's, Rappahannock Station, and the fords on the Rappahannock. We have information that Hampton's cavalry is between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock.

The telegraph should be constructed to your headquarters as soon as established.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND RESERVE DIVISION,
Stafford Court-House, Va., January 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. STAHEL,
Commanding Eleventh Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs you to order one division to extend from Maria Church, on the Falmouth-Hartwood road, to

Hartwood, to connect with the right of the Second Division, which will remain at Falmouth. Headquarters of this division will be at Maria Church. The division to march at 7 a. m. to-morrow.

One brigade will march at 5 a. m. to-morrow to Belle Plain, and two regiments and a section of artillery to Brooke's Station, to guard Potomac Creek Bridge and Brooke's Station Bridge. The latter detachment will join its division as soon as relieved by a brigade of the Twelfth Corps.

One brigade will march at 6 a. m. to morrow to Aquia Creek Station. The brigades at Belle Plain and Aquia Creek Station will furnish all details for fatigue and guard duty that may be required at those points. Headquarters of that division will be near Potomac Creek Bridge. The cavalry of the Eleventh Corps, with the exception of a detachment to accompany the Third Division to Hartwood Church, will march to Allcock, near Hartwood, and remain there until further orders.

Infantry and cavalry pickets will be posted, guarding all the territory from Deep Run to Stafford Springs, with patrols and scouting parties to Brentsville, Catlett's, Rappahannock Station, and to the fords on the Rappahannock River. Supply depots will be at Falmouth, Brooke's Station, Aquia Creek Station, and Belle Plain.

Headquarters of the grand reserve division will remain at Stafford Court-House until further orders. Commanders of divisions and brigades will see that no huts or log cabins are set on fire in breaking up the camps.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA.,
January 19, 1863.

Major-General SLOCUM, *Fairfax, Va.:*

According to orders received from Major-General Burnside, you will march with your corps to Stafford Court-House to-morrow, and establish your headquarters at that place. The detachment at Wolf Run Shoals will stay there until relieved by Heintzelman. The detachment at Dumfries will also remain there until relieved by other troops from Dumfries to Aquia. You may use the roads—the Telegraph and the other passing Keys' Ford and Purcell's Mill. Please acknowledge.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 19, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE:

GENERAL: I send you a Richmond paper of the 14th. The editorial is interesting, as showing the rebel authorities are thinking more of the West than of this part of the country.

Very truly, yours,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 19, 1863.

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V. Brig. Gen. Carl Schurz, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby assigned to the command of the corps lately commanded by Major-General Sigel, who has been assigned to command a grand division.

VI. Brig. Gen. Julius Stahel, U. S. Volunteers, will be assigned to the command of the cavalry of the grand division under Major-General Sigel.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

BALTIMORE, MD., *January* 19, 1863.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Did you receive a letter from General Schenck, written about the 16th instant, requesting that the cavalry (three companies of Scott's Nine Hundred, now guarding the banks of the Potomac, from Fort Washington to Point Lookout) be transferred to his command? Also that one regiment of infantry be added to the force in that region? If so, please answer by telegraph, and send copy of letter by mail at earliest convenience.

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 19, 1863.

Major-General SCHENCK, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: The three companies of cavalry (Scott's Nine Hundred) on the Maryland shore have been transferred to your command. General Heintzelman, commanding Defenses of Washington, was so notified this morning. I am directed by the General-in-Chief to say that the regiment of infantry asked for by you cannot be sent at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 30. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. H. S. Briggs, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty, as soon as his health will permit, to Major-General Schenck, commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF THE UPPER POTOMAC,
Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va., January 19, 1863.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Baltimore, Md.:

COLONEL: I sent an engineer officer to Winchester to examine the condition of the fortifications at that point. I herewith inclose you, for the information of the major-general commanding, the report of Captain White. I have sent picks, shovels, wheelbarrows, &c., to General Milroy, with orders to detail working parties, and put the works in thorough repair at once.

Hoping that my action in this matter will be approved by the general, I am, your obedient servant,

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEERS,
Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va., January 18, 1863.

First Lieut. JOHN M. WILSON,
Top. Engrs., U. S. Army, Chief Engineer Defenses:

DEAR SIR: As per orders received from you of January 15, conveying the request of General Kelley, commanding, I reported to General Milroy, commanding Winchester, Va., January 16. On January 17, in company with General Milroy, inspected works for the defense of Winchester, and have the honor to report as follows:

1st. The works already erected for the defense of said town, and immediately in rear of the same, are of great strength, and command the town and approaches.

2d. Said works being out of repair, in consequence of their partial destruction at the time of abandonment, would respectfully recommend a thorough repairing of the same.

3d. That guns, say, of 20 or 30 pounder Parrotts, be placed in bastions, and the present armament of field guns be retained.

I would respectfully call to your notice that these works are commanded by other hills in rear of said works, but at such a distance apart as to render it impossible for the present command to garrison were works erected on them.

Yours, most respectfully,

ALBERT S. WHITE,
Captain, Commanding Independent Company of Engineers.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
Harper's Ferry, [W.] Va., January 19, 1863.

Capt. T. MELVIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of Capt. A. S. White, the officer sent by me to Winchester to examine the works in that vicinity. I would suggest that this report be carried out, and, in case the 20 or 30 pounder guns be placed in position, regular details of horses and men, and also the proper quantity of harness, be attached to each, so that, if it were found necessary to abandon the post, they could be carried away.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. WILSON,
First Lieut. Top. Engrs., Chief Engr. Defenses of Harper's Ferry.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 20, 1863.

The within copy of a letter and report from Col. R. Ingalls, chief quartermaster, Army of the Potomac, as to the condition of the animals and equipments of that army, so far as depends upon the Quartermaster's Department, is respectfully communicated for the information of the General-in-Chief, Major-General Halleck. One hundred and eighty-six thousand men, 62,000 beasts, of which 18,000 are cavalry and 9,800 artillery horses, nearly 6,000 wagons, and 1,400 ambulances—will this army ever again be so strong, or so perfectly equipped? It grows more difficult to supply forage, and the waste of animals is now great. This Department is very much in debt, and prices are rising.

Respectfully submitted.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Camp near Falmouth, Va., January 15, 1863.

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith a memorandum, taken from the reports just received from the different quartermasters, showing the number of men, horses, mules, wagons, and ambulances now present with this army. The figures in red ink show the number here now. The number of animals is much larger, probably, than you supposed. There have been great additions to the cavalry and artillery horses. The pontoon train has been much increased, in fact, created, since last report. Many mules have been received to convert the four-mule teams into six. The increase is thus accounted for mainly. Of course, there have been received an additional number of wagons, in order to equalize the transportation in the grand divisions, and to furnish ammunition trains. The means of transportation is in most excellent condition. No army in the world ever had so good as this now has. The cavalry and artillery horses are in fair condition, considering that the quality of the animals never was first-rate. First-class horses have never yet found their way into this army. Many of them have been "doctored up" by contractors and sold into our hands, and the first service has discovered their unfitness. They have received as much care and attention as animals generally do.

This army, as you know, has never been delayed a moment on account of want of preparations on the part of the Quartermaster's Department. I am aware that its outfit is most liberal and perfect, and that the cost of maintaining it is, and has been, enormous. When resting in camp the expenses are far greater than when in motion. The army is large, well organized, and powerful, but it will soon melt away as the terms of enlistments expire. It is able now to save our cause, however, if kept in motion and properly directed, as, doubtless, it will be.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RUFUS INGALLS,
Chief Quartermaster, Army of the Potomac.

Memoranda of means of transportation, &c., January 1, 1863.

	Number of men present for duty.	Means of transportation.				Horses.		Number of animals.
		Horses.	Mules.	Wagons.	Ambulances.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	
RIGHT GRAND DIVISION.								
Second Corps	19,742	1,425	2,725	649	185	112	915	.....
Ninth Corps	17,566	1,086	2,112	514	123	141	934	13,730
Pleasonton's cavalry	3,807	327	198	113	21	3,585	170	.....
LEFT GRAND DIVISION.								
First Corps, Sixth Corps, Gregg's cavalry	48,370	3,506	4,880	1,427	406	4,357	2,292	15,035
CENTER GRAND DIVISION.								
Third Corps, Fifth Corps, Averell's cavalry	42,700	2,732	4,848	1,249	357	3,399	2,130	13,109
Artillery Reserve	1,734	462	1,039	367	11	.....	1,434	2,935
Army headquarters*	1,049	669	1,036	355	19	1,020	.....	2,725
Engineer Brigade	1,976	1,146	284	113	8	.....	.....	1,430
Eleventh Corps, General Sigel	19,858	1,740	1,213	539	117	2,647	894	6,494
	†156,802	13,093	18,335	5,326	1,247	15,261	8,769	55,458
Twelfth Corps‡	23,000	1,030	1,199	447	110	82	747	3,058
General Kenly's brigade	5,856	160	309	103	22	1,512	339	2,320
1st New York Cavalry, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry	1,073	125	75	40	5	1,294	.....	1,494
Total	186,731	14,408	19,918	5,916	1,384	18,149	9,855	62,330

Respectfully submitted.

FRED. MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Aide-de-Camp, and Quartermaster.

JANUARY 14, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Sweatman House, Va., January 20, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, *Commanding Fifth Corps:*

I am directed by the major general commanding to inclose you a copy of instructions to Brigadier-General Stoneman, for his march to-morrow. You are requested to have the movements of your corps conform to them. The general desires that you will have your command massed on the left of the Third Corps as soon as it is formed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Sweatman House, Va., January 20, 1863—8.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE STONEMAN, *Commanding Third Corps:*

By direction of the major-general commanding, you will march your command, as early as practicable, to within about half a mile of the Rap-

* Includes transportation in charge of Captain Peirce.
† Number actually present with this army.
‡ Report of November 1, 1862.

pahannock, where you will mass it on the right-hand side of the road, and out of sight of the enemy on the opposite shore of the river. The orders in regard to General Birney's division have already been furnished you. It is desirable that you should march early, in order that the road may be opened for the Fifth Corps.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
January 20, 1863—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

All the troops of the Eleventh Corps have arrived in their respective positions. General Slocum's corps has arrived at Dumfries during the day, and will proceed to Stafford Court-House to-morrow morning early. The infantry pickets are posted as directed by you. The cavalry has occupied Allcock, and thrown out their pickets.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 20, 1863.

A strict observance of the requirements of the following circular from the provost-marshal-general will be enjoined by the commanders of grand divisions:

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Office of the Provost-Marshal-General, January 17, 1863.

In view of the alarming frequency of desertion from this army of late, provost-marshals of grand divisions, corps, and divisions are called upon to redouble their watchfulness and vigilance to prevent it, by patrolling the immediate vicinity of their camps with infantry, and at a greater distance with cavalry, moving both day and night, to arrest all persons, whether dressed as citizens or soldiers, found outside the chains of sentinels without passes or other proper authority.

On the march, provost-marshals will follow up, and flank with cavalry, the columns to which they respectively belong, driving up every loiterer, straggler, and skulker to his company, or placing him under guard. During action, provost-marshals will hold themselves in rear of their respective corps and divisions, out of range but within sight of the field, in order that stragglers and skulkers may be gathered and forced to return to their regiments (permitting none but the driver, with two privates of the ambulance corps, to accompany each ambulance); they will select positions for the reception of prisoners captured by the division, and establish guards suitable for their safe custody, with orders to the officers to require the prisoners to account for their arms, &c., as they are brought in; they will assist the quartermaster in keeping open the line of communication; they will ascertain the position of division hospitals and ambulance parks, ammunition, quartermaster, and subsistence trains, and place guides at prominent points to direct persons to them, and will charge trusty non-commissioned officers with keeping themselves acquainted with the whereabouts of generals of brigades and divisions, in order that they may furnish the necessary information to staff officers.

Should any of the provost-marshals find themselves without the means of carrying out these instructions, they will, without delay, apply to their respective commanders.

M. R. PATRICK,
Provost-Marshal-General.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
No. 20. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 20, 1863.

I. The Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps will hereafter be known as the grand reserve division of this army, under the command of Maj. Gen. F. Sigel, U. S. Volunteers. This order to have effect from the date he was authorized to assume the command of both corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Burnside:

[LEWIS RICHMOND,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
No. 19. } *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 20, 1863.

The center grand division will march to-day, and its place of crossing the Rappahannock will be at a point just above Banks' Ford, instead of United States Ford, as before indicated.

One division of the Third Corps will be held in readiness to march at 11 a. m., and will be conducted to their place of bivouac for the night by an aide-de-camp of General Woodbury. This division will assist in getting the pontoons down to the river, under the direction of the engineer officer, and will then be thrown across the river in pontoons, with a view to holding the opposite bank while the bridges are being built. The remainder of the command, except the batteries already detailed for special service, and the cavalry on picket, will march in such a manner as to have the head of the column at the place of crossing at 7.30 a. m. on the 21st. The column will march at 1 p. m. to-day. The route each corps will take, and place for bivouac, will be determined this forenoon, and a staff officer from each corps headquarters will report at 7 a. m., to accompany staff officers from these headquarters. The Third Corps will take the route nearest the river, avoiding Falmouth and a view of the opposite shore of the Rappahannock. All the pioneers of the command will march with their tools. The camps will be struck, and the wagons loaded and parked ready for march at short notice. The same disposition will be made of the ammunition and supply trains. Ambulances will follow the column.

It is required that these movements, as well as those relating to the batteries on special service, be made with promptitude.

By command of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for January 20, 1863; headquarters camp near Falmouth, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.	Present for duty equipped.					
							Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
General and staff	63	2	65	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Escort to headquarters, Capt. J. B. McIntyre*	6	134	154	215	215	.....	.....	.....	6	134	.....	.....
Provost guard, Brig. Gen. M. R. Patrick	163	2,718	3,395	4,633	4,244	.....	137	1,995	20	663	.....	.....
Regular Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Charles E. Cross	2	397	434	491	491	.....	2	397	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Engineer Brigade, Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury	28	515	661	2,114	2,095	.....	28	515	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chief quartermaster, Brig. Gen. R. Ingalls	31	437	609	686	405	.....	.....	.....	19	425	.....	.....
United States Signal Corps, Capt. S. T. Cushing	28	82	145	201	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Artillery Reserve, Capt. G. A. De Russy	53	1,407	1,651	1,866	1,559	64	4	89	.....	.....	49	1,318
Right Grand Division, Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner	1,844	33,727	43,897	65,755	66,634	98	1,547	28,144	158	3,168	50	2,000
Center Grand Division, Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker	1,839	34,196	42,485	62,826	64,671	102	1,625	29,423	96	2,178	63	1,992
Left Grand Division, Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin	2,235	41,853	52,233	73,301	72,855	118	1,936	35,235	172	3,270	74	2,411
Grand Reserve Division, Maj. Gen. Franz Sigel	1,577	29,179	35,345	48,470	25,090	76	1,341	25,129	140	2,417	40	1,436
Defenses of Washington, Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman	2,109	43,230	62,388	69,475	70,465	638	1,016	21,667	47	458	357	8,380
Defenses of Upper Potomac, Maj. Gen. G. W. Morell†	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twelfth Corps, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Col. J. I. Gregg§	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,978	187,877	243,462	330,098	340,462	1,096	7,636	142,584	658	12,713	633	17,537

* Report of the 10th instant.

† No report received from this command since December 10, 1862.

‡ Included in Major-General Sigel's report and attached to his command.

§ Assigned to Brig. Gen. W. W. Averell's command.

Abstract from consolidated morning report of troops in Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck commanding, for January 20, 1863; headquarters Baltimore, Md.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Headquarters Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps	26	.....	26	26	.....	.....
Railroad Division,* B. F. Kelley:						
Staff	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....
Troops	889	18,843	21,742	25,628	16	55
Point of Rocks, Col. James Gallagher†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frederick, Md., Col. William O. Redden	34	384	697	929	.....	.....
Relay House, Col. C. L. K. Sumwalt	35	710	798	821	.....	.....
Annapolis, Col. John F. Staunton	26	665	768	1,037	.....	.....
Fort Delaware, Lieut. Col. D. D. Perkins	10	272	407	420	47	6
Monocacy Bridge, Col. W. S. Truex	32	763	906	911	.....	.....
Philadelphia, Brig. Gen. W. R. Montgomery (headquarters).	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
Convalescents, provost guards, and drafted men	5	180	214	393	.....	.....
Eastern Shore, Md., Brig. Gen. H. H. Lockwood:						
Headquarters	2	....	2	2	.....	.....
Troops	60	1,108	1,321	1,403	.....	.....
Baltimore, Brig. Gen. W. W. Morris	182	3,593	4,417	4,961	.....	.....
York, Pa., Capt. T. S. McGowan	2	78	86	89	.....	.....
Total	1,314	26,596	31,395	36,631	63	61

HEADQUARTERS,
Harper's Ferry, January 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Commanding Eighth Army Corps, Baltimore, Md.:

GENERAL: There are now at Harper's Ferry, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, twelve companies of the Sixth New York Artillery Regiment, the Sixth Maryland Regiment, the Fifth Maryland Regiment, the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Cole's squadron of Maryland Cavalry, Potomac Home Brigade, and two batteries of six 3-inch rifle guns each. No more troops should be sent there, in my judgment, by reason of insecurity of the bridges which cross the river. The railroad bridge is impassable for infantry, and, of course, for wagons. The pontoon bridge, although now passable, is liable at any time to mishaps, and in case there should be a considerable rise in the river both bridges will go—certainly, if there be floating ice in any quantity. The railroad bridge should at once be made substantial, and of sufficient capacity to permit the passage of wagons; if this be done it will dispense with the necessity of the pontoon bridge, and enable the Government to transport and lay the bridge across the river at Williamsport, where it is needed to convey troops to Martinsburg and Winchester (reaching Hagerstown by the Cumberland Valley Railroad, or by the way of Frederick), and to afford the garrison of those and adjacent places a safe and convenient crossing into Maryland.

I cannot, general, too strongly urge upon you the pressing necessity for a secure and spacious communication between the Maryland and

* Located on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and at stations in Western Virginia, Defenses of the Upper Potomac, including Point of Rocks, Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, &c.

† Transferred to General Kelley's command, and included in his report.

Virginia shore at Harper's Ferry. If the Government will unite with the railroad company, a bridge may be built which will serve both and strengthen the natural advantages which this important military post possesses.

The town of Harper's Ferry, the village of Bolivar, and the road leading from the Ferry to Bolivar Heights, as well as the Heights, are commanded by the guns on Maryland Heights, which is the key to the whole position, and should be held at all hazards. The artillery companies on these Heights are well officered and in excellent condition. The four Maryland regiments of my brigade supporting them are reliable; but, to insure the security of the position, a regiment, or, if that could be spared, a brigade, of troops should be posted in Pleasant Valley, on the eastern slope of the Heights. In addition to these, there should be at least a battalion of infantry at the aqueduct, near the mouth of the Antietam, where there is a good ford over the Potomac, and which, at all times, threatens the left rear of the defenses of the Heights. I think that I can hold these Heights with my present force, and think that any change in the present condition of the troops, except to add to their number, would be injudicious.

With great regard, I am, general, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. KENLY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c., Maryland Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Banks' Ford, January 21, 1863.

General PARKE,
Chief of Staff, Army of the Potomac:

Two of our pontoon trains are still on the road, and cannot be here before 10 o'clock, or midday. We have three trains here, or within a mile. I think three bridges will convey troops over the river as fast as they can come up over the roads in their present condition, and these three bridges, I think, had better be thrown all below the dam, near Scott's Mill. Shall I throw them over there? I don't think it will be safe to throw one bridge only above the tongue of land. We cannot begin to take the pontoons down the river bank before it is light enough to see.

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

P. S.—Although our pontoons are within a mile, the roads are in such a condition that several hours after daylight must elapse before they are taken to the river.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Banks' Ford, January 21, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

Since seeing you, I have looked over into the enemy's country, and cannot positively make out any signs of re-enforcements; still, there can be no doubt as to the enemy's knowledge of our location and intentions. Our camp-fires last night presented to Lieutenant Cassin, aide-de-camp, 3 miles from this place, the appearance of a large sea of fire. Our smoke to-day covers the country, and reaches far beyond the opposite

banks. Before the rain began, we had every prospect of being able to throw three bridges over at daylight. The rain has prevented surprise, and changed our condition entirely.

It seems to me the part of prudence to abandon the present effort, not only because the enemy must be aware of our intention, but because the roads are everywhere impassable. As the enemy, doubtless, has some guns in position on the opposite side, he will not be so dependent upon the condition of the roads; besides, he has a plank road coming up to the probable field of battle. All my men are tired out by their night work, and cannot give to the fatigue parties that energetic attention necessary to efficiency. We can, I have no doubt, be ready to build our bridges at daylight to-morrow morning; hardly before. We could build two this afternoon, but if we could build a dozen this afternoon, I think it would be better to abandon the enterprise.

Respectfully,

D. P. WOODBURY,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 21, 1863.

General WOODBURY:

It is not probable that we will attempt to cross to-morrow. Com stock has gone up to see you.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Sweatman House, Va., January 21, 1863—7 a. m.

Lieut. Col. LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army of the Potomac:

I have the honor to acknowledge your instructions, dated 20th instant, 10.45 p. m., with inclosures addressed to Generals Franklin and Sigel. Reference is made to additional instructions having been furnished me, but these are the only ones I have received in regard to what my movements shall be on the opposite side of the river. My topographical engineer reports to me that General Woodbury informed him that only pontoons had arrived sufficient for one bridge, and he had sent for the others to come down. I have the honor to report that no guide has reported to me. Having received no instructions of the route which Franklin was to take in marching to this point, my troops have been delayed by his column. The head of Meade's corps is *en route*, and will reach the church about 8 o'clock. Birney's division is at the river, and Stoneman's corps is still farther than Meade's to the rear.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Sweatman House, Va., January 21, 1863—11 a. m.

Brig. Gen. W. W. AVERELL, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

I am directed by the major-general commanding to request that you will not leave your camp until further orders; and, in case you should

have left, to request that you will return to it immediately, and there await further orders. The general would advise you to re-establish your camps, owing to the precarious state of the weather.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. H. LAWRENCE,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

JANUARY 21, [1863]—7.40 [a. m.],
(Received 10 a. m.)

General FRANKLIN:

It is not possible to get these boats into the river so that we can make a fight to-day, and the enemy will have all night to concentrate against us. There are yet no boats ready to put in the water, and they are all along the road for 2 miles. The artillery is none of it in position, and not all here, the road being blocked by pontoons. I think the state of the weather should be reported at once.

W. F. S. [WM. F. SMITH,]
Major-General.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE,
January 21, 1863. (Received 5 p. m.)

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

The following report has just been received from General Slocum, at Chopawamsic Creek, 2 p. m.:

One division of my corps has just arrived at Chopawamsic Creek. Find the bridge gone and the creek not fordable. Am building a bridge. Hope to complete it to-day. The other division is at Dumfries, and cannot cross the Quantico. The supply train and ammunition train is also the other side of the Quantico. I shall be obliged to press through to Stafford Court-House with the main portion of my infantry to-morrow, as my supplies will then be out, and as there is no hope of my supply train getting up.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major-General.

I will send out my pioneers to assist General Slocum, and see whether we cannot bring part of his troops across Aquia Creek, at Hope Landing. Provisions will be sent to Hope Landing for him.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
January 21, 1863—6.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

The following report from Colonel [Di] Cesnola, who is stationed at Allcock, has been received, dated 8 a. m.:

I patrolled the most important roads last evening, and met a party of rebel cavalry, 15 or 20, who probably were nothing but a scouting party. I sent, at daylight, small reconnoitering parties, under the command of several captains, on the Warrenton road, Elk Run road, and a road which leads to Stafford Springs. I sent patrols to Kellysville, to Wheatley Post-Office, and to Ulysses Ford, which is marked on the map, but without any name, and could scour more satisfactorily all these roads if I had a stronger force with me. I have pickets on all the roads and entrances of the woods, besides my outposts, 1½ miles on the Elk Run road; so I do not fear any surprise.

This is in substance what the colonel reports.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, January 21, 1863.

Maj. N. H. McLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dispatches of the commanding general of the 19th and 20th, in regard to moving troops, just received.* The order shall be obeyed. No news from General Scammon, except that he reports the enemy are sending flags of truce to different points in front, apparently with the intention of finding positions and the strength of our forces. He sent a letter to General Samuel Jones, commanding Confederate forces, rebuking him. I will let you know when the troops will start. There is no Tenth Regiment in our command. I suppose you mean the Eleventh.

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *January* 21, 1863.

Maj. N. H. McLEAN,
Chief of Staff, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Since sending my dispatch, I have received a dispatch from General Scammon, of which I send you a copy:

FAYETTE, 21ST, 1863.

Major-General COX:

Reported that enemy, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, are at Raleigh. If it proves true, can I have part of Crook's force, sent up to relieve Hayes?

E. P. SCAMMON,
Brigadier-General.

Will this make any change in the movement ordered? I have ordered the necessary arrangements made. Shall I delay movement till I hear from you again?

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *January* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Fayette, [W.] Va.:

Yours, this date, received, at the same time with one from department headquarters, as follows:

Major-General COX:

I am instructed to send all the troops that can be possibly spared to General Rosecrans; and I think that the condition of the roads since the storm will allow of four regiments being withdrawn from the Kanawha. Please send by boat to this point, say, the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments. Leave General Scammon in command, and send †

* * * * * * *

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

To leave the regiment at Gauley, attack the enemy at Raleigh with four regiments of infantry and Paxton's cavalry, whip them, and then

* Reference is to orders sending four regiments, under General Crook, from West Virginia to re-enforce the Army of the Cumberland. See Series I, Vol. XXIII.

† Several lines here illegible.

return quickly to your position, leaving the cavalry to follow them up, seems to be the [best] policy if the report is confirmed. This would probably keep them at a distance, and enable General Wright's orders to be immediately carried out. I shall expect to hear from General Wright again by morning, and will communicate.

J. D. COX,
Major-General.

[HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,]
Marietta, Ohio, January 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE CROOK,
Charleston, W. Va.:

In accordance with orders received from department headquarters, you will move as soon as possible with the Eleventh, Thirty-sixth, Eighty-ninth, and Ninety-second Ohio Regiments, without transportation. When you start, report by telegraph the fact to me, and report, with the command, in person to General Wright, Cincinnati.

By command of Major-General Cox:

S. L. CHRISTIE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *January* 21, 1863.

Brigadier-General CROOK,
Charleston, W. Va.:

Make your preparations, but delay the movement till you hear again. Consult Scammon as to his reports of the enemy at Raleigh, and let me know what further information you have on the same point.

By command of Major-General Cox:

S. L. CHRISTIE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington:

I am very anxious to see you. Can you come down, or shall I come up for an hour?

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 22, 1863—11 a. m.

General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE:

You must judge for yourself as to the propriety of your coming up I see no objection. Please answer whether you will come, and when

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
Sweatman House, Va., January 22, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE,
Commanding Army of the Potomac:

To remain until to-morrow involves the necessity of hauling provisions up from camp to-day, as our rations will give out to-night, except in Sykes' division. The road will have to be corduroyed before even provisions can be hauled over. I have all of my troops at work on the road this morning. I have informed you of this that you may understand our condition.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
No. —. } *Camp at Sweatman House, January* 22, 1863.

In compliance with instructions from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, January 22, the Third and Fifth Corps and reserve artillery will return to their respective camps near Potomac Creek to-morrow; the movements to commence as soon as the roads are in a condition to admit of the artillery being passed over them, and the batteries detailed for special service have joined the divisions to which they belong. The withdrawal from the position on the river will commence with the reserve batteries. The Third Corps will return by the road they marched out on, and the Fifth Corps by the road opened by Griffin's division to day, if practicable; if not, by the road by which they left camp.

Corps commanders will have the necessary details made to have the roads put in condition for the passage of artillery, and to assist it in passing over them. The Reserve Artillery, under Captain De Russy, will be attached to the Fifth Corps for the march.

Forage and rations for one day are ordered to be up to-morrow at daylight.

By command of Major-General Hooker:

JOS. DICKINSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that orders have been issued to Major-Generals Franklin and Hooker to withdraw their commands; and also that General Franklin has been ordered to detail a division to remain as a guard to the pontoon trains. The general wishes you to have the pontoons collected and trains parked in good positions, so that they can be withdrawn as soon as the condition of the roads will admit.

You will please send an aide back with the orderly, for such further verbal instructions as the general may deem necessary, on receiving report of the condition of trains, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER GRAND DIVISION,
January 22, 1863.

General WOODBURY:

GENERAL: General Burnside wished me to say to you that the whole army will move back to their old camp (probably commence the movement to-morrow a. m.), and that he wished the pontoon and bridge train moved to one side of the roads, placing the bateaux on skids, &c., or as your judgment may suggest, that the train may not be frozen in the mud. They will not be moved for a few days, but a guard of a division or two will be detailed to guard them.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. BOWEN,
First Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS,
January 22, 1863.

General WOODBURY,
Commanding Engineer Brigade, Hooker's Headquarters:

For fear I did not mention it in my note of this morning, I will say that General Burnside wishes the bridge train, &c., concealed from view of the enemy.

N. BOWEN,
Lieutenant Topographical Engineers.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
January 22, 1863—10.40 a. m. (Received 11.30 a. m.)

Major-General PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch of General Burnside received. General Slocum's troops are on the Chopawamsic. One of my aides was with him last night, and gave him all the information I could send him. I informed him of your dispatch, so that he may do what he thinks best. He has five days' provisions in his corps train, and can get provisions and forage from Evansport and Hope Landing, so that there is no danger.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
January 22, 1863.

Colonel CANDY:

Send immediately to General Slocum and inform him that it is not necessary for him to hasten on, but that the important object is to provision his troops where they are for a few days. He may halt one division at the Chopawamsic Creek, and provision them from his supply train, if that is possible. The other division may proceed to Aquia Creek, and get provisions from Hope Landing. I leave it to him to do what he thinks best. Inform me where Slocum's supply train is—if at Dumfries, or has it proceeded and crossed Quantico and Chopawamsic? Answer.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION,
January 22, 1863.

Lieut. Col. J. H. TAYLOR,
Chief of Staff, Right Grand Division:

COLONEL: In obedience to orders from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, I have had citizen William Monroe arrested and turned over to the provost-marshal-general, for giving information to the enemy; also a citizen by the name of Porch.

At 11 a. m. to-day, my pickets report that at the United States Ford the enemy had a working party of about 35, who had just commenced digging rifle-pits (apparently), some 300 or 400 yards from the river; also a small mounted party (5 or 6) were riding around the same locality, as though to select position for artillery.

All quiet below. The enemy's pickets in the same positions.

Very respectfully,

A. PLEASONTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SUMNER'S HEADQUARTERS,
January 22, 1863.

General BURNSIDE:

The line of enemy's infantry reported at 11 a. m. moving toward our right is more distinctly seen. There is but one regiment strung out, with one ambulance and two wagons following. Think it is picket relief.

TAYLOR,
Lieutenant and Signal Officer.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH ARMY CORPS,
Baltimore, January 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. B. F. KELLEY,
Commanding, &c., Harper's Ferry, [*W.*] *Va.:*

GENERAL: I do not yet learn what has become of the two regiments which General Halleck informed me General Cox sent to report to you. Neither do I know yet what particular troops they are. One of those regiments, perhaps, might answer to take the place of Colonel Gallagher's cavalry regiment, at Point of Rocks; and I want also a regiment at Annapolis, to relieve Colonel Staunton's regiment, Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, now stationed there, and furnishing the guard for the paroled camp, Annapolis Railroad, and other property.

Colonel Staunton's regiment is quite a full one, and I shall probably send it to you in the event of an exchange. But the regiment I want in that place I would prefer to have from a free State, or at least not a Maryland regiment, which might be likely to sympathize with deserters and affiliate with the people around them.

General Milroy, in a private letter to me, mentions his great desire to have the whole of his command together at Winchester. He says:

Two of my regiments (the One hundred and sixteenth and One hundred and twenty-third Ohio), two sections of my artillery, and one of my cavalry companies are detained at Romney, where they are not needed, while this place is held by our forces. Colonel Mulligan with his regiment and battery and six companies of the Ringgold Cavalry Battalion are ample for that point; and the Fourteenth [West] Virginia,

stationed at New Creek, is ample for the safety of that place. Let me have the whole of my command, with an adequate supply of cavalry here, and no rebel force of sufficient strength to be dangerous will ever pass my right or left, to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and escape in safety.

Please give me your opinion of this proposition of Milroy, to have that portion of his command which is at Romney rejoin him at Winchester, and Colonel Mulligan to throw forward a portion of his force at New Creek to occupy Romney. I think, perhaps, some such arrangements might be made with advantage, thus having a stronger concentration at Winchester. Mulligan, however, should in any event keep one of his two batteries at New Creek. Will it be safe now to trust New Creek to one regiment and a battery against any possible rebel approach from the direction of Petersburg?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. SCHENCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARIETTA, OHIO, *January* 22, 1863.

Brigadier-General SCAMMON,
Fayette, [W.] Va.:

Your dispatch this date received. Crook will take only the four regiments mentioned yesterday, without wagons or animals. All the cavalry will report to you except Schambeck's troop, which you will send, by way of Summerville and Bulltown, to report to General Moor, at Buckhannon. The troop will take its transportation, with forage enough to last them through. Give them the most stringent orders in regard to their conduct on the march. The Fifth [West] Virginia will remain at Ceredo; the Thirteenth [West] Virginia, half at Point Pleasant and half at Coalsmouth; at Charleston and Camp Piatt, each half a regiment. You will command the whole Kanawha District. Headquarters had probably better be at Gauley, unless you prefer remaining where you are. Fuller advices by mail.

By command of Major-General Cox:

S. L. CHRISTIE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Marietta, Ohio, January 22, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. P. SCAMMON,
Fayette Court-House:

GENERAL: In addition to the directions given in my telegram of today, I desire to call your attention to the desirability of keeping a post at Summerville, as only by this means can the telegraph line be protected and communication kept up across the country with General Moor. I suggest that a regiment of infantry and half a regiment (or, say, three squadrons) of cavalry at Fayette; one regiment of infantry at Tompkins' farm, and the balance at Gauley, will give you the best opportunity of moving from a central position to the support of your advanced posts if the enemy move either by the Lewisburg or Raleigh roads. Tompkins' farm has advantages for commanding the road by artillery a long way, from positions prepared on the hills by General Rosecrans. Please examine these carefully, in person, up to the block-house on top of the mountain, to the left and front of Tompkins' house.

I fully agree with you that the diminution of numbers must be compensated for by extreme activity, and if the cavalry now at your disposal is well taken care of by the battalion officers, and diligently used, it will be of great service to you.

The reduction of force in the lower valley will make it needful to keep watch of the country between the Kanawha and Guyandotte Rivers, as there will be efforts made to establish lines of contraband communication there.

As it will be an advantage to your men to have plenty to do, I suggest the lining the crest of Cotton Hill with abatis, covering the paths and roads leading to Gauley, by both upper and lower routes, with some defenses in the nature of breastworks, and doing the like at the principal points of the crest of the Loup Creek Hills, where paths pass over the hills, so that if it should become necessary to concentrate at Gauley, that position could be held while provisions should last, even if the enemy reached the river below.

Communicate freely and fully your ideas on the best policy there, and believe me, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863—8.50 p. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have prepared some very important orders, and I want to see you before issuing them. Can I see you alone if I am at the White House after midnight? I must be back by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.* HDQRS. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *January* 23, 1863.

I. General Joseph Hooker, major-general of volunteers and brigadier-general U. S. Army, having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of the actions of his superior officers, and of the authorities, and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endeavored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherwise, made reports and statements which were calculated to create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speaking in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the present, when so much patience, charity, confidence, consideration, and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field. This order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

II. Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, commanding First Division, Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the Government, and for using language tending to demoralize his command, is, subject to the

* This order was not approved by the President, and was, therefore, never issued. It appeared in the public prints, is referred to in the correspondence between Halleck and Franklin, *post*, and in Burnside's testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

III. Brig. Gen. John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of their commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

IV. It being evident that the following-named officers can be of no further service to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report, in person, without delay, to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army: Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding left grand division; Maj. Gen. W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth Corps; Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding Second Division, Ninth Corps; Brig. Gen. Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps; Brig. Gen. John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps; Lieut. Col. J. H. Taylor, assistant adjutant-general, right grand division.

By command of Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 23, 1863.

Brigadier-General BROOKS, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: The commanding general wishes me to inform you that, if you can succeed in bringing the pontoon trains back as far as the valley to the right of General Couch's quarters, you can return to your division, and report to your corps commander. The general wishes you to confer with General Woodbury, and render him assistance in removing the trains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ENGINEER BRIGADE,
Near Banks' Ford, Va., January 23, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel MAGRUDER,
Detachment Fifteenth Regiment New York Engineers:

COLONEL: There having been a delay in getting your pontoon train down here from your camp near Monroe's, which would have endangered the success of the attempt to cross the river, even in case it had not rained, the general commanding desires you to explain the cause of delay; to state why you did not have your teams hitched up and your train got under way as soon as you received official notice of the time and place of crossing the river. The general commanding expected you would take the necessary steps to be on the ground in time, and was greatly disappointed in not finding this expectation realized. In making this inquiry now, he does not wish to impute any blame, but simply to call for an explanation.

Very respectfully,

H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same sent to Major Spaulding, commanding.)

HDQRS. DETACHMENT 15TH REGT. N. Y. VOL. ENGRS.,
Near Banks' Ford, January 23, 1863.

General D. P. WOODBURY:

GENERAL: In reply to yours of this date, I have the honor to state: At 8 a. m. of the 20th, your orderly called at my camp, near Munroe's, stating he had a dispatch for Lieutenant Cassin, and, not finding him, then rode to seek him and deliver the order in person. About, but certainly not earlier, than 1 p. m., Lieutenant Cassin came to me and delivered a verbal order from you, stating that my train was wanted to lay a bridge by the following morning. He also stated that you wished me first to accompany him to the designated point, that I might ascertain the route and see where the bridge was to be thrown. Having done so, I returned without delay, and by 4 p. m. put the train in motion. I cannot see how your orders could have been more expeditiously executed. Had there been no rain, the train would have been at the rendezvous before 12 p. m. The storm, unfortunately, rendered energy useless.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. MAGRUDER,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Detachment 15th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Engrs.

HDQRS. DETACHMENT FIFTIETH NEW YORK ENGINEERS,
Camp near Banks' Ford, Va., January 23, 1863.

Capt. H. W. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Engineer Brigade:

SIR: I have received your note informing me that the general commanding desires explanations on the following points, viz: First, the cause of the delay in starting my trains from my camp beyond Berea Church, and, second, why I did not have my teams hitched up and the trains put in motion as soon as I received notice of the time and place of crossing.

You further inform me that the general commanding expected me to take the necessary steps to be on the ground in time, and was greatly disappointed in not finding his expectation realized.

I have the honor to reply, first, that the cause of the delay in starting the trains is the simple fact that I received no orders to move, and that, had not Captain Beers accidentally met General Woodbury near the river late in the afternoon, they could not have moved when they did.

On Sunday, the 18th instant, I was in company with General Woodbury, near the river, and I then requested him very earnestly to give me ample notice whenever he wished me to move, reminding him of the great difficulties attending a night movement of the trains over bad roads. His last words to me when I left him were, not to move my trains until I received orders.

On Monday, the 19th, General Woodbury wrote me a note, the last paragraph in the following words, viz: "Don't move your pontoons until you receive orders."

On Tuesday, the 20th, Lieutenant Van Brocklin, acting aide-de-camp to General Woodbury, came to my camp, near the junction of the Poplar road and the Warrenton turnpike, bearing instructions for me from General Woodbury, to prepare certain roads by which Lieutenant-Colonel Magruder's trains might reach the river above Scott's Mill, and also "slides" for his boats. I asked Lieutenant Van Brocklin whether

he brought orders for me to start my trains. He replied that he did not. He believed that an orderly left brigade headquarters early in the morning, with orders for Lieutenant-Colonel Magruder to move his trains, and supposed that the same person carried similar orders for me. He had not been informed definitely when the movement was to take place, but from conversations he had heard, and from instructions with which he had been charged, he inferred that it was to take place that night and the next day. Under these circumstances, I thought best to give the order to hitch up and put everything in readiness for a start.

At 1 p. m. my trains were ready to start. I was expecting every moment to receive the order to move, but I could not move without it. When I left camp, shortly after, with several of my officers, to carry out General Woodbury's order in relation to cutting out roads for Colonel Magruder, I left Captain Ford in command, with directions to open any communications that might come for me on official business, and if the order to move should come, to start the trains at once. After Captain Beers saw General Woodbury, and received orders to move the trains, he rode back to camp as fast as his horse could carry him, and started the trains immediately. This was about 5 p. m., and the teams had been hitched up and waiting orders for four hours.

Secondly. Why did I not have my teams hitched up and the trains got under way as soon as I received notice of the time and place of crossing? The above reply to the first inquiry has already explained that. Without having received any notice of the time of crossing, I had my teams hitched up in anticipation of such notice; but that I could not move without orders, having received positive verbal and written instructions not to move until I should receive orders. I may also mention that on the day before, viz, on Monday, the 19th, I had my teams all hitched up at 10 a. m., having been informed by General Woodbury that the movement was expected to take place that night and the next morning. My teams stood in harness awaiting orders until after noon, when I received from General Woodbury the note before alluded to.

The general commanding was right in expecting me to take all necessary steps to be on the ground in time that I could take without violating positive orders. I was exceedingly anxious to move early; so were my officers and men. Had I received orders to move when Lieutenant Van Brocklin came to my camp, I could have had my trains parked near the river and my men and horses in camp before dark, and before it began raining. As it was, receiving my orders to move when I did, I could easily, had it not rained and had I not been delayed by the artillery, have had my pontoons and material all on the ground by 10 p. m. I could not, however, have moved sooner than I did without violating the plainest principle of duty, and thus rendering myself liable to arrest and punishment.

Very respectfully,

I. SPAULDING,
Major, Commanding.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE,
January 23, 1863.

General PARKE:

The following report is received from Colonel Di Cesnola, stationed at Allcock, with a flying battery and 600 cavalry:

My scouting parties to-day have been at the following places without meeting any rebels or even encampments to suppose that they had been there lately. There went

some 50 men to Elk Run, via Somerville; others to Ellis' Ford, reporting the water high there, and then back, via Morrisville; others were sent to Bristersburg and back the same road; other parties to Rockhill Church, toward Stafford's Store.

F. SIGEL,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. MIDDLE DEPT., 8TH ARMY CORPS, *Baltimore, Md., January* 23, 1863.

I. Maj. William S. Fish, commanding First Battalion Connecticut Cavalry, having this day reported with his command for duty, is appointed provost-marshal of the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps; and it is ordered that he be obeyed and respected accordingly. He is subject only to the orders of the commander of the department; will receive instructions from him, and will report daily at these headquarters.

II. So much of General Orders, No. 30, of September 1, 1862, as appoints a civil provost-marshal for the Middle Department, Eighth Army Corps, and assigns duties to such an officer, is hereby revoked.

By command of Major-General Schenck:

WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
January 24, 1863—12 m. (Rec'd Washington, Jan. 24—12 m.)

Major-General BURNSIDE, *War Department:*

No report this morning. General Sigel reported last night all quiet in his front. General Sykes has telegraphed in reference to his command. General Buchanan has been summoned to appear before the McDowell court, if he can be spared. The signal officer reports locomotives heard near the city between 3 and 4 o'clock this a. m. Fog now obscures the other side of the river. All quiet, reported by signal office at Tyler's batteries.

JNO. G. PARKE,
Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST NEW JERSEY CAVALRY PICKETS,
Seddon's Farm, Va., January 24, 1863.

Brigadier-General GREGG,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report as follows:

I find many changes in the enemy's fortifications; there are many more earthworks. In front of a row of small buildings on the summit of a hill, about a mile from the river, are several redoubts, with three embrasures each for guns. From what I can see with my glass, I imagine them to be made for very heavy guns. This is nearly opposite the Seddon house. A little to the right of these works, and nearer the river, on the slope of the same range of hills, is a range of square earthworks; they seem to be at the corners of an intrenched artillery camp. The stables are in plain view, but no guns are visible. Earthworks are thrown up around some buildings and barns, in an open field to the right of the Seddon house. The number of camps of the enemy is greatly increased, and there seems to be a much larger force massed opposite

here than ever before. There are bodies of infantry moving up and down the river bank continually, and a picket opposite the mouth of the ravine where our corduroy road is built, consisting of about 50 cavalry. Small squads of cavalry are moving up and down the bank at intervals. I imagine them to be general officers.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. H. BEAUMONT,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS,
January 24, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. PARKE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I am encamped on the Warrenton road, about a mile from Burnt Church. The pontoon train is about half a mile off, on a road leading from this point to the river. Lieutenant Cross' train is at the church and this side, all with General Schurz' division. It will require much labor to get the train to the point indicated in your note of last night. My men have worked well all day. I cannot express admiration for the efficiency of the engineer department in moving trains. I have not felt authorized to assume command of General Woodbury, and make arrangements to move the train as it should be. He does not feel inclined to pay any attention to any of my suggestions. The trains are out of danger of any cavalry or other raids. Is it necessary for my command to wait longer with this train? Lieutenant Cross appears to be entirely without teams.

Very respectfully,

W. T. H. BROOKS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1863.

* * * * * * *

XI. Brig. Gen. Andrew Porter, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty as provost-marshal-general of Pennsylvania, and will, as soon as his health permits, report in person, without delay, to the Adjutant-General of the Army for orders.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 24, 1863.

I. Brig. Gens. W. L. Elliott and B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty, without delay, to Major-General Schenck, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Middle Department, Baltimore, Md.

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By command of Major-General Halleck:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. HDQRS. DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *January* 24, 1863.

To guard against abuses and impositions which have been heretofore practiced, it is ordered that the provost-marshal of Washington instruct the guards at the several crossings of the Potomac to recognize passes issued under—

1st. Instructions of the military governors of the cities of Washington and Alexandria.

2d. Issued by commanders of corps, divisions, and brigades, to the troops and employés of their commands.

3d. The provost-marshal south of the Potomac, exclusively to citizens.

4th. The Surgeon-General and medical director.

5th. Commander of convalescent camp.

6th. Quartermaster and Commissary General.

7th. Col. D. H. Rucker, depot quartermaster, Washington; Capt. C. B. Ferguson, depot quartermaster, Alexandria; Col. A. Beckwith, depot commissary, Washington; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, depot commissary, Alexandria; Lieut. Col. E. M. Greene, chief quartermaster, Defenses of Washington; Lieut. Col. Samuel McKelvy, chief commissary, Defenses of Washington; on the business of their respective departments.

Every such pass must state distinctly the purpose for which it is given.

8th. None other will be recognized, unless issued from these headquarters or by superior authority.

No persons, excepting general officers, will be passed over any of the crossings between the hours of 9 p. m. and daylight without the countersign and a pass.

Particular attention is called to the following:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, *November* 19, 1862.

Hereafter the Long Bridge over the Potomac will only be used for Government purposes. Neither private vehicles nor citizens on horseback will be allowed to cross the Long Bridge, but must go by the way of the Aqueduct Bridge.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

This bridge is unsafe for private carriages, and in no case will it be used without special authority.

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

C. H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 25, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

MY DEAR SIR: Please meet General Burnside here at 10 o'clock this morning.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., January* 25, 1863.

I. The President of the United States has directed:

1st. That Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside, at his own request, be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac.

2d. That Maj. Gen. E. V. Sumner, at his own request, be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

3d. That Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin be relieved from duty in the Army of the Potomac.

4th. That Maj. Gen. J. Hooker be assigned to the command of the Army of the Potomac.

II. The officers relieved as above will report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, *Camp near Falmouth, Va., January* 26, 1863.

By direction of the President of the United States, the commanding general this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker.

The short time that he has directed your movements has not been fruitful of victory, or any considerable advancement of our lines, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience, and endurance that under more favorable circumstances would have accomplished great results. Continue to exercise these virtues; be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain; give to the brave and skillful general who has so long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

In taking an affectionate leave of the entire army, from which he separates with so much regret, he may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long-tried associates of the Ninth Corps.

His prayers are that God may be with you, and grant you continual success until the rebellion is crushed.

By command of Major-General Burnside:

LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Baltimore, January 26, 1863.

Maj. Gen. R. C. SCHENCK,
Commanding Eighth Army Corps:

SIR: An outrage has been perpetrated in Queen Anne County upon the loyal sentiment of the State that requires prompt action on my part, and will require the service of 50 cavalry to start as early in the day to-morrow as possible.

A sloop, captured by Provost-Marshal Goldsborough on the night of the 17th instant, was boarded at Centreville on Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock, and the lives of the guard, consisting of 4 men and 1 boy, who were on board, endangered. They approached the sloop quickly, put down the slide, fastening the men and boy in the cabin, and then set the sloop on fire; after which they demanded the surrender of their arms, by placing double-barreled guns through the windows of the cabin. The men, after giving up their arms, were still continued in their confinement. The three following-named persons were recognized as being among the party committing the outrage: John Tilghman of

John, William Evergam and Ferdinand Nelson, whom I desire to arrest as soon as possible. The party were supported by about 30 men on shore. I have understood large quantities of goods are now on Kent Island, intended to be carried down South.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. L. McPHAIL,
Provost-Marshal-General, State of Maryland.

NEW YORK, *February* 14, 1863—11 a. m.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

General Humphreys is the general that behaved so gallantly at Fredericksburg, and when I spoke to you of him you said he ought to be rewarded by promotion to rank of major-general, and I hope it will be done. He is attached to the Third Army Corps. I also would respectfully request that Col. R. B. Potter, Fifty-first New York Regiment, be promoted to brigadier-general.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 9, 1863.

Major-General BURNSIDE, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

GENERAL: Major General Franklin's pamphlet on the battle of Fredericksburg has been before the public for some weeks, and, no doubt, has attracted your attention.

General Franklin states positively that after that battle you urged the President to remove from office the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief. In the absence of any contradiction of this positive statement, it must be presumed that it is correct. As you could have had no motives personal to yourself for giving this advice to the President, and as you were well aware that I was placed in my present position contrary to my own wishes, and that I had endeavored to be relieved from it, I am bound to believe that in my case you were actuated in giving the alleged advice to the President solely by a desire to confer a personal favor upon me. I look at the matter in this light, and sincerely thank you for using your influence with the President, in the manner stated by General Franklin, to have me relieved from a thankless and disagreeable position, which you knew I did not wish to occupy.

Very truly, yours,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *May* 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Letter of the 9th just received. Never saw Franklin's pamphlet till day before yesterday. Shall answer it briefly as soon as I have time. It cannot hurt any of us after it is answered.

A. E. BURNSIDE

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1863.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *York, Pa.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your pamphlet on the battle of Fredericksburg. I do not feel called upon to express any opinion in regard to the matters of dispute between yourself and General Burnside. Of course, one or the other must be in error; but I presume the differences are such as often occur between honorable men, who both believe themselves to be in the right. There are, however, one or two statements in regard to myself to which I desire to call your attention.

You state positively that General Burnside made a "formal and earnest request to the President to remove the Secretary of War and General-in-Chief from the positions severally occupied by them." If consistent with your own sense of propriety, I respectfully ask that you will give me your authority for this positive assertion on your part. I am induced to ask this from the fact that General Burnside was fully aware that I was placed in my present position against my own wishes; that I had taken every proper measure to avoid its responsibilities, and at that very time I was desirous of being relieved from these responsibilities. I say that General Burnside was *personally* fully aware of these facts. How, under such circumstances, he could request my *removal* is to me incomprehensible. Nevertheless, till your positive statement is explained or contradicted, it must be believed.

You seem to think that General Burnside's letter to me was drawn out of him for the purpose of removing responsibility from the shoulders of his superiors. In regard to this matter, I have only to say that the letter was published by permission of the President, after both the Secretary of War and myself had advised against its publication, and I had positively refused my assent. As I had advised against the Fredericksburg base from the beginning, and had abundant proofs of that fact, I required no statement of General Burnside in regard to my responsibility.

Again, in regard to General Burnside's order, or pretended order, No. 8, you are also under misapprehension. *I have never seen that order.* I learned from the President that *an* order had been presented to him by General Burnside dismissing several officers of his command for endeavoring to create dissatisfaction and insubordination in his army. I said immediately that if such was the case the commander in the field ought to be sustained. I did not then know, nor do I know now, the names of the officers charged with so high a military offense. Moreover, I have been told by good authority that the pretended order published in the newspapers is very different from the order shown the President.

In these, as in many other matters connected with the Army of the Potomac, the press has grossly misrepresented me; but time will place all these things in their true light.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

YORK, PA., *May* 27, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 25th instant. I am sure, from your statement, that General Burnside did not make the "formal and earnest" request to remove the Secretary of War and yourself to which reference is made in my pamphlet, "Reply to the Committee on

the Conduct of the War," and my assertion should have been that General Burnside *said* that he made the request. The facts are these: General Burnside was in Washington on or about January 1, last. He returned to camp, and soon after his return informed me, I think in the presence of General Smith and perhaps others, that he had seen the President, and had verbally recommended to him the acceptance of his resignation and the removal of the Secretary of War and yourself. The President, however, refused to entertain the suggestion, and the next interview that General Burnside had with him was in the presence of the Secretary of War and yourself. Between the first and second interviews, he had reduced to writing the proposition which he had made in the first interview, and read to the President a letter to him, in which he tendered his own resignation, and proposed the vacation of the Secretary of War's and your positions, for the reason that all three of you had lost the confidence of the people. This is the substance of the story as I heard it from him just after his return to camp. On one occasion, just before his last attempt to cross the Rappahannock, I was in his tent, with Generals Smith, Woodbury, Hunt, and Captain Comstock, Corps of Engineers, when I said to him in substance, "You yourself recommended to the President the removal of the Secretary of War and General Halleck." He did not deny it; in fact, he acknowledged that he had so recommended.

There is nothing in my pamphlet, nor have I said anything, which will justify the assertion that I "think General Burnside's letter to me (you) was drawn out of him" for any purpose. On the contrary, I know that before he wrote it he expressed his intention of writing it to several persons, myself among the number, and the reason he gave for this intention was that he might disabuse the minds of the people as to who was responsible for the battle of Fredericksburg. He intended the letter for publication, I know, and was incited to write it by the newspaper articles, which threw the blame upon the administration. I never had, nor ever expressed, an idea that the letter in question was drawn out of General Burnside by any person, or for any purpose, but have always known that the dictates of his own mind led him to write it.

I do not think that I have ever asserted or even thought that you had seen Order No. 8. I have looked over my pamphlet carefully, and find no sentence that will bear the construction that I thought you had seen it. I received all of the information in my possession concerning it from officers who saw it in General Hooker's hands, and the names in the pretended order, as published, agree in all respects with those reported to me as present in General Hooker's copy. The pamphlet was, however, written before the publication of the order in the Herald.

It was not my intention in the pamphlet to refer to any persons except the Committee on the Conduct of the War and General Burnside. I am sorry that my confidence in General Burnside's honesty led me to assert that he had requested the removal of the Secretary of War and yourself, and I can only account for his numerous mistakes upon the hypothesis that he is crazy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

PRIVATE AND PERSONAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, May 29, 1863.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *York, Pa.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 27th is received, and I thank you for your frank reply to my inquiry.

Immediately on receiving your pamphlet, I addressed a note to General Burnside, calling his attention to what you had stated in regard to his having *formally* and *earnestly* requested my removal, and, as he has not denied its correctness, I presume he admits it.

There is one singular statement in your letter, in regard to the embodying of General Burnside's recommendation for our removal in his letter of resignation, and reading it to the President in the presence of the Secretary and myself. There is not a word of truth in this, so far as I am concerned. The only letter of resignation of General Burnside which I ever saw or heard of, made no allusion whatever to either of us.

The reason of my alluding to Order No. 8 was, that you say the "President declined to decide without consulting some of his advisers." The public would presume, perhaps, that I was one of these advisers. I merely wished to undeceive you on that point. The facts are these: General Burnside had had an interview with the President in the night or very early in the morning. I was sent for while at breakfast. When I arrived at the President's room, he informed the Secretary and myself that General Burnside had proposed the dismissal and relieving of several high officers, and, if his order was not approved, he wished to resign. The President announced his decision to relieve General Burnside and put General Hooker in command. He asked no opinion or advice either from the Secretary or myself, and none whatever was offered by either of us. General Burnside afterward came in, and the matter of accepting his resignation was discussed. I strongly urged him to withdraw it, which he finally consented to do.

The removal of General Burnside and appointment of General Hooker was the sole act of the President. My advice was not asked at all in the matter, and I gave no opinion whatever.

I have never doubted the honesty and integrity of purpose of General Burnside, but in his various statements he has certainly committed some most singular errors, and in none more so than in regard to the pontoons, upon which the public press got up such a furor against me. I had the means at the time of disproving most of his statements, but declined to use them, preferring, as in the case of the battle of Fredericksburg, to remain silent. By publicly denying one false charge, it would be inferred that those undenied were true. Moreover, when holding a command, I never enter into newspaper discussions. Nevertheless, I think it due to history that officers should among themselves seek to reconcile and explain conflicting statements. It was simply with this object in view that I wrote to yourself and General Burnside, and I thank you for answering me so promptly and kindly. I only regret that General Burnside has not done the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

YORK, PA., *June* 1, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo. At the risk of taking up too much of your time, I will answer it.

The letter of resignation of Burnside, in which he asked for the removal of the Secretary and yourself, he told me was written on or about January 1, last. I presume that no such letter was either read or written.

What I say about the President's advisers in connection with Order No. 8 is quoted from the report of the War Committee, and I find in the evidence that Burnside says it to them. I had no reference to any particular individual.

I was of your opinion with regard to the honesty and integrity of purpose of General Burnside until after his relief from the command of the Army of the Potomac. I lost all confidence in his ability at the first Fredericksburg battle. There was not a man in my command who did not believe that everything he would undertake would fail, and General Hooker informed me that that was the general feeling in his command. General Sumner's feelings were not so decided, but they were nearly so. You can imagine that the beds of the grand division commanders were not of roses, and I came to the conclusion that Burnside was fast losing his mind. So I looked upon the rain which stopped his second attempt to cross the river as almost a Providential interference in our behalf.

There was no help for the anomalous state of things, for I for one took it for granted that if Burnside's application for his own and the Secretary's and your dismissals did not produce his own he must be too firmly seated to be moved. Then, too, I felt the greatest delicacy in speaking about him, and in two visits that I made to Washington took pains to keep entirely quiet.

Since his relief from the command, his course has been that of an insane person. His evidence given to the committee adopts a new theory for the loss of the battle of Fredericksburg, and the committee indorse it so far as I am concerned. They seemed to think it not worth much against Hooker, though Burnside's evidence is quite as direct against him.

With my thanks for the kind feeling shown in your letters, I am, respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

YORK, PA., *June* 3, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: After the receipt of your first letter to me, I wrote General Smith to find from him what was his recollection of the facts connected with General Burnside's statements of his interview with the President connected with the request for the removal of the Secretary of War and yourself, and of his subsequent letter. I have received a letter from him, a copy of which is on the other pages.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

[Inclosure.]

NEW YORK, *May* 29.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, *York, Pa.:*

DEAR FRANKLIN: Burnside referred to the matter of his letter to the President, asking that Stanton, Halleck, and himself should vacate their places, several times in my presence; but the first time in such detail that no new points were afterward developed. He said he had had a long conversation with the President, which resulted in his going back to the hotel and writing this letter, which he sent. In the letter he said he was sure Stanton and Halleck had not the confidence of the country, but of that the President could judge for himself; but he could assert

positively that they had not the confidence of the army, and therefore suggested that the three should resign. The President said that he could not think of accepting his resignation, and asked him if he had any objections to going to the others interested and making the statements in their presence. Burnside said, "No, certainly not;" and they went to the War Department, saw the Secretary and General-in-Chief, and in their presence he reiterated his remarks about want of confidence; that neither of them said a word with reference to the matter, and the conversation after that was an attempt to get orders to cross the river or orders not to cross the river. Burnside also made in Washington, and at the time, the same statement to Mr. John Tucker, then Assistant Secretary of War, and I certainly placed implicit confidence in his story. You are entirely at liberty to make any use of this letter.

Yours, as ever,

WM. F. SMITH.

PERSONAL AND PRIVATE.] WASHINGTON, *June* 5, 1863.

Major-General FRANKLIN, *York, Pa.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 3d instant, inclosing a copy of General Smith's letter of May 29, is received. No such conversation as that mentioned by General Smith, nor any in the slightest degree resembling it, ever took place between General Burnside, the President, Mr. Stanton, and myself. . What General Burnside may have said to the President or Secretary of War about me, in my absence, I, of course, do not know; but I have assurances that he never suggested my removal to either.

I have no desire to push this inquiry any further, being satisfied that General Burnside's memory was, at least at that time, unreliable.

Very respectfully,

H. W. HALLECK.

YORK, PA., *June* 6, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Yesterday I received a letter from Brig. Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, U. S. Volunteers, an extract from which I give you below:

"I heard Burnside make the statement in your presence (the statement referred to is that General Burnside told the President that he ought to remove the Secretary of War and General Halleck). I have heard Sedgwick and Hancock say they heard Burnside make the statement. I have heard Hooker refer to it as though he had heard it direct. I am almost certain I have heard Meade say he had heard Burnside make the same statement."

"I called the Secretary's attention to this in a letter written just before our last move, but he says he never received it."

Very respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

HARTFORD, CONN., *March* 19, 1866.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, U. S. Army,
San Francisco, Cal.:

GENERAL: I have considered the correspondence between yourself and me as to General Burnside as confidential hitherto. But he has

lately attacked me, and in my answer I take back the statement in my pamphlet which gave rise to our correspondence, stating that I have learned that the statement was not correct, directly from you and indirectly from Mr. Lincoln and the Secretary of War.

It may be necessary for me to publish our letters, in order to place myself right upon the record, and I think it proper to acquaint you with my intentions.

The fact that General Burnside and myself are out of service renders their publication harmless, I think.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC,
San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1866.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Hartford, Conn.:

GENERAL: I have just received your note of March 19, in which you state that it may be necessary for you to publish my letters to you (which you have hitherto regarded as confidential) in regard to General Burnside.

Having no intention to enter into any discussions in regard to differences or disputes which have arisen out of the events of the war, I shall very much regret the necessity of bringing my name into any question of differences between yourself and General Burnside. In order that you may have in your possession all the documentary evidence on the subject, I inclose herewith copies of my letter to him of May 9, 1863, and his telegraphic answer of May 14.* Whether or not General Burnside ever made the promised answer to your pamphlet, I know not. I have never seen any, and the inclosure is the only correspondence we ever had on the subject.

Both Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton assured me at the time that General Burnside had never made to them, or in their presence, the statement alluded to in your pamphlet; but that, on the contrary, he had always expressed full confidence in, and warm regard for, both the Secretary and myself.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, November 15, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith a copy of Special Orders, No. 243, from these headquarters.

From Paragraphs VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII, you will see that the number of men required from this army have been detailed to work as shoemakers, and ordered to report to the Quartermaster's Department for duty at the several points in this department specified in the circular of the Quartermaster-General. One hundred men were required

* See p. 1006.

for Richmond. Ninety are detailed from Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps, and the remaining 10 will come from the command under Maj. Gen. G. W. Smith, double that number of applications having been received from the Quartermaster's Department and from individuals for the detail of men in his command, and it is presumed he can supply the 10 wanted to complete the number for Richmond. For Petersburg, Danville, Lynchburg, and Staunton the number asked for have been detailed. In addition to these, you will perceive from the same order that 12 men, who were applied for by Maj. F. W. Dillard, assistant quartermaster at Columbus, Ga., have been ordered to report to him at that place for the same duty. I herewith return Major Dillard's letters, as they contain the names of several men not in this army. I also return, disapproved, one or two applications of the same character received from your office, and refer you to the indorsements thereon for the reasons of the disapproval. I hope that this large detail will be sufficient to supply the wants of the Quartermaster's Department, for I cannot recommend that any more be made from this army, which is already so reduced by details of various characters as seriously to impair its efficiency.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Culpeper Court-House, November 15, 1862—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. W. H. F. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: I request you to order the Sixty-first Virginia Volunteers, Colonel Groner commanding, and the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Captain Grandy commanding, to proceed at once to Fredericksburg. They will take the route by Stevensburg, crossing the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, till they intersect the Plank road from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. Should they learn that Fredericksburg is unoccupied by the enemy, they will pursue the Plank road to that city; but should they learn of its occupation, they will fall back through Spottsylvania Court-House, and take position on the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, where it crosses the North Anna. After crossing the Rapidan, Colonel Groner must send forward his staff officers to ascertain the best roads, prepare forage for his command, &c., at points where it will be needed. He will be careful on the march to permit no straggling, depredation upon the citizens, country, &c., and be careful to pay for all articles consumed by his command, or to give proper receipts for the same.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 15, 1862.

Col. W. B. BALL, *Fredericksburg, Va.:*

COLONEL: The Sixty-first Virginia Volunteers and the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues are ordered to Fredericksburg. They will cross the Rapidan at Raccoon Ford, and follow down the Plank road leading down from Orange Court-House to Fredericksburg. Should it be unsafe for them to approach Fredericksburg, I wish you to notify them, in which

event they will proceed through Spottsylvania Court-House, and take position south of the North Anna, in the vicinity of where it is crossed by the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. It is reported that the enemy is moving from Warrenton to-day, and it is probable that he is marching upon Fredericksburg. I desire you to be on the alert, and give me notice of any movement you may discover. You must also be careful to notify Colonel Groner, Sixty-first Virginia Volunteers, of any advance of the enemy that may threaten their safety.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 15, 1862.

Col. W. B. BALL, *Commanding Fredericksburg:*

COLONEL: I informed you yesterday, by telegraph, that I desired the railroad between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek to be entirely broken up. The bridges and culverts must be thoroughly destroyed, the cross-ties removed and piled, with the rails placed across them, and, when the timber is sufficiently dry, fired; the weight of the bars will thus cause them to bend, and prevent their being relaid. If you can make arrangements to bring the iron back and send it to Richmond, it will be better and I desire you to do so, but, if you cannot, treat in the manner described above. See the superintendent of the road, and endeavor to save the iron. Your telegraph of last evening, reporting the force of cavalry and artillery to have crossed at Ellis' Ford, and to be advancing on Fredericksburg, has been received. There must be some mistake made by your informant, or the pickets at Ellis' Ford are negligent of their duty. No such report has been made to me, and for a body of the enemy to cross at Ellis' Ford and proceed on the route toward Fredericksburg, they must previously have entered in the forks of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and escaped all our pickets. If you find that your courier has given you wrong information, he must be corrected and punished.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR CULPEPER,
November 17, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: There is a general movement of the enemy from Warrenton, and he is falling down to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. I am not certain as to his destination. There are indications of his retiring toward Alexandria, but I have apprehended that he would transfer himself to Fredericksburg, and establish his base on the Potomac and Rappahannock, but there is nothing to show his purpose in that direction beyond the guards established on the roads leading to Fredericksburg, which would naturally be done to cut off information of his movements toward Alexandria. I have heard of no preparation to rebuild the wharves at Aquia Creek. Colonel Ball is engaged in breaking up the railroad to that point. I should think some provision would be made for subsisting a large army if a movement upon Fredericksburg was designed. The enemy's trains from Warrenton move in

the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The cars on said road are in active operation. I cannot tell whether they are carrying back or bringing forward troops.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, November 17, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, *Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: From the general reports received from the scouts yesterday, it is plain that the enemy is abandoning his position around Warrenton, and does not intend to advance in the direction first assumed. His troops and trains, as far as can be discovered, are moving toward the Orange and Alexandria Railroad; but whether with a view of massing them on that line of communication, to threaten Gordonsville, or to fall down upon Fredericksburg, or to retire toward Alexandria, to be transferred by water south of the James River, I cannot yet discover. The railroad trains are kept in active operation; but it is not known whether they are employed in carrying troops toward Alexandria or in bringing them in this direction. Knowing the difficulties of his pursuing his former route along the Blue Ridge, I have supposed, from the halt that has taken place, that he intended to march upon Fredericksburg, but have learned of no preparations to rebuild the wharves, &c., at Aquia, or to subsist his army, which would naturally precede such a movement. I think it, therefore, probable that the movement in execution is with a view of transferring the army south of James River, and the appointment of General Burnside to the command favors this supposition. I will give you further information as soon as anything reliable can be ascertained. But in the mean time I beg that every preparation that can possibly be made, with a view of opposing his progress in North Carolina, may be urged forward.

In the condition in which both corps of this army now are, I do not think it advisable to advance upon the enemy, as it might injure their efficiency in future operations, which I think are threatening us. Partial operations, however, have been and are being made, tending to embarrass and damage the enemy.

I learn that Colonel Imboden was unable to destroy the bridging at Cheat River, in consequence of the strength of the enemy in that quarter, and is in position on the Shenandoah Mountains. He captured one company of the enemy, paroled the men, and brought off their arms and equipments. Colonel Davidson reports that the force which has been threatening Staunton has retired beyond the Alleghanies.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

Write to Governor of North Carolina, giving extract from this letter, and request that measures be taken to hurry forward the conscripts and send back absentees to their regiments.

G. W. R. [RANDOLPH.]

Every effort will be made to hasten the return of absentees and obtain conscripts.

J. D. [DAVIS.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 17, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 14th has been received.* I am very glad to learn of your purpose to send to Texas to purchase horses for the cavalry. The future supply of subsistence for the army is to me a source of great anxiety. I have endeavored all in my power to economize that that now exists, and to provide for our future wants. While in the valley, the complaint from the officers of an insufficient quantity of food for the troops became so general that, after consultation with the chief commissary of the army, I determined to increase the ration of flour to 1⅛ pounds and of beef to 1¼ pounds. It was stated that one great cause of straggling from the ranks was the insufficiency of the ration to appease the hunger of the men. At that time we were using the flour ground from the wheat in the valley, and collecting a quantity of meat on the hoof. No other part of the ration could be furnished to the men, except salt, nor could the men increase their fare by the purchase of bread, vegetables, &c. Their whole ration consisted of bread and meat. From my examination into the matter, I do not think this allowance is too great, and complaints are even now received that the bread ration is too small. The same condition of things now exists. The daily diet of the men is bread and meat, without any addition of vegetables, &c., and, in view of the labor before them, I do not think it can be reduced to advantage. If this amount cannot be furnished, necessity will oblige its reduction; but if it can, I recommend it be continued.

We have received in the last few days about 5,000 pairs of shoes, and clothing and blankets in proportion, which has added very much to the comfort of this army. There are still about 2,000 men barefooted, and about 3,000 more whose shoes are in such a condition that they will not last longer than another march.

Since my letter of this morning, our scouts north of the Rappahannock report that three brigades of the enemy were advancing upon Fredericksburg, and that their advance last night had reached the Spotted Tavern. A division of Longstreet's corps will move at early dawn in the direction of Chesterfield, and the rest will follow, if the report is confirmed. As a force of the enemy, estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000, is reported to be at Aldie, and another force at Thoroughfare Gap, watching the outlets of the Blue Ridge, I do not know whether this movement on Fredericksburg is intended as a feint or a real advance upon Richmond. In the latter event, before it can move from Fredericksburg, I think this whole army will be in position.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

[Indorsements.]

What has been done, if anything, in the matter of sending to Texas for horses?

G. W. R. [RANDOLPH.]

Make extract of what concerns commissary and quartermaster supplies, and refer them to the respective officers.

G. W. R. [RANDOLPH.]

* See Series I, Vol. XIX, Part II, p. 716.

NOVEMBER 20, 1862.

Major Hart has been authorized to buy 1,000 horses in Texas. Extracts sent as directed. File.

Respectfully referred to the Commissary-General

By order of the Secretary of War:

R. G. H. KEAN,
Chief, Bureau War.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War, with the remark that the necessities represented merely add to the evidence previously furnished of the necessity of enlarging our sources of supply.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 269. } ADJUTANT AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November* 17, 1862.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. R. A. Pryor, Provisional Army, will report to General R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. Army, Department of Northern Virginia, for duty with Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862—7.30 p. m.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond:

GENERAL: The force of the enemy reported yesterday to be moving toward Fredericksburg is stated by one of my scouts to be Sumner's corps. His cavalry, with one battery of horse artillery, reached Falmouth about 3 p. m., but was baffled in his attempt to cross the river by the force under Colonel Ball, Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, four companies of Mississippi infantry, and Lewis' battery of field artillery. The Sixty-first Virginia and the Norfolk Light Artillery Blues arrived at Fredericksburg this morning, and I have not heard of the occupation of the town by the enemy. I hope his advance has been successfully resisted. McLaws' and Ransom's divisions, of Longstreet's corps, and General W. H. F. Lee's cavalry brigade marched this morning for Fredericksburg; also Lane's "long-range battery." Should the enemy's force only consist of Sumner's corps, I think it will be held in check until his object is developed. General Jackson reports that the enemy's force at Harper's Ferry is being increased largely, and our scouts in Loudoun state that a large Federal force has returned to Middleburg, said to be Sigel's corps, fearing that Jackson was advancing on their rear. Lieutenant-Colonel Dulany, Seventh Virginia Cavalry, while scouting in Loudoun on the 16th instant, captured 22 of the enemy. The passes in the Catoctin Mountains are guarded. I have at this point of my letter received a dispatch from General J. E. B. Stuart (dated 3 p. m. today), whom I directed to cross the Rappahannock this morning to ascertain the position of the enemy. He forced a passage at Warrenton Springs in the face of a regiment of cavalry and three pieces of artillery.

When driven, they retired toward Bealeton. One of our scouts, who joined him north of the Rappahannock, informed him that the enemy on Sunday moved from Bealeton back to Warrenton Junction; thence their main body marched toward Fredericksburg. At the date of his note he had ascertained nothing further.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: It may be interesting to the Department to know, while considering the sources from which supplies for the army can be obtained, that much subsistence can be procured in the counties of Culpeper, Madison, and Greene, if prompt measures are at once taken to collect them. The chief quartermaster of this army, through his agents, whom he has sent through these counties for the purpose of ascertaining from whom and what amount of supplies can be procured, has prepared a list, which, though incomplete, is yet very encouraging. Although the best portion of Greene and Madison Counties has not yet been examined, I see, from his partial statement, that in Greene County 43,470 bushels of wheat and 207,100 pounds of pork, and in Madison 6,937 bushels of wheat and 33,400 pounds of pork, and in Culpeper 17,450 bushels of wheat and 50,000 pounds of pork can be obtained. Corn and hay can be had in like proportions. Lieutenant-Colonel Corley is continuing his investigations; but I have thought it proper to advise the Department of what might be procured from these counties, provided we can prevent their occupation by the enemy.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, November 18, 1862—2 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th is just received.* I think there must be some mistake about the enemy's being re-enforced at Harper's Ferry, inasmuch as information from Washington states that nearly all the troops near that city have been advanced into Virginia. I fear I neglected to inform you, as I intended to have done, that the force which was said to be threatening Staunton had retired beyond the Alleghanies. I therefore have ordered the First South Carolina Cavalry and Stribling's battery to Gordonsville. I think the force there, with Imboden operating in advance, will be sufficient to protect that place, as in a short time the roads in that country will be impassable.

If the report that the enemy is returning in force to Middleburg is correct, it must be owing to your presence in the valley and the operations of the cavalry; but, in that event, it would appear that they are in great force at all points from Harper's Ferry to Fredericksburg. There must be error somewhere, and it is important to discover it. In a tele-

* Not found.

graphic dispatch sent you half an hour since I gave you in substance the result of my information. I will report more in detail.

The reports from our cavalry, individual scouts, and citizens, represent that the enemy has abandoned Warrenton, fallen down to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and is moving in force to Fredericksburg. Their progress and direction is confirmed by their camp fires at night, which are said to be plainly visible. A large force was reported yesterday, in addition, at Brentsville; it had come from the direction of Alexandria. The cavalry, with light artillery, reached Falmouth yesterday about 3 p. m. Their infantry were said to have reached Hartwood last night; their camp-fires distinctly visible, extending continuously back toward the railroad. An intelligent scout reports this morning that it was Sumner's corps, and that no other troops had passed up to late yesterday. The enemy's cavalry were prevented from crossing the Rappahannock last evening by our troops in Fredericksburg, nor have I yet heard of its occupation. There are in Fredericksburg a regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, and two additional companies, and two light batteries. McLaws' division marched this morning for that place; also Lee's brigade of cavalry, and Ransom's division from Madison. The rest of Longstreet's corps is prepared to move, and only awaits confirmation of intelligence.

Stuart, with his cavalry, was directed to cross the Rappahannock today, and endeavor to ascertain what was in our front and what movements were being made by the enemy. I presume I shall not hear from him till to-morrow; but unless you think it is advantageous for you to continue longer in the valley, or can accomplish the retention and division of the enemy's forces by so doing, I think it would be advisable to put some of your divisions in motion across the mountains, and advance them at least as far as Sperryville or Madison Court-House. I telegraphed you to this effect to day. I learn that there are no transports at Alexandria; nothing but a few gunboats and tugs. I see, therefore, no preparation for the transfer of the enemy's troops south of the James River as yet; nor is there anything to develop their ultimate plan. It is possible that they may attempt to seize Winchester, Culpeper, and Fredericksburg, which would embrace their favorite strategic plan of advancing in three columns, but I think by so doing they will much expose themselves. I hope we may be able to take advantage of it.

I hope more shoes and blankets have arrived for your men, and that you will be enabled to keep them comfortable and in health.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Commanding Reserve Artillery:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires me to inform you that the army is moving toward Fredericksburg (a part already in motion), and wishes you to follow up, with your reserve artillery, Longstreet's rear. The general wishes every arrangement made to secure forage on the road for your animals, a quartermaster preceding the command, or an agent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862.

Col. E. P. ALEXANDER,
Commanding Artillery Battalion:

COLONEL: The army is moving toward Fredericksburg. The commanding general wishes you to instruct officer in charge of the reserve ordnance train to follow on with General Pendleton's reserve artillery. He will send a suitable person forward to procure forage, unless it can be arranged through General Pendleton's quartermaster.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862.

Colonel CHAMBLISS:

The post at Culpeper having been broken up, the general wishes you to cause cars, whenever reason exists to apprehend danger, to be run back. He wishes nothing accumulated in front which it would be necessary to abandon; but, if more convenient for you, does not object to your using the store-house for any small supplies which can be readily loaded and run back, if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 246. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 18, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee will proceed with his brigade to Fredericksburg, crossing the Rapidan at Ely's, or such other ford as he may select. Upon his arrival he will assume command of the cavalry and other forces now there, and, if practicable, resist the occupation of Fredericksburg by the enemy and his advance into the country. He will leave the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, Colonel Chambliss, to picket the Rappahannock until further orders.

* * * * * * *

By order of General R. E. Lee:

A. P. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP CULPEPER, *November* 19, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: General Stuart wrote to me from Warrenton, 6.30 p. m. yesterday, that the last of the enemy's infantry and artillery passed through that place at 2 p. m.; their cavalry at 3 p. m., in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Sumner's corps, on Sunday, marched from Catlett's Station for Fredericksburg; but it is not certain yet that any other force has moved upon that place. General

Stuart will this morning move down upon the railroad, and communicate with me. The enemy last night burned the railroad bridge at Rappahannock Station, which I had left standing. I think he has abandoned his advance in this direction and west of it. My scouts report no transports at Washington and Alexandria, and no boats but some gunboats and tugs. They must expect, then, I think, to force their way from Fredericksburg. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps moved yesterday and two follow to-day. I shall wait to hear again from Stuart, and then proceed as circumstances appear to dictate. My letters to the Department will give details.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I send some late Northern papers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Culpeper Court-House, November 19, 1862—9 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Near Winchester:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 18th has been received.* It is certainly important to deceive the enemy as long as possible as to our position and intentions, provided it is rendered certain that a junction can be made before a battle, and this latter point we must always keep in view, as necessary to enable us to resist the large force now on the Rappahannock.

As to the place where it may be necessary or best to fight, I cannot now state, as this must be determined by circumstances which may arise. I do not now anticipate making a determined stand north of the North Anna. Longstreet's corps is moving to Fredericksburg, opposite to which place Sumner's corps has arrived.

As before stated, you can remain in the valley as long as you see that your presence there cripples and embarrasses the general movement of the enemy, and yet leaves you free to unite with Longstreet for a battle.

I will advise you from time to time of the movements of the enemy and of mine, as far as they can be discovered, and with as little delay as possible; but you must make allowances for the inaccuracy of the first and the delay of the second, and predicate your movements so as to be on the safe side.

Colonel Corley has placed a thousand bushels (I think he stated) of corn at Madison Court-House; but, at any rate, enough, in his opinion, to fill up your wagons after reaching that point, until you can get further supplies.

Phillips' Legion was left, by Stuart, with General D. H. Hill. I wish you would direct it to join Hampton's brigade.

General Stuart wrote from Warrenton, at 6.30 p. m. yesterday, that Hooker's, Sumner's, Reynolds', and Burnside's (old) corps had passed through Warrenton, in the direction of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. The last of the infantry and artillery passed through yesterday at 2 p. m.; the last of the cavalry at 3 p. m. Part of Sigel's corps had been there under Stahel. Sumner's corps marched on Sunday from Catlett's Station toward Fredericksburg. He considers the information he

* Not found.

received as conclusive that Burnside's whole army had marched for Fredericksburg. General Halleck had been to Warrenton on a visit I shall wait to hear again from Stuart to-day, and will then start for Fredericksburg, if circumstances warrant.

I am, most respectfully,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *November* 19, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Culpeper Court-House, Va.:

Brigadier-General Echols, on account of ill health, has retired from command in Western Virginia. How shall his place be supplied? Could you spare General Early?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

CAMP LOGAN, W. VA., *November* 19, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: I am emboldened by an expression of yours, contained in a letter of intructions to General Echols, suggesting to him to consult freely with me about the defenses of this portion of the State, to address you this communication. I am quite sure you will perfectly understand the motives which induce me to take the course I have determined upon, and will ascribe it exclusively to an earnest desire to promote the good of the common cause, and to nothing else whatever.

It is clear to the commonest apprehension, I think, that the enemy are about to put forth a far more formidable effort to overrun the South than they yet have done, and that it will require the whole (united, zealous, and thoroughly organized) strength of the Confederacy to meet and repel the attack, is equally clear. I have not the presumption to offer any suggestions, even if I had them to make, about the general measures of defense, but I have none, and am cheerful to abide the issue as directed by those into whose hands our common destiny is committed. I have, however, some opinions about the defense of the western portion of Virginia, which, if well founded, may be of importance to this country and may indirectly bear upon the plan of general defense. The topography of Western Virginia is peculiar. The great Appalachian chain of mountains forms a water-shed, separating the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Mississippi Valley, and from the summit of this great chain westward the country is divided into valleys, extending nearly or quite in some places to the Ohio River. These valleys are separated from each other by high and precipitous ridges, passable at a very few places, indeed, by wheels. Generally they can be passed only by footmen or single men on horseback. The capabilities of defense by a small number of men against a large body are very great, if judiciously managed; but there are passes in the mountains which, if properly held, would render the advance of the enemy, except in overwhelming numbers, almost impossible. It has occurred to me that the enemy is so far superior to us in numbers that we must resort to every means within our reach to equalize our forces; hence I think proper defenses

at the proper passes would multiply our forces many fold, and that a few of these passes intrenched would render the whole country from Cumberland Gap to Cheat Mountain next to impregnable. These passes are uniformly west of the summit of the water-shed. I think if the intrenchments were completed at the proper points (which might be done this winter) that a few regiments, comparatively, of well-disciplined troops, re-enforced by the local strength of the country upon the advance of the enemy in force, could fully defend Western Virginia and the railroad from any attack the enemy could make. If this were done it would be an easy or safe matter to withdraw a large force from the mountains for operations in some other field.

I trust you will not think me impertinent when I say that means heretofore used to embody the conscript force of this region have been injudicious and wholly ineffectual. The authority to raise the conscript force has been so exercised as to render the law and the proceedings under it extremely repulsive to the community. There is still in the country a large and effective force, which, with proper means, could be rendered available. The details of such a plan as I think would work out the desired result I will not attempt to develop, but would venture the suggestion that those engaged in gathering the conscripts into regular camps erected for their reception should be wholly different and distinct from the army officers under whom they are to be finally placed. The operation of gathering the conscripts should be a double one; first, the civil means of placing them in camp, and, second, the military process of putting them in the army. By this plan all the odium created by self-sufficient, arrogant young officers enforcing insolently the provisions of the law would be avoided by the army.

Another great reform in this country whereby the resources of it can be immeasurably increased, and the force rendered vastly more efficient, is to be found in dismounting at once the entire mounted force. As far as a cavalry force for operations as such in the mountains is concerned, it is worse than useless. Except for scouts and pickets, they cannot possibly be of any service, while their consumption of grain is absolutely ruinous. A company of 100 horse will consume in a day more corn than will feed for a like period any regiment in the service. In addition to this, the service itself, such as it is in the mountains, tends to loosen all the bonds of discipline. Nothing can exceed the alarm and uneasiness of the people at the approach and presence of the cavalry. If the supply of food to our troops is a matter of vital importance, and if it has, as I am sure it has, become a matter of earnest solicitude to the Government, then nothing could add so much to the means of subsistence for the men as to disband the cavalry force in the mountain region where the grain can be conveniently carried to the railroad. If the service, however, requires so large a number of men and horses, it would be wise to take them away south, where the corn crop is abundant. I assure you there is the greatest danger of extreme want of food throughout the mountain region during the ensuing season, and this danger is increased daily by the vast number of horses that not only consume, but needlessly destroy the grain and forage of the land. I advance it as my opinion that, with a few passes fortified, by a judicious and efficient system of collecting conscripts, and the disbanding or removal of the cavalry force from this country, you may safely rely upon the ability of the mountain region to defend and support itself from Cumberland Gap to Lewisburg.

I have remained in this remote region until this late period for the purpose of giving protection to the loyal inhabitants and of observing

closely the action and movements of the enemy. I am pretty well satisfied now that their numbers are not really so great as they were represented to be, and I feel confident they will not make any effort to advance in force upon the railroad this winter. If, therefore, you choose to withdraw all the force from the mountains, except those regiments at New River, and two or three at Lewisburg, it would be perfectly safe to do so.

I trust you will pardon anything in this communication with which fault may be found, and believe that it is at least meant well.

I am, sir, with highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Major-General, Commanding Virginia State Line.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Narrows of New River, Giles County, W. Va., November 19, 1862.
(Received November 22.)

[General S. COOPER:]

GENERAL: I assumed the command of this army, in obedience to your orders, and at once proceeded to visit the different camps, and to look into the condition of the different departments. The army is little better than a mob, the country almost a desert, and the business departments require a complete overhauling. I found General Jenkins' mounted men at Lewisburg in a perfect state of chaos, but the general is not to blame, as he had no chance to organize or discipline his men. Besides the Eighth Virginia Cavalry, there are forty-two companies of mounted men, chiefly raised under authorities from General Loring, and I have formed them into three regiments and two battalions, which was the nearest approximation to the authorities granted that could be made. One of these battalions, Colonel Dunn's Partisan Rangers, mustered into the provisional army for the war. These different regiments and battalions have been placed for the present under the command of captains until I shall be informed whether the Department will allow them to elect field officers. The interests of the service require that this point should be decided at once. General Jenkins will visit Richmond in a day or two on these and other matters. I hope there will be at least one good military man among the field appointments of each regiment.

There are present for duty in the infantry and artillery of this command, including non-commissioned officers and privates, 4,869 men; absent with and without leave, 2,707. I have as yet no report of the exact number of absentees from the mounted corps.

Colonel Carr, the inspector-general, has been sent to the cavalry camps to inspect and report. His report will be due in time to be sent on. I shall at once take steps to bring in absentees, deserters, and conscripts. I would be obliged to you to furnish me immediately with the boundaries of this military department. The generals who had heretofore commanded it have left no records whatever—neither books, papers, blanks, nor stationery. I have sent agents in different directions to purchase forage, and to collect it on the line of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and am building barges to float it down New River to this point. I have been arranging with General Jenkins to dismount all his men except one battalion, and send his horses toward the line of North Carolina, where forage is said to be abundant. Agents have been dispatched to secure it. This battalion will be kept for picket and scout-

ing purposes. The counties of Greenbrier and Monroe, owing to the excessive drought of last summer, have a surplus of nothing except a little hay and beef-cattle. No pork can be purchased here, but beef-cattle can be had—enough to sustain this army until spring—if forage can be found to feed them when the grass gives out. I have sent an agent to-day to the counties south of the railroad to make arrangements for feeding beef-cattle when the grass here shall be gone. The cavalry force in this department is already too great, and it is hoped that no more authorities will be granted for raising cavalry companies. Would it not be well to let such cavalry companies as choose be transferred to the infantry?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. WILLIAMS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Department.

[Indorsement.]

Referred to the Adjutant-General. As another general has been sent to command this department, it is not deemed necessary to reply specially to this communication.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary of War.

Abstract from field return of the Department of Northern Virginia, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, November 20, 1862; headquarters Fredericksburg.

Command.	Present for duty.							Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Staff.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.			
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
FIRST ARMY CORPS.									
Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	16
Anderson's division	23	422	5,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,646	13,735
McLaws' division	35	578	7,559	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,447	16,278
Pickett's division	22	551	5,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,498	15,138
Hood's division	16	462	5,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,113	12,734
Ransom's division	5	270	3,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,945	8,176
Alexander's battalion artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	517	576	763
Walton's battalion artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	242	274	349
Total First Army Corps	114	2,283	28,529	.....	.....	42	759	37,512	67,179
SECOND ARMY CORPS.									
Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
D. R. Jones' division	14	407	4,627	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,015	12,629
Ewell's division	29	572	7,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,122	16,709
D. H. Hill's division	26	549	7,653	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,576	18,526
A. P. Hill's division	30	723	9,897	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,331	21,781
Brown's battalion of artillery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	479	528	697
Post of Winchester	.....	72	767	.....	.....	.....	.....	959	1,260
Total Second Army Corps	100	2,323	29,962	.....	.....	23	479	38,532	71,603
Stuart's cavalry division	30	.....	.....	603	8,551	.....	.....	10,539	15,098
Pendleton's reserve artillery*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	244	4,606	58,491	603	8,551	65	1,238	86,583	153,700

* No return received.

FREDERICKSBURG, *November* 21, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

General Jackson telegraphs General Early cannot be spared. Can you get another commander for Western Virginia? Captain Mason will report to General Johnston. Colonel Harvie absent. Will submit proposition when he arrives. Scouts report Manassas Junction and stone bridge abandoned. Stores in large quantities destroyed. Large fire seen at Bull Run railroad bridge. Stahel's and Schurz's divisions, under Sigel, passed through Centreville to Washington. Movement from Suffolk believed to be small.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp Fredericksburg, November 22, 1862—8 p. m.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report, for the information of the President and Department, that General Burnside's army, apparently in full force, is on the other side of the Rappahannock, opposite this place, stretching from the banks of the river toward Aquia Creek. I have learned from our scouts sent toward the Potomac, but who were unable to reach Aquia, that it is reported by citizens that the enemy were making preparations to reconstruct the wharves at that place, by means of their pontoon trains. I have not heard of a commencement being made to rebuild the railroad. Their immense wagon train is actively engaged, apparently, in provisioning their army, which, during the last three days of rain and cold, I know has been a difficult operation, and must have been attended with suffering among their troops. I have with me two brigades of Stuart's cavalry, Pendleton's reserve artillery, and four divisions of Longstreet's corps. The Fifth will be here to-morrow. If the enemy attempt to cross the river I shall resist it, though the ground is favorable for him. Yesterday he summoned the corporate authorities of Fredericksburg to surrender* the city by 5 p. m., and threatened, in the event of its not being delivered up, to commence to shell the town at 9 a. m. to-day.

Upon the reference of this communication to me, as I was unable to prevent the city from being cannonaded, I requested General Longstreet to inform the authorities that they might say that I would not occupy or use the city for military purposes, but that I would resist its occupation by the enemy, and recommended that the women and children be at once removed. Our wagons and ambulances have been employed all last night and to-day in accomplishing this object. This morning the authorities were informed that the bombardment would not commence at the hour threatened, but that a definite answer would be returned in a short time. I have not learned whether it has yet been received.

General Stuart reports, as the result of his reconnaissance north of the Rappahannock, that Fauquier and Loudoun Counties have been abandoned by the enemy, except the force retained at Harper's Ferry, under Generals Slocum and Geary; that the bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from the Rappahannock to Bull Run, inclusive, have been destroyed, and the stores at Warrenton Junction and Manassas burned. Two divisions of Sigel's corps (those of Stahel and Carl

* See demand for surrender of Fredericksburg, November 21–22, 1862, pp. 783–788.

Schurz) passed through Centreville to Washington. The rest of his corps is with Burnside.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. —. HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS, *November* 22, 1862.

Major Moore will proceed with his battalion by the most direct route to Richmond, and, on arriving in the vicinity, will report forthwith to General G. W. Smith, there commanding. He will, on the march, use unceasing efforts to have the horses fed and cared for; they are now in bad condition, and must be improved, if possible, for the service likely to be required. He should, after reporting in Richmond, direct his energies to the same end.

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp Fredericksburg, November 23, 1862.

Lieutenant-General JACKSON, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Should my former dispatches have been received, you will have been informed of the position of the enemy and of that portion of the army with me. I will, however, report that General Burnside's whole army is apparently opposite Fredericksburg, stretching from the Rappahannock to the Potomac. Since my last dispatch, General Stuart has reported that Warrenton Junction and Manassas have been abandoned, and the stores collected there burned. The bridges on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from the Rappahannock to Bull Run, inclusive, have been destroyed, and the indications are that hostile operations in that country have ceased for the winter. General Stuart also reports that two divisions of Sigel's corps (those of Stahel and Carl Schurz) have passed through Centreville, on the way to Washington; and that but three brigades, under Generals Slocum and Geary, were left at Harper's Ferry, and one brigade in Maryland.

Under this view of things, if correct, I do not see, at this distance, what military effect can be produced by the continuance of your corps in the valley. If it were east of the Blue Ridge, either in Loudoun, Fauquier, or Culpeper, its influence would be felt by the enemy, whose rear would be threatened, though they might feel safe with regard to their communications. Another advantage would be, provided you were at Culpeper, that you would be in railroad communication with several points, so that the transfer of your troops would be rendered certain, without regard to the state of the weather or the condition of the roads. If, therefore, you see no way of making an impression on the enemy from where you are, and concur with me in the views I have expressed, I wish you would move east of the Blue Ridge, and take such a position as you may find best. There is forage and subsistence in Rappahannock, Culpeper, Madison, and Greene, and, I believe, in Upper Fauquier and Loudoun, all of which ought to be collected and secured.

I am as yet unable to discover what may be the plan of the enemy. He is certainly making no forward movement, though he may be preparing to do so. I am apprehensive that, while keeping a force in our

front, he may be transferring his troops to some other quarter, and the march of a portion of Sigel's corps to Alexandria would favor this view of the subject. Should this be the case, the position of your corps at Culpeper would be advantageous. General Longstreet's corps is now here, with two brigades of cavalry and the reserve artillery. One brigade of cavalry (General Hampton's) occupies the forks of the Rappahannock, headquarters at Stevensburg.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY CORPS,
November 23, 1862.

Major MOORE, *Commanding Battalion:*

MAJOR: I find it desirable to modify the orders I gave you. You will please examine the ground commanding the railroad bridge across the North Anna River, and place your guns in position to defend it, if necessary. Select a sheltered camp for your men and horses, and have the latter attended to as well as possible. Spare no efforts to get a sufficiency of forage, and to have your horses watered, groomed, and protected. Let watch be kept always at the bridge, and have pickets out some distance this side. The thing to be prevented is any sudden dash at the bridge by cavalry, &c. Pray use all needful vigilance on your own part; of course, if any enemy appears there it will be from the Lower Rappahannock or the Lower Pamunkey. Keep your eyes open. Your post should, of course, be on the south side, though you must watch every way.

Please destroy the note I gave you for General Smith. Send by mail, or by some safe hand, the letter Captain Trader has for Lieutenant Steiner. If anything important occurs, communicate promptly with me by messenger, and with General Smith, in Richmond, by telegraph from the Junction.

Yours, truly,

W. N. PENDLETON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

[NOVEMBER 23, 1862.—For Lee to G. W. Smith, see Series I, Vol. XVIII, p. 784.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 251. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 24, 1862.

I. Maj. W. H. Taylor is assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant-general at these headquarters.

By command of General Lee:

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
[*Near Fredericksburg*], *November* 25, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS, *Richmond, Va.:*

MR. PRESIDENT: I have endeavored in my official communications to the Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army to keep you apprised of the military condition of affairs on this frontier.

For the first two days after my arrival, the enemy's forces were being massed on the heights of Stafford, opposite Fredericksburg. But on the evening of the 22d, which was the second day after my arrival, his camps and trains commenced to move to the rear, and on the morning of the 23d his parks of artillery had all disappeared, save four batteries posted on the plateau just opposite the town. Now their force in view is very small. It was generally supposed that this retrograde movement indicated another transfer of operations, but I believe it was made to secure their camps from our fire, and for the convenience of obtaining subsistence. I think, from the tone of the Northern papers, it is intended that General Burnside shall advance from Fredericksburg to Richmond, and that he is obliged to wait until he can reconstruct proper landings on the Potomac and rebuild the railroad to the Rappahannock.

All their movements that I have been able to discover look to a concentration at this point, and it appears to me that should General Burnside change his base of operations, the effect produced in the United States would be almost equivalent to a defeat. I think, therefore, he will persevere in his present course, and the longer we can delay him, and throw him into the winter, the more difficult will be his undertaking. It is for this reason that I have determined to resist him at the outset, and to throw every obstacle in the way of his advance. I propose to commence breaking up the railroad as one of the means of retarding him, so as to oblige him to move with a large wagon train. I fear this measure will produce opposition on the part of the citizens, and may be viewed by this community as an abandonment of their country. I therefore do not wish to undertake it without due consideration, and should you think it preferable to concentrate the troops nearer to Richmond, I should be glad if you would advise me.

I have waited to the last moment to draw Jackson's corps to me, as I have seen that his presence on their flank has embarrassed their plans and defeated their first purpose of advancing upon Gordonsville and Charlottesville. I think they will now endeavor to get possession of Hanover Junction.

I need not express to you the importance of urging forward all preparations about Richmond and of uniting all our efforts to resist the great attempt now being made to reach our capital, which, if defeated, may prove the last.

I should like to get some long-range guns from Richmond, if any can be obtained on traveling carriages, and will write to Colonel Gorgas on the subject.

I need not say how glad I should be if your convenience would permit you to visit the army, that I might have the benefit of your views and directions.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Fredericksburg, November 25, 1862.

His Excellency President DAVIS:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have endeavored for some time to avoid the necessity of pursuing the course I am now about to take; but the representations of the division commanders under whom Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton has served in this army have been so frequent, and those of

General Longstreet so urgent, that I can no longer hesitate. General Drayton's brigade has been a source of delay and embarrassment from the time the army left Richmond. At Manassas it could not be got into the battle. At South Mountain and Sharpsburg it broke to pieces. I do not mean to charge this as the fault of General Drayton; but, in addition, he does not seem able to keep up the organization of his brigade. The colonels of his regiments are absent, and he cannot keep his staff together; so it is reported by General Longstreet. He is a gentleman, and in his own person a soldier, but seems to lack the capacity to command. His brigade has been changed from one division to another more than once. At one time he was under General D. R. Jones, from whom I received frequent complaints. Then I placed it under General McLaws, who says it cannot operate as at present organized. General Longstreet says the service of the brigade as it now stands is lost to the army. I am compelled, therefore, to make a change, and wish to do it in the manner least disagreeable to General Drayton, for whom I feel great friendship. The brigade is composed partly of Georgia and partly of South Carolina troops. I propose to assign the regiments to brigades composed of troops from the respective States of each, and give General Drayton leave of absence for thirty days, at the end of which I hope some duty may be found for him in the South or Southwest, which he may be able to perform with advantage to the service.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 25, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR,
Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In carrying out the policy of the Government of brigading the troops according to the States from which they come, I have found it necessary to dismember the brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, which is composed of troops from the States of South Carolina and Georgia. I have no other command to which I can assign General Drayton in this army, and have therefore taken advantage of this opportunity to grant him a short leave of absence, which he has desired, at the end of which I request he may be ordered on duty in the South or Southwest, as he may prefer.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., November 25, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: From your letter of the 21st, which, with its inclosures, I received last night,* I infer that your command is in motion up the valley. I wrote to you on the 23d instant, suggesting that you should cross the Blue Ridge, and stated my reasons for believing that, by taking

* Not found.

position at Culpeper, &c., it would be advantageous. I do not now see any reason for hastening your march, if it has been commenced; but I wish you would advise me of your line of approach from point to point, that I may notify you, should any necessity exist.

I will send this to Madison, in hopes that it will meet you there, as I infer that you will cross the mountains at Millan's Gap.

Should you think it advisable to halt at Culpeper, or to make any demonstration on the enemy's rear, I request you to do so. In the mean time, should any movement of the enemy make it desirable that you should join me at once, I will advise you.

General Burnside has thrown back from view the force he so ostentatiously displayed on his first arrival, but I believe his object has been to secure his camps and facilitate his attainment of supplies. Only a small force is now visible from this side, and I anticipate no forward movement until the wharves on the Potomac are constructed and the railroad to the Rappahannock repaired. As far as I can judge, his plan is to advance on Richmond from this base; and, to delay him as long as practicable and throw him into the winter, I have determined to resist him from the beginning. Your corps may, therefore, be needed here; and if, from the circumstances which surround you, you see that no good can be obtained from a flank movement on Culpeper or Warrenton, you can march directly to this point.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Near Fredericksburg, November 25, 1862—7 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: I received this evening your note of 7.10 a. m., from near Strasburg.* I wrote to you this morning, and referred to a communication forwarded on the 23d instant. In both I gave the position of the enemy and of our forces, and presented suggestions for your consideration and adoption, should the circumstances by which you are surrounded render it advisable.

The enemy is still quiet in our front, presenting a small force to view; but his whole army, I believe, stretches from the Rappahannock to the Potomac. As far as I can discover, all his forces in Eastern Virginia appear to be concentrated here, and, from the tone of the Northern papers, I judge that it is a settled purpose of the Washington Government that the advance upon Richmond shall be made from this point. As yet no movement has been made, or any attempt, to bridge the Rappahannock. The delay may be occasioned by the necessity of reconstructing the wharves on the Potomac and railway to the Rappahannock. I have thought that if we could take a threatening position on his right flank, as a basis from which Stuart, with his cavalry, could operate energetically, he would be afraid to advance, and hence I hoped that you would have found it convenient to cross the Blue Ridge at Chester Gap, so as to threaten him through Fauquier or Culpeper. I believe now, if you take a position at Culpeper Court-House, throw

* Not found.

forward your advance to Rappahannock Station, and cross the cavalry over the river, the enemy would hesitate long before making a forward movement. Should, however, the condition of your corps, the weather, or other circumstances render this movement unadvisable, you can proceed, by easy marches, through Gordonsville or Orange Court-House, to join me here.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. A. PRYOR, *Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 23d instant has just been received.* I regret my inability to detach from this army the two regiments you desire to constitute a brigade, to operate on the Blackwater, under your command. As far as I am able to judge, troops are more wanted here than there, and it might be better to bring the troops which it is contemplated to unite with those in question to this army. I regretted, at the time, the breaking up of your former brigade, but you are aware that the circumstances which produced it were beyond my control. The Sixty-first Virginia has, in accordance with the desire of the colonel and regiment, been attached to Mahone's brigade, which was organized from the section of country from which it came. I hope it will not be long before you will be again in the field, that the country may derive the benefit of your zeal and activity. I thought, and still think, that your services would be more valuable to the country south of James River, after your brigade was dismembered, and that troops could be organized in that region sufficient to form your command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 276. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., November 25, 1862.

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VIII. Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, Provisional Army, is assigned to the command of the Trans-Alleghany or Western Department of Virginia, extending west to the eastern boundary of Kentucky and as far west of that boundary as circumstances may allow. He will repair to The Narrows of the New River and assume the command. He will give his attention to the protection of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad against any encroachments of the enemy, and will make such use of the forces under Brigadier General Marshall, at Abingdon, and of the troops at other places within his command as in his judgment the best interests of the service may require.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
November 26, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: In previous letters I suggested the advantages that might be derived by your taking position at Warrenton or Culpeper, with a view to threaten the rear of the enemy now massed at Fredericksburg. When this movement was first proposed, I thought your route would be by Chester Gap, and its effect upon the enemy would be tested, without imposing additional labor on your corps, leaving you still free to join me, should circumstances render it advisable. As your route has been south of that line, it may now be too late to deviate from your course in time to try the effect upon the enemy, and still enable you to join me before the roads and weather might become so bad as to expose your troops to suffering.

As my previous suggestions to you were left to be executed or not at your discretion, you are still at liberty to follow or reject them; and if you think that no beneficial results can be now attained, as I myself now think probable, I desire you to pursue the best route, by easy marches, to this place, advising me of your approach, that your march may be hastened, if necessary. The enemy is still quiescent in our front, though, for the last day or two, he has been constructing covers for his batteries, and I think the probability is that he will attempt to cross either here or at some other point on the river; in which case it would be desirable that the whole army should be united.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 253. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 26, 1862.

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VI. The following changes are made in the organization of the brigades of Lieutenant-General Longstreet's corps:

The Forty-fourth Alabama Regiment is transferred from Wright's brigade, Anderson's division, to Law's brigade, Hood's division.

The Fiftieth and Fifty-first Georgia Regiments are transferred from Drayton's to Semmes' brigade, McLaws' division.

The Eighteenth Georgia Regiment is transferred from Robertson's brigade, Hood's division, to Cobb's brigade, McLaws' division.

The Phillips Legion is transferred from Drayton's to Cobb's brigade, McLaws' division.

The Fifteenth North Carolina Regiment is transferred from Cobb's brigade, McLaws' division, to Cooke's brigade, Ransom's division.

The Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment and James' battalion South Carolina Volunteers are transferred from Drayton's to Kershaw's brigade, McLaws' division.

The Third Arkansas Regiment is transferred from Cooke's brigade, Ransom's division, to Robertson's brigade, Hood's division.

The Second Georgia Battalion is transferred from Cooke's brigade, Ransom's division, to Wright's brigade, Anderson's division.

The Seventeenth Virginia Regiment, now of Kemper's brigade, Pickett's division, and the Fifteenth and the Thirty-second Virginia Regiments, Semmes' brigade, McLaws' division, and the Thirtieth Virginia

Regiment, of Cooke's brigade, Ransom's division, will constitute a brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. M. D. Corse.

Brig. Gen. R. B. Garnett is assigned to the command of the brigade composed of the Eighth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-eighth, and Fifty-sixth Virginia Regiments.

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By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 27, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: The reports of the scouts received to-day state that the whole force of the enemy is concentrated between Fredericksburg and Aquia Creek. Their camps extend along the Telegraph road from Chopawamsic Creek to south of Stafford Court-House. A small force is stationed at Dumfries, Occoquan, and Brentsville. The wharf at Aquia Creek is finished, and a locomotive and cars were seen on the track. They are opening a broad road from Evansport to Brooke's water station, on the railroad, and reconstructing the telegraph line to Alexandria. No transports were seen in the river, but four war steamers and seven gunboats were lying off the creek. There were also six steamers, fifteen sail vessels, and some tugs towing barges loaded with stores. Everything seems to indicate a purpose of occupying their present position. No preparation has yet been discovered for an attempt to cross the river, but I have learned of a large pontoon train having reached General Burnside's headquarters, on the Stafford road. Their object may be to make a winter campaign, under the belief that our troops will not be sufficiently guarded against the cold for operations in the field.

Our army, at present, is in good health, and, I think, capable of making a strong resistance. General Jackson's corps is halted at Orange Court-House, and but for the uncertainty of the weather, I should advance it in Culpeper, as far as the Rappahannock. The last two storms have produced a great effect upon the roads in this country, and I feel unwilling to expose the men to the labor and suffering they might have to undergo should it become necessary to unite the army. We are procuring abundance of forage in the Rappahannock Valley for our animals, but no flour or meat. General Jackson's corps is supplying itself with flour from the mills in the neighborhood, and is also able to procure plenty of forage.

From my present position, I am unable to ascertain the purpose of the enemy in North Carolina. I am aware of the frequent demonstrations he is making upon several points, but cannot help thinking that it is with a view of distracting us, for it is plain that his whole fighting force is now posted between the Rappahannock and Potomac.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

NOVEMBER 28, 1862.

P. S.—Since writing the above, three gunboats are reported to have arrived at Port Royal last evening.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 27, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 26th instant, from Madison Court-House, has been received.* I presume your letter of the 23d, to which you refer, was the one written from near Strasburg, to which I replied on the 25th instant.

In a letter to you of the 26th instant, I suggested the probability that it was too late to make the movement projected to threaten the enemy's rear, as another storm, which may be anticipated at any time at this season, would render the roads impassable, and subject your troops to labor and suffering to which I am unwilling to expose them upon a doubtful issue. Should, therefore, in your judgment, nothing be probably gained by such a demonstration, I desire you to continue your route, without fatigue to your men, to this place, taking position on the Massaponax, in easy distance from the railroad, by which your subsistence will have to be drawn.

The orders for the general courts-martial in your brigade, I am informed by the Adjutant-General, have been issued and forwarded to you. I concur with you entirely as to the advantages of speedy trials and prompt punishment. The proceedings of the general courts-martial in your corps, about Winchester, were acted upon before my departure for Richmond, and placed in the hands of the printer for publication. General George H. Steuart was desired to expedite their completion, and to send half of the copies to you and half to my headquarters. The whole, however, were sent to me, at Culpeper Court-House, from whence one hundred and fifty copies were sent back to you. I hope they have reached you before this.

Reports from the scouts received to-day show that the enemy's forces are concentrated on the railroad between Aquia and Fredericksburg. They are encamped on the Telegraph road, and extend from Chopawamsic Creek to Stafford Court-House.

The wharf at Aquia is finished, and the cars and locomotive on the track. Four war steamers, seven gunboats, and six steamers were seen in the river, also fifteen sail vessels and tug-boats, towing barges loaded with stores. There were no signs of embarkation. They were opening a road from Evansport to Brooke's water station, on the railroad. A small force was at Dumfries and Occoquan, constructing telegraph line to Alexandria.

There is said to be a small cavalry force at Brentsville.

All accounts agree that general dissatisfaction prevails in the army.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—Your letter of the 20th from Winchester is only just received.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 27, 1862.

Hon. POSTMASTER-GENERAL, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: In consequence of the exposed condition of Fredericksburg, and the inability of the railroad train to reach that city, there is a difficulty

* Not found.

in forwarding and receiving mails for the army. The cars are obliged to stop about 5 miles from the city, and the mail is carried there for distribution. There is not only delay, but difficulty in communicating with the city. If the mail for the army was put up in the Richmond post-office, or if the traveling agent on the cars was authorized to make it up and deliver it to the chief quartermaster of the army, the difficulty would be removed. I have the honor to request that you will give such orders in the case as may be considered best by you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 278. } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., November* 27, 1862.

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V. Maj. Gen. W. W. Loring, having been relieved from the command of the Department of Western Virginia at his own request, will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report for duty to Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton, commanding, &c.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 28, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 26th instant has been handed to me by Brig. Gen. R. A. Pryor. There is not an unattached regiment in this portion of the army, or a Virginia regiment in a brigade formed of troops from other States. There are five Virginia brigades in this corps, commanded, respectively, by Generals Kemper, Armistead, Mahone, Garnett, and Corse—all from Virginia. Their brigades are composed entirely of Virginia regiments. I do not, therefore, think it would be advantageous to the public service to break up these brigades, or to displace their commanders, in order to assign General Pryor to a command. In General Jackson's corps there are also five Virginia brigades, composed entirely of troops from that State, except General Taliaferro's, which consists of three Virginia and two Alabama regiments. These latter I purpose, when an opportunity offers, to place with two Alabama regiments in Longstreet's corps, now commanded by Brigadier-General Law, to form his brigade. General Taliaferro, I understand, is still absent from his brigade, in consequence of a wound received in battle, and General Pryor might be assigned, temporarily, to its command; but when it became necessary to dismember General Pryor's brigade, I thought the public interest would be much advanced by placing him on duty with the troops operating on the Blackwater, with which country he is familiar, and he possesses, in addition, the confidence of that community. I still think that his services at this time will be more valuable in that region than elsewhere.

I understand there are two regiments of cavalry detached from General Robertson, who is in North Carolina doing duty on the Blackwater,

and I think their efficiency would be increased by placing them temporarily in a brigade under General Pryor, who will be able to afford much protection to that country. I have, therefore, desired General Pryor to return to Richmond, and I request you to authorize these two cavalry regiments, and the field battery now serving on the Blackwater, to be assigned to his command, to operate under the direction of General French, whose headquarters, I believe, are now at Petersburg. In addition to thwarting the designs of the enemy in that quarter, I think General Pryor will be able to elicit the aid and co-operation of the citizens of that region in securing all the resources of the country for our army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c., your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 28, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 26th and 27th have been received.* My letter of the 27th will have advised you of the position which I think it best for you to assume, namely, on Massaponax Creek, at a convenient distance from the railroad. I recommend that you send forward a staff officer to select an encampment convenient to wood and water, and to collect forage for your animals upon their arrival.

I have nothing new to state as regards the enemy, except the appearance at Port Royal about sunset of five of their gunboats. One of them descended the river this morning, and the rest, I believe, are still there.

I am of the opinion that the enemy will not attempt to cross the Rappahannock in front of Fredericksburg, but at some point below, if he crosses at all. I have examined the river some 10 or 12 miles down, and find the banks generally abrupt, and requiring work to make a practicable ingress and egress for their pontoon bridges. I understand that at Port Royal the access to the river is easier, and, as their large class gunboats can reach that point, I think it possible that he may select a bend in the river which can be flanked by his gunboats, so as to give him an undisturbed passage. The road from Port Royal to Bowling Green, I am told, is good, and will give him an easy access to the railroad. Should I discern any indications that my supposition is correct, I think it may be well to place your corps within reach of the road from Bowling Green to Port Royal.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 28, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: It has been reported to the commanding general that many persons leave this command without proper authority, to prevent which

* Not found.

he wishes the requirements of Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 127, of November 14, from these headquarters, to be carried out, and requests that you will detail a guard from your command accordingly, to carry out that paragraph.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 26th instant has been received.* Since my letter of the 23d, all the information I have been able to obtain tends to show that the whole army of General Burnside is concentrated along the roads between the Rappahannock and Potomac. No indications of a design to transfer it elsewhere have been discovered. The wharves at Aquia Creek have been built, cars and engines have been seen on the railroad track, which is being repaired, and the telegraph line to Alexandria is being reinstated. No transports have been discovered on the Potomac, but there are war steamers and gunboats lying off the mouth of the creek, and steamboats and tugs, with sailing vessels, employed in transporting supplies for the troops. A new road is being cut from Evansport to Brooke's water station, on the railroad, and it is stated to have been plowed up, harrowed, and rolled. Detachments of troops by land and water are reported to be joining the army, and I judge, from appearances, that whatever military operations are in contemplation will be made from this basis.

What the designs of the enemy are I do not know. His force is represented by our citizens as immense, and he has succeeded in impressing them with the belief that it rises to 400,000. This, of course, is an exaggeration, and I do not believe that it reaches one half of that number. I have as yet discovered no preparations to cross the Rappahannock, except the collection of a large pontoon at General Burnside's headquarters, on the Stafford road, unless the appearance last evening about sunset of three gunboats at Port Royal may prove the commencement.

While it is necessary to make every preparation against the operations of the enemy south of James River, we cannot hope to meet him at every point with anything like equal force. I think with you that efforts will be made to get possession of Wilmington, and perhaps other points of the railroad south of James River. I think, though, at present these demonstrations are intended as feints; but should they find us weak at any point, they will be converted into a real attack. I wish it were possible to re-enforce you from this army; but if it is weakened by detaching men to the several points named by you, I see nothing left for it but to fall back before the enemy. We must risk some points in order to have a sufficient force concentrated, with the hope of dealing a successful blow when opportunity favors.

The four Mississippi companies, to which you allude, were ordered on the 24th to rejoin their regiment, and ought to have been with it on the 26th, the date of your letter.

* Not found.

The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, Colonels Chambliss and Ball, have been brigaded under General W. H. F. Lee, and are operating on the south bank of the Rappahannock, in the direction to which you refer. The Sixty-first Virginia, I think I previously informed you, has, at its own request, been attached to General Mahone's brigade. The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues are here, and Major Moore's battalion by your report being in Richmond, should you need more artillery, you had better use the latter, instead of transferring the former. We are, as you say, weak in numbers at all points, especially in comparison with the forces opposed to us; but, notwithstanding this disparity, I think we may accomplish a great deal by energy and promptness, and I feel assured that everything will be done in your department that can be.

I trust that, with your laboring force, the defensive works at the various points will be rapidly completed.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

TAYLORSVILLE, *November* 28, 1862.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM N. PENDLETON,
Chief of Artillery, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your orders directing me to hold the bridge over the North Anna reached me a day after my arrival in Richmond. I had already reported to General Smith, and had delivered your letter to him. According to his orders, I am here, within 4 miles of the bridge, with my battalion, and shall this evening place my guns in position on the south bank, as you direct. I understand the north bank is much more commanding than the south; but as you apprehend danger from the cavalry above, I suppose it does not matter. Permit me to express my regret that I did not have an opportunity of saying good-by to you the evening our roads separated.

With assurances of my warmest regard and respect, I am, sir,

JOHN W. MOORE,
Major, Commanding Third North Carolina Battalion.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., November 30, 1862.

Col. J. H. RICHARDSON,
Commanding Corps of Scouts and Couriers:

COLONEL: I have been very anxious to get your corps of scouts and guides into service, in order to relieve the members of cavalry companies now on that duty, and return them to their regiments, where their services are much needed. Captain Pifer arrived with his company yesterday. This is the only company that I have heard of yet. Please inform me what progress you have made in your organization, and when the other companies will be ready for service.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from return of troops in Valley District, commanded by Col. H. B Lavidson, for the month of November, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
Field and staff	9	.....	.....	10	10
General hospital	13	212	1,32[illegible]	1,340	1,345
Ordnance	2	22	22	24	24
Phillips' Legion	3	97	101	104	123
10th Virginia Cavalry	4	36	38	42	67
61st Virginia Infantry	7	102	132	139	167
Provost guard	4	27	32	36	52
Total	42	496	1,650	1,695	1,788

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 1, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: About three thousand arms are required for this army. They are wanted for General Jackson's corps, and [the want] arises principally from the fact that the arms belonging to the sick and wounded of his command, sent back last summer to Gordonsville, were, from the necessities of the service, forwarded to the army in the Southwest. I had hoped to supply the deficiency from captured arms sent to Staunton for repair, and many have been supplied from that source. There are now there 1,500 under repair, and 400 that were fit for service have been recently issued by Colonel Davidson to troops for local defense. It is important that all the men for duty in the field of this army should be armed as soon as possible. I request, should there be any arms in Richmond available, that they be forwarded to me at once.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 1, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: In the cavalry attached to this army there are a number of men dismounted; their horses in some instances have been killed in battle, in others they have been worn out in the service. The price of horses has become so high that the men are unable to procure remounts. Their services are consequently lost to the country, and there is small probability of recruiting the cavalry. The law requires that those men who volunteer in the cavalry, and are unable to keep themselves supplied with horses, shall do service on foot. I therefore have the honor to propose, for your consideration, a general regulation, directing that volunteers in the cavalry who are not provided with serviceable horses shall be attached to some infantry company of a regiment from the State

to which they belong, and that such of the infantry as are fit for mounted service, and can provide themselves with serviceable horses, may be, upon application, transferred to the cavalry. Besides giving us more men for service in the field, it will make the cavalrymen more careful of their horses, and urge them to greater exertions in procuring remounts.

At present many of the cavalry are detached from their regiments as couriers for general and staff officers of the army. Couriers are necessary for an army serving in the field, and I had hoped to supply the places of the cavalry by a corps of guides and couriers authorized to be raised by the President under the laws of Congress, to the command of which Colonel Richardson, of Virginia, has been assigned. This corps has not yet been brought into service, and I cannot now say when it will be; but if the general officers were authorized to mount a few men of their own commands to act as couriers, and cavalry were prohibited by regulations from serving in this capacity, several hundred men would be returned to the ranks for their legitimate service. I think both of these objects can be better accomplished by a general regulation of the War Department (if it meets with your approval) than by special orders of the commanding generals, and therefore recommend that such be adopted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 2, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond, Va.:*

SIR: I have the honor to represent to you that there is still a great want of shoes in the army, between 2,000 and 3,000 men being at present barefooted. Many have lost their shoes in the long marches over rough roads recently made, and the number forwarded was insufficient to meet the necessities of the troops. I am informed that there is a large number of shoes now in Richmond, in the hands of extortioners, who hold them at an extravagant price.

The quartermaster of General Jackson's corps, in which there is the greatest want of shoes, received a proposition from a person in Richmond to furnish 1,300 pairs at $15 per pair. Whether these shoes are to be purchased at the prices demanded by the extortioners, or whether any plan can be devised for taking them at a fair price, I submit to your consideration; but I earnestly hope that some effectual means may be adopted to supply the wants of the army as speedily as possible, and avert the sufferings that threaten the troops during the approaching cold and wet weather.

I hope that the Quartermaster's Department will avail itself of every means to supply the present necessities of the men, and to meet the wants that will naturally arise, particularly if active operations continue during the winter. I also respectfully suggest that, in purchasing shoes, care should be taken to prevent imposition, as I am informed by the officers who received those last forwarded that many of them were of a very inferior character, and unfit for service.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 2, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: In pursuance of your order to that effect, I have finished an examination of the Rappahannock River with reference to positions suitable for forcing a passage from the north side, and have the honor to report as follows:

My special examination of the river commenced just below Spottswood Bar, and extended to a point some 5 miles below Leedstown. Reference is made to the topographical chart of the Coast Survey from Fredericksburg to Port Royal for the positions reported on between these points, and to the preliminary Coast Survey charts for positions below Fort Royal.

About one-half mile above Belvidere there is an old ferry, but this is not protected by any high ground on the north side, nor could gunboats be used advantageously. The banks on both sides are some 40 feet high, and the roads to the ferry cut along their faces.

Nearly 1 mile below Belvidere, at Mr. Seddon's landing, is the position which I consider as probably the best suited for forcing a passage throughout the whole distance examined. At A, as marked in pencilling on the chart,* is the landing, and almost immediately opposite, on the south side of the river, is an old ditch bank, flat, solid, and from 8 to 10 feet in width, crossing a small point of marshy land, 80 yards in width, and forming a practicable road for artillery.

At the foot of the bank at B is a small muddy ditch, 8 feet wide and 2 feet deep, which is to be crossed, but the ground is wooded at this point, and it could be bridged with the least possible delay. From this point some 200 feet of very light side-hill cutting would be necessary to carry the road to the top of the bank at C, whence the ground is nearly level to the main road. The heights at Snowden are distant considerably less than 1,000 yards from the south bank of the river, which at this point is 200 yards in width, and they have a command of at least 50 feet over the ground on the south side to the extreme range of artillery. At E the ground is some 20 feet lower than at D, and is out of view until the edge of the bank along C D is very nearly approached. Gunboats along the bend at F would command a considerable portion of the ground in the rear of C D.

At Castle's Ferry the position is also very favorable, the north side still commanding, though not with so great an advantage in height as at Seddon's Landing. The details of this position being already known to you, I think it unnecessary to report them here. These two positions I consider among the most important, naturally, and they would probably be used in conjunction by the enemy.

At Moss Neck there is a possible crossing, but the advantage of ground is on the south side. Width of river here, about 300 yards.

At the Hop Yard, near the point of Buckner's Neck, there is a road and landing on the north bank, and a landing and practicable way for artillery on the south side, by keeping along the edge of and up the river for some half mile; but after leaving the river the ground is very heavy for nearly a mile.

At a point nearly opposite Berry Plane there is a road and wharf on the north bank, and a landing and practicable way for artillery on the south side, although the ground is heavy for some one-fourth of a mile. Nearly west, and at a distance of three-fourths of a mile in the rear of

* Not found.

this position, the ground rises some 60 feet above the general level of the flat. This height, on which is Mr. Sale's house, commands the river at about one-half mile distance on both sides of the entrance to Buckner's Neck. These last two crossings are the only practicable ones in Skinker's Neck.

At Dickinson's, near Mount Taliaferro, is a possible crossing, but the ground on the left bank, as well as the river, is commanded by high bluffs on the right bank.

On the Hazlewood farm there are two very good positions for crossing, one about one-fourth of a mile above and the other opposite Millbank. The landings are solid on both sides, and a good firm road leads from the landing opposite Millbank to Hazlewood house. Gunboats could be made of the greatest efficiency in covering these positions, and sweeping the ground in their rear, which, for more than 1 mile, is almost perfectly level. The heights in the rear, along which the Port Royal road runs, are distant more than 1½ miles from either of these crossings. Width of river, 500 yards.

At Port Royal there is no particular advantage of ground, but gunboats could be used very effectively from points above and below. Width of river, 500 yards.

At Camden the crossing is effectually commanded by the ground on the south side, some 100 feet higher than and within a few hundred yards of the river.

At Port Micon there are good roads on both sides, the left bank having the advantage in command of some 20 feet. The high ground on this is more than 2 miles distant, and gunboats could be used here to considerable advantage. The river here is one-half mile wide.

Near Calet Point there is a crossing, but with no advantage of ground. Gunboats could be used effectively. High ground on this side 1¼ miles from river.

At Layton's there is a crossing, with good roads on each side. High ground on this side 1,500 yards from river.

At Smith's the position is a very strong one. The ground, which is low on the right side, is commanded by high bluffs, close to the water on the left bank. The road coming down to the landing on the other side is steep, but practicable for artillery. Gunboats could also be used to some advantage here. Width of the river here is not more than one-fourth of a mile wide.

There is another crossing at Smoot's, about 1 mile above Smith's, which is also a strong one, as it possesses nearly the same natural advantages, but the river is here nearly one-half mile in width.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CONWAY R. HOWARD,

Captain Engineers, Provisional Army of the Confederate States.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 3, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: I find, from a report just received from General Pendleton, that, deducting the batteries in the general reserve artillery, composed of Colonel Cutts' and Major Nelson's battalions, and consisting of six companies, which are for general service, that there are one hundred

and twenty-seven pieces of artillery in your corps and one hundred and seventeen pieces in General Longstreet's. In your corps there are fifty-two rifles, eighteen Napoleons, and fifty-seven smooth-bores. In General Longstreet's, forty-six rifles, thirteen Napoleons, and fifty-eight smooth-bores. General D. H. Hill's division, in your corps, has no Napoleon guns; neither have General Anderson's, General McLaws', and General Ransom's, in Longstreet's corps; but General A. P. Hill's division, in your corps, has eight Napoleons, General Early six, General Jones three, and Colonel Brown's battalion one. You will, therefore, be able, by a proper distribution of Napoleon and rifle guns in your corps, to give General D. H. Hill a fair proportion, and I recommend that this be done. The four particular Napoleons which General D. H. Hill desires, and which, he says, were captured by him at the battle of Seven Pines, I understand were assigned to the Louisiana battery, whether by my order or General Longstreet's I now do not remember; but if it will be more pleasing to General Hill to have those guns than others, I know of no objections to their being exchanged, provided you send four Napoleons from your corps to replace them. General Hill has been anxious to get these guns, and I am desirous to gratify him, and will see General Longstreet on the subject.

I observe, from General Pendleton's report, that more of the captured guns are in your corps than in General Longstreet's.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 3, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Your letter of this date, recommending that I distribute the rifle and Napoleon guns so as "to give General D. H. Hill a fair proportion," has been received. I respectfully request, if any such distribution is to be made, that you will direct your chief of artillery or some other officer to do it; but I hope that none of the guns which belonged to the Army of the Valley, before it became part of the Army of Northern Virginia, after the battle of Cedar Run, will be taken from it. If since that time any artillery has improperly come into my command, I trust that it will be taken away, and the person in whose possession it may be found punished, if his conduct requires it. So careful was I to prevent any improper distribution of the artillery and other public property captured at Harper's Ferry, that I issued a written order directing my staff officers to turn over to the proper chiefs of staff of the Army of Northern Virginia all captured stores. A copy of the order* is herewith inclosed.

General D. H. Hill's artillery wants existed at the time he was assigned to my command, and it is hoped that artillery which belonged to the Army of the Valley will not be taken to supply his wants.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

*Not found.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 4, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Your three letters, two of the date of the 1st and the other of the 2d instant, have been received. The Department regrets its inability at once to supply your call for arms and shoes for the army. Two thousand three hundred arms, including 1,000 sent the day of your call, have been forwarded, and the head of the Ordnance Department confidently expects to dispatch the balance of your requisition of 3,000 in a few days. I cannot so nearly approximate your demand for shoes; 600, all that the Quartermaster-General had at immediate command, were at once forwarded, and I gave orders to obtain without delay, by impressment even, if necessary, all suitable shoes that could be found in the city. I have been, since assuming the duties of this Department, deeply impressed with the necessity of adequately providing the army with shoes, as also with blankets, of which I find there is a very inadequate supply, and I have authorized contracts (which, under less stringent necessity, I would not have tolerated) to provide, I hope, adequate supplies of both during the next two months. These supplies ought to begin to come on during the next two or three weeks, but the first received may of necessity be applied to the urgent necessity of one of our Western armies. The wants of your command, however, shall be kept in constant remembrance, and no means in my power shall be left unapplied to furnish you adequate supplies.

The Quartermaster-General gives me flattering assurance that, from domestic sources, through instrumentalities he has been arranging and has now brought into operation, he will from this time forth be more and more able to provide these indispensable articles, especially shoes. I trust it may so prove.

Your recommendations to give more efficiency to the cavalry force in your command, and, with this view, to make a general regulation, have been made the subject of conference with the President. Your views, as they were approved by my judgment, so they met his general concurrence; but he suggests a doubt whether, consistently with the engagements of the men and the observance of good faith with them, the dismounted men of the cavalry, without their own consent, could be permanently disbanded and incorporated with the infantry, as it is supposed is contemplated in your suggestions, or the men in the infantry service, without like consent, be permanently assigned to cavalry.

Your purpose to form a corps of guards and couriers is fully approved, and the President regrets that it has not been in your power heretofore to have organized it. He is likewise satisfied that the detail and employment of cavalry as couriers for general and staff officers are injudicious, and should be stopped. This may be done by an order from yourself, or by a general regulation here, if you deem it advisable, before the formation of your contemplated corps of guards, &c.

I may have misapprehended your purpose of permanently transferring cavalrymen, when dismounted, to infantry organizations, and of detailing infantry to cavalry service without their consent; and if it can be managed without infringing on the implied contract, as the President conceives it, of the enlistment in the respective branches of the service, it would have concurrence and co-operation by an order of the Department.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your free communication to me of all

matters in which the Department may facilitate your arduous and responsible duties, and to assure you of the great consideration and respect of yours, most respectfully,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 4, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel COLE,
Chief Commissary, Army of Northern Virginia:

COLONEL: The commanding general wishes you to advise commissaries of corps and divisions that they will issue three days' rations, to be kept on hand for sudden moves, in addition to the supplies for daily consumption. Some misunderstanding existing upon this subject, Major Moses has declined issuing provisions, in accordance with General Lee's verbal order heretofore given on this subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. CHILTON,
Acting Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 130. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 4, 1862.

Lieut. Col. B. G. Baldwin, Provisional Army, Confederate States, having reported at these headquarters, in conformity with orders from the Secretary of War, is announced as chief of ordnance of the Army of Northern Virginia, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Lieut. Col. E. P. Alexander, having been assigned to the command of the battalion of artillery recently under Col. S. D. Lee, is relieved from the duties of his former office.

By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 5, 1862.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Richmond:*

SIR: During the past campaign I have felt, in every battle, the advantages that the enemy possessed over us in their artillery. This arose in part from their possessing more experienced artillerists and better prepared ammunition, but consisted chiefly in better guns. These advantages, I am happy to state, are gradually diminishing. Our artillerists are greatly improving, our ammunition is more carefully prepared, and the efficiency of our batteries increased by guns captured from the enemy. I am greatly in need of longer range smooth-bore guns, and propose that, if metal cannot otherwise be procured, a portion, if not all, of our 6-pounder smooth-bores (bronze), and, if necessary, a part of our 12-pounder howitzers, be recast into 12-pounder Napoleons. The best guns for field service, in my opinion, are the 12-pounder Napoleons, the 10-pounder Parrotts, and the approved 3-inch rifles. Batteries composed of such guns would simplify our ammunition, give us less metal to transport, and longer and more accurate range of fire. I

urgently recommend to the Department the consideration of this subject, and that measures be immediately taken to improve our field artillery. The contest between our 6-pounder smooth-bores and the 12-pounder Napoleons of the enemy is very unequal, and, in addition, is discouraging to our artillerists.

I require immediately, for a particular purpose, four 12-pounder Napoleons, and I request that they may be furnished to me without delay. Many of the inferior guns are now at Staunton, sent back by me when in the valley. I would also recommend, for particular purposes, that some 20 and 30 pounder Parrott guns be also constructed.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

DECEMBER 9, 1862.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE:

See the latter part of this letter as to the four 12-pounder Napoleons.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary of War.

DECEMBER 10, 1862.

I respectfully inclose copy of circular sent to all our arsenals, showing that I have already, some time ago, given orders which will meet the views of General Lee. Recently Messrs. J. R. A. & Co., of the Tredegar Works, have been directed to work night and day to prepare guns of this description. I have requested Colonel Baldwin, chief of ordnance of General Lee, to send down old guns to be recast. In the mean time, however, we shall send to him these guns as fast as they can be made. None are now on hand.

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
Richmond, November 13, 1862.

Until further order, no artillery will be made except the following caliber:

Bronze.—Light 12-pounder or Napoleon guns, caliber 4.62.

Iron.—For field battery of maneuver, 10-pounder Parrotts, banded, caliber 2.9. For field battery of reserve, 20-pounder Parrotts on 12-pounder carriages, caliber 3.67. For siege guns, 30-pounder Parrotts on 18-pounder siege-carriages, caliber 4.2.

Very respectfully,

J. GORGAS,
Colonel and Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, December 5, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 4th instant, and to express my thanks for your prompt attention to my requisitions. I fear I was not sufficiently explicit in my recommendations in reference to the cavalry. My proposition was to attach, temporarily, the

dismounted men to the infantry regiments until able to remount themselves; to transfer to the cavalry such men of the infantry who may volunteer for that service, and who can provide themselves with horses. The latter would be permanently transferred as long as they kept themselves so provided. This is in accordance with present practice, and does not infringe the faith of the Government or the engagements of the men.

The reason that I proposed a regulation of the Department for the accomplishment of this object was, besides making it general for the whole army of the Confederacy, which, I understand, is suffering from the same causes as the army in Virginia, it would carry with it more weight and respect than if issued by a general in the field.

The act (48) of March 6, 1861, section 7, requires that, "if any volunteer shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, such volunteer shall serve on foot." The only way this service can be efficiently performed is by attaching the men, temporarily, to infantry regiments.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 5, 1862.

Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond, Va.:

COLONEL: I have written to the Secretary of War, urging upon him the advantages of improving our field artillery, and have recommended, as being in my opinion the best guns for the purpose, the 12-pounder Napoleon, the 10-pounder Parrott, and the approved 3-inch rifle. I have also recommended, should metal be wanted for the Napoleon guns, that our bronze 6-pounder smooth-bores and even our bronze 12-pounder howitzers, if necessary, should be recast. This would much simplify our field ammunition, save horses, and place our batteries more nearly on an equality with those of the enemy.

By taking the guns sent back to Staunton by me when in the valley, to commence upon, Napoleons could be substituted for the 6-pounders now in service, and their metal in turn be used. In this way the batteries in service could be kept up, and their improvement gradually be made. I desire immediately, for a particular purpose, four Napoleon guns, which I request that you will send me as soon as possible. I believe that but few of those manufactured in Richmond have been issued to this army, and nearly all that it possesses have been captured from the enemy. Some heavier and longer range guns, namely, some 20 and 30 pounder Parrotts, should also be manufactured and placed on siege carriages.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON'S DIVISION,
Near Fredericksburg, Va., December 5, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. JAMES LONGSTREET,
Commanding First Army Corps, Telegraph Road:

GENERAL: I waited for Colonel Alexander until nearly 1 o'clock. He did not come, and I then proceeded to re-examine the ground near Banks'

Ford. There is very good cover for a strong detachment down to the water's edge, but the picket is so arranged as to render it difficult to take it, except by some successful stratagem. There is a single sentinel at the water's edge; the relief is stationed 200 or 300 yards from the water, and the main body of the picket is some distance farther back. I doubt the practicability of capturing the picket, but I am prepared to make the attempt, and to execute your orders.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

R. H. ANDERSON,
Major-General, Commanding Division.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 6, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Richmond:*

Mr. PRESIDENT: The enemy still maintains his position north of the Rappahannock. I can discover no indications of his advancing, or of transferring his troops to other positions. Scouts on both of his flanks north of the Rappahannock report no movements, nor have those stationed on the Potomac discovered the collection of transports or the passage of troops down that river.

General Burnside's whole army appears to be encamped between the Rappahannock and Potomac. His apparent inaction suggests the probability that he is waiting for expected operations elsewhere, and I fear troops may be collecting south of James River. Yet I get no reliable information of organized or tried troops being sent to that quarter, nor am I aware of any of their general officers in whom confidence is placed being there in command. There is an evident concentration of troops hitherto disposed in other parts of Virginia, but whether for the purpose of augmenting General Burnside's army or any other I cannot tell.

Colonel Imboden reports that the Federal forces in Northwestern Virginia have retired toward New Creek, leaving a guard of some 200 at Beverly. There are none at Moorefield, or in the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac. There is but one company at Springfield, one at Paw Paw, one at the mouth of Little Cacapon, and three at Oldtown, in Maryland, just opposite.

General Jones reports, on the 4th instant, that Generals Cox and Milroy were marching from New Creek toward Martinsburg, Colonel Imboden having previously reported the rumor of Cox's withdrawal from the Kanawha Valley. General Geary, I fear, is in possession of Winchester, as on the evening of the 3d he was reported, with his division, within 4 miles of that place.* Cox's, Milroy's, and Geary's forces may be intended to occupy the valley, and reconstruct the railroads in that section, but I have thought it more probable that the greater portion were intended for operations elsewhere. I have heard that, on the 30th ultimo, ten regiments from Virginia had reached the Baltimore depot, in Washington, their destination unknown. Should General Cox have withdrawn from the Kanawha Valley, I should think the State troops, under General Floyd, could protect that country, and would recommend that the Confederate troops be brought at once to Staunton, to operate in the Shenandoah Valley, if necessary, or south of James River. I think the strength of the enemy south of James River is greatly exaggerated, but have no means of ascertaining the fact.

From the reports forwarded to me by General G. W. Smith, the offi-

* See General Slocum's report of this movement, p. 30.

ecrs serving there seem to be impressed with its magnitude. If I felt sure of our ability to resist the advance of the enemy south of that river, it would relieve me of great embarrassment, and I should feel better able to oppose the operations which may be contemplated by General Burnside. I presume that the operations in the Departments of the West and South will require all the troops in each, but, should there be a lull of the war in these departments, it might be advantageous to leave a sufficient covering force to conceal the movement, and draw an active force, when the exigency arrives, to the vicinity of Richmond. Provisions and forage in the mean time could be collected in Richmond. When the crisis shall have passed, these troops could be returned to their departments with re-enforcements.

I need not state to you the advantages of a combination of our troops for a battle, if it can be accomplished, and, unless it can be done, we must make up our minds to fight with great odds against us.

I hope Your Excellency will cause me to be advised when, in your judgment, it may become necessary for this army to move nearer Richmond. It was never in better health or in better condition for battle than now. Some shoes, blankets, arms, and accouterments are still wanting, but we are occasionally receiving small supplies, and I hope all will be provided in time.

There was quite a fall of snow yesterday, which will produce some temporary discomfort.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Commanding:*

SIR: I inclose a copy of a letter just received from General Lee, giving late information of the forces of the enemy threatening the valley, and their position. You will observe his request, that you be informed of the intelligence, and the suggestion that, in case General Cox has left the Kanawha Valley, our forces near Lewisburg might be advantageously employed under General W. E. Jones. You will probably be informed of the force of the enemy in the Kanawha, and can likewise judge better than the Department here of the correctness of the intelligence communicated through General W. E. Jones, and, therefore, the discretion is committed to you to determine whether or to what extent the forces near Lewisburg may be advantageously employed under General W. E. Jones. You will act in the matter as your judgment, aided by a fuller knowledge of your own position and that of the enemy, may dictate.

With great esteem and respect, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 5, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: A report from Colonel Imboden, on the Shenandoah Mountains, states that the enemy, who have recently been threatening Staunton, have fallen back beyond Beverly, leaving a guard of about 200 men at that place. There are none of the enemy at Moorefield, one company

at Springfield, one at Paw Paw, one at the mouth of Little Cacapon, and three at Oldtown, in Maryland. Milroy has retired to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. General W. E. Jones, commanding in the valley, reports that Generals Cox and Milroy had marched from New Creek toward Martinsburg, and that General Geary, with his division, had advanced from Harper's Ferry to within 4 miles of Winchester on the evening of the 3d instant. General Jones still held Winchester on the 4th, having sent his trains to Strasburg. I have directed General Jones to call upon Colonels Imboden and Davidson for re-enforcements, and directed the latter officers to send to him all their available force. If General Cox has retired from the Kanawha Valley, our troops in the vicinity of Lewisburg could operate to advantage under General W. E. Jones. I request that Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones be instructed accordingly, should the information communicated by General W. E. Jones be correct.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 6, 1862.

General R. E. LEE, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your three letters of the 5th instant. A copy of the one giving intelligence of the movements of the enemy in the Valley of Virginia has been forwarded to General Samuel Jones, and his attention has been specially called to your suggestion of the advantage that might result from the employment of our forces in the vicinity of Lewisburg, under General W. E. Jones, while the movement, being dependent on the withdrawal of General Cox from the Kanawha Valley, and the correctness of the information conveyed by Colonel Imboden, of which he may have better means of judging, has been committed to the discretion of his own judgment. This, I presume, is what you desired, and will suffice to induce the movement, if, with further knowledge of all the facts, it be deemed by Major-General Jones judicious.

Your explanation of the view entertained by you, relative to the proposed service of dismounted men and of men from the infantry to be employed as cavalry, will, I doubt not, be fully satisfactory in removing the President's scruples as to observance of faith with the men, and the course recommended will be carried out by the issue of such general order as you suggest. Your recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander for promotion shall be promptly submitted to the President, and, with his concurrence, shall be complied with.

I omitted in my last to acknowledge the presentation of the two guidons, trophies of General Hampton's late handsome affair across the Rappahannock, in which he captured a squadron of the enemy's cavalry. They have been placed in the War Office, with a note appended to each, stating when and by whom they were captured, and there they will serve to awaken the emulation of his brother officers to like deeds of gallantry, and to direct toward him and his brave command the grateful appreciation of his countrymen. You will convey to General Hampton, in such mode as you may deem appropriate, assurance of due appreciation by the Department of this dashing exploit.

With high consideration and esteem, most respectfully, yours,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received copies of dispatches of the 2d instant, forwarded to you by officers serving south of James River. They, like others transmitted to me, knowing nothing of the circumstances connected with them, present no definite idea of operations which may be in progress or contemplated. I presume you know what weight to give them, and should like always to have your opinion accompany them. I have found our good ladies, from whom much of this information has been derived, are not apt to take a calm and dispassionate view of events attending the war. The reports that I have received from other sources do not make the force at Suffolk as large as is represented by the informants of General French, and Northern papers seem rather to indicate an apprehension of an attack by you, which I have considered was the cause of the re-enforcements being sent, under General Corcoran and others.

General Burnside's army, I am inclined to believe, is encamped between the Rappahannock and Potomac, nor can I learn of any preparation to transfer it elsewhere. I have scouts on both flanks north of the Rappahannock, and also on the Potomac. They must be very negligent of their duty if any movement is made without my knowledge.

The steamers loaded with troops, reported by paroled officers, and mentioned in your dispatch of to-day, I do not think passed down the Potomac. I have thought it probable that they may be part of the expedition under General Banks, which I see has sailed from New York, put into Hampton Roads for shelter from the late storm. This, however, may be determined by the character of the boats. The expedition, I am inclined to believe, is destined for Texas.

The withdrawal of this army from the front of General Burnside, or even a portion of it, would, I think, cause his advance to Richmond, and cut us off from the supplies we are now drawing from the valley of the Rappahannock. I think it important to keep him at a distance as long as possible.

If you can, with the force in the vicinity of Richmond, retard, if not successfully oppose, the advance of the enemy south of James River, the army could arrive there in time to give battle. I hope your strength is sufficient for this purpose, and I should be glad to know the number of troops you would be able to concentrate when occasion requires it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.
December 8, 1862.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: A scout, who has been absent for several weeks, returned last night. He has visited the cities from Washington to New York, inclusive. The former city he left on the night of the 2d instant, coming through Stafford County. He reports vast preparations for our suppression, and the expression of great confidence on the part of the

North. Re-enforcements are still coming to General Burnside's army. Two regiments left Alexandria while he was there, and four were waiting for transportation to Aquia Creek. Three regiments of cavalry were also marching by land, and a large pontoon train was moving through Dumfries while he was in that vicinity. He visited Staten Island, where the troops said to be for Banks' expedition were assembled. He thought there were about 7,000 troops there, though it was stated that the expedition consisted of about 35,000. He was shown at Brooklyn navy-yard some iron-clad steamers, said to be preparing for the expedition, and among them was the Monitor. From all that he saw and heard, he is convinced that the expedition is not for Texas. If he is correct in the opinion that they are preparing iron-clad vessels for the expedition, it certainly cannot be intended for Texas, and the report has been circulated to conceal its real object.

I noticed in some of the intercepted private correspondence of the enemy, that many stated they had signed a paper to accompany Banks' expedition to Texas. Not supposing that he would be assigned to a command of much importance, I attached some credit to these letters. I see from the Northern papers that his troops are principally from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania, and must be new, nor am I aware that he has with him any officer of prominence in their army. I also see it stated that his troops embarked in sea-going vessels, and I believe the fleet of steamers now in Hampton Roads is part of that expedition. It would seem that they are not intended to operate in that quarter, or they would not be conveyed in steamers of that character.

A telegram of the 30th ultimo from Fortress Monroe states that the ocean steamers with troops still remain there; that they are drilled on shore daily, and reports rough weather. It would seem, therefore, that they are destined for some other port.

The indications, from the Northern papers, are that the expedition is intended to operate in the Southwest; it may be in the Mississippi River, or against Mobile.

The scout above referred to was told in Washington, by a person in the Coast Survey Office, that it was intended for Brunswick Harbor, with the design of taking Mobile in reverse; and another person told him that it was intended for James River. He is of opinion that Burnside's army is intended to force a passage to Richmond by this route, and he heard great anxiety expressed at his delay.

The impression seemed general at the North that if Richmond was taken the war would be ended, and every effort would be made this winter to accomplish that object.

Burnside's army is represented by him to be 220,000 strong, and increasing.

It is difficult to say, from this statement, what is the actual plan of the enemy; but I think that Burnside's army is much magnified, and that Banks' expedition is probably designed for some point south of James River. The monitor and four other iron-clad boats are now in Hampton Roads, and they are probably intended to operate in those waters.

If the troops in North Carolina and around Richmond can keep back attacks directed from south of the river, this army, if not able to resist General Burnside's advance, can retire upon the capital, and then operate as circumstances may dictate; but if the operations of the enemy south of James River cannot be resisted, it had better at once approach nearer

Richmond. In this latter event I would leave a covering force here to embarrass General Burnside's advance.

General Geary, on the 4th instant, entered Winchester; but evacuated it in less than an hour, as he stated, for prudential reasons, and retired to Harper's Ferry. Our troops there hold their old positions. One of my objects in destroying the railroads in that region was to prevent the occupation of Winchester by the enemy, this winter at least.

I am reluctant to trouble Your Excellency with my wants; but unless the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad is more energetically operated, it will be impossible to supply this army with provisions, and oblige its retirement to Hanover Junction.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Your Excellency's obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 8, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 6th, to General Jackson, has been referred to me. I regret that you were prevented by the snow-storm from making your descent upon Colonel Latham. As regards the supply of corn for your horses, I am informed that the Quartermaster-General at Richmond has regulated the prices of all kind of forage at Staunton, which prices will have to be paid until altered by the same authority. Should you not be able to provide properly for your horses, it may be necessary to change your position. There is plenty of forage in Greene, Madison, and Culpeper Counties. General W. E. Jones has been left in command of the valley by General Jackson for the present, with whom you had better keep in communication, as it may be necessary to unite the forces there. Your letter will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, at Richmond.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[DECEMBER 9, 1862.—For Imboden to President Davis, in reference to Milroy's assessment orders, &c., and resulting correspondence, see Series III.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: From information received from General R. E. Lee, as well as from other sources, the probabilities are that the enemy contem-

* Ould to Davidson, January 2, 1863; Davis to Lee, January 7, 1863; Boteler to Seddon, January 9, 1863; Lee to Seddon and Halleck, January 10, 1863; Lee to Davis, January 11, 1863; Seddon to Lee, January 12, 1863; Imboden to Seddon, January 13, 1863; Halleck to Lee, January 14, 1863, and Lee to Davis, January 19, 1863.

plate advancing, probably by combined movements from the line of the Rappahannock and on the south side of the James River, for an early attack on Richmond. They may precede or accompany their main attack by diversions, to cut off our railroad connections, especially at Weldon, and to distract and to divide our forces. Under these circumstances, it is very desirable to strengthen our forces along this line, and especially here, by all the re-enforcements which can be spared from other commands less imminently threatened.

From information of a general nature which has reached the Department, it is believed that the enemy has withdrawn very nearly all his forces from Northwestern Virginia, and has even in the Kanawha Valley but a limited detachment. On these points you are, however, doubtless, more fully informed. Should the information be in the main correct, the Department hopes that, with a portion of your command, you will be able during the coming winter adequately to defend the country intrusted to your charge, and that you will be able to spare for the temporary re-enforcement of the army here at least two regiments. If they can be dispensed with, there are additional considerations which would recommend their removal, for the Department learns that the resources of the country in which you are operating are this year very limited, and that it will be advisable to retain them, as far as possible, unimpaired until the spring, when you will have need to supply a larger force. You must judge of these considerations; but if it be practicable, without exposing your command and the country protected by it to too serious hazard, the Department earnestly desires to receive here all available assistance from your force. Should you conclude it unsafe to part with any of your force, I would still suggest, if it may be accomplished consistently with your arrangements for the defense of your command, that you should keep at least two regiments so near the railroad and so prepared for speedy movement that in case of a telegram informing you of the actual movement of the enemy in force on this city, they might be promptly conveyed here before decisive action of the enemy. You will please advise me of your views on this subject as soon as your judgment is sufficiently determined.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., December 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
General Commanding:

GENERAL: General Lee communicates his opinion that the enemy are preparing with a very large force to move from the Rappahannock line for the attack on Richmond, and it is from various sources of information apprehended that, just before or concurrently with such movement, large forces, either for combined attack or to cut off railroad connections, will be advanced on the south side of Weldon and toward Petersburg.

Our forces are now, necessarily, to be prepared for defense at many points which may be assailed, strung along an extended line, and much scattered. It is, therefore, the more important that they should be as numerous as possible, and that the forces stationed here, from which,

as a central point, they might be conveniently moved to the direction of the most serious attack, should be strengthened by all the re-enforcements which can be spared from less exposed commands.

From the general views entertained by the Department of the comparative security during the winter months of your command, concurring with the opinions lately expressed by you in oral communications, as to the more effectual means of defending the exposed frontier by local troops, and the relief which would be afforded to the exhausted cavalry around you by the removal of a part of your command, the Department has concluded to desire you, unless later movements of the enemy have, in your judgment, made it dangerous to your command, to send the two Virginia regiments now with you to this city, to report to General G. W. Smith for service on this line. Should, by any unexpected movement of the enemy, this course be prevented, still, if your arrangements for defense will allow, I would suggest that the two regiments be kept near the railroad, and so prepared for early movement, that in case of a real advance by the enemy on Richmond they might be thrown forward here in time for any decisive actions.

Let me be informed of your ability to send these regiments as soon as your conclusion is determined, and accept assurances of the great esteem and respect of your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Dublin Depot, W. Va., December* 10, 1862.

I. In obedience to orders from the War Department, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of Western Virginia.

II. In addition to the staff officers already on duty, the following are announced: Maj. Charles S. Stringfellow, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Maj. William B. Myers, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Capt. Giles B. Cooke, assistant adjutant and inspector general; Lieuts. James L. Fraser and P. C. Warwick, aides-de-camp; Maj. Thomas J. Noble, assistant quartermaster, and Surg. J. W. Breedlove, medical inspector. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The headquarters of the department are transferred temporarily to Dublin Depot.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 98. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, *Dublin Depot, W. Va., December* 10, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. John S. Williams, having been relieved from the command of the department, will immediately proceed to take command of his brigade.

By command of Maj. Gen. S. Jones:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Department of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, December 10, 1862; headquarters Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
FIRST ARMY CORPS.					
Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET.					
General staff	13			13	14
Staff	15			15	16
Anderson's division	556	7,083	8,745	9,373	15,693
Hood's division	539	6,795	7,969	8,569	13,406
McLaws' division	587	7,311	8,640	9,285	14,863
Pickett's division	707	6,860	8,216	9,001	16,771
Ransom's division	260	3,595	4,116	4,394	7,096
Alexander's and Walton's battalion of artillery	37	586	634	672	968
Total	2,714	32,230	38,320	41,322	68,827
SECOND ARMY CORPS.					
Lieutenant-General JACKSON.					
Staff	13			13	13
Ewell's division	616	7,100	8,529	9,209	16,577
A. P. Hill's division	811	10,743	12,091	12,978	21,663
D. H. Hill's division	617	8,327	9,465	10,164	18,575
Jackson's division	479	4,526	5,514	6,067	12,165
Brown's battalion of artillery	24	449	488	513	695
Total	2,560	31,145	36,087	38,944	69,688
Stuart's cavalry division	634	8,512	10,016	10,701	15,908
Pendleton's reserve artillery	41	677	752	793	952
Grand total	5,949	72,564	85,175	91,760	155,375

HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you cook rations for two days, beginning to-morrow, and put in your haversacks, and be in readiness to move in any required direction. Until further orders, you will continue to guard against any crossing in your vicinity, which will embrace the points now guarded by General Early, as his division moves at dawn toward Fredericksburg. If, consistently with the above, you can take a position in the direction of General Early's encampment, so as to place you nearer to Fredericksburg, it is desirable, as the enemy has thrown a pontoon bridge across the river, about 2 miles below the town, and it may be necessary for you to move to the point of crossing. You will make a selection of such of the reserve artillery as you may deem important to remain with you, and let the rest of it be in readiness to join the other part of the corps at any moment to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. S. PENDLETON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 11, 1862—6 a. m.

Brigadier-General PENDLETON,
Commanding Artillery:

GENERAL: General Longstreet has just reported that the enemy is attempting to cross at Fredericksburg, and is now putting down his pontoon bridges. Ascertain the best position for the two big guns, and bring them to bear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
Richmond, Va., December 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
General Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have to-day caused to be telegraphed to you a telegram, just received from General Lee, informing us of the attempted advance of the enemy in force across the Rappahannock, and likewise of the movements of their forces in the valley and Northwestern Virginia. A copy* of that telegram is inclosed, and should any others be received before this letter is mailed, copies of such will likewise be sent. From them and your own sources of information you will have further elements of decision in regard to the desire expressed by the Department on yesterday that, if deemed by you safe, you would either dispatch from your command two regiments to re-enforce General Smith's command here or hold them near the railroad in preparation to be forwarded if called for by telegram.

After writing you on yesterday, I addressed, to avoid the loss of time, direct to Brigadier-General Marshall, a letter substantially of like import with the letter to you, directing, if in his opinion consistent with the safety of his force, that the two Virginia regiments with him should likewise be either forwarded here or held prepared to move if called for. Had not the occasion been esteemed pressing, these instructions in respect to a part of General Marshall's force would have been addressed to you, as commanding the department, and you are now requested to communicate similar instructions from yourself to that general.

From various sources I learn that many portions of the country within your command have been denuded of resources adequate to sustain the large force of cavalry in your command, and that the supplies throughout the whole region are this year unusually scant, so as to make it very desirable, both for the inhabitants and for the support of your army, when the season arrives for more important operations, that at least most of the horses should be removed during the winter. I have just had the benefit of a frank conversation with General Echols on this and other subjects relating to the country under your command, and learn, with pleasure, from him that he had enjoyed, before leaving, the advantage of conference with you. I am, therefore, induced to submit to you the inquiry, whether it would not be advisable to retain, for active use during the winter, only some 500 or 600 cavalry, and either send the others, as cavalry, to occupy and make incursions from the country in front of General Marshall's late position into Kentucky (partial but

* See p. 545.

not very reliable intelligence representing that this country is abundant, and offers many inducements to such operations) or dismount the men and send back the horses, to be wintered in some of the productive counties on the east slope of the mountains in North Carolina. From all I can understand, should you prefer the latter course, the cavalry, as dismounted men, might be much benefited by the stricter discipline and training to which they would be subjected. On all these points, however, you are better qualified to judge, and I do not mean to restrict your free discretion.

Some reports have reached the Department of occasional controversies in relation to supplies and other incidental matters arising between officers of your command and those belonging to the State Line, under General Floyd. I need scarcely, I am sure, recommend much discretion, and, if necessary, even forbearance, on the part of your officers, to avoid such difficulties, which cannot fail to entail serious embarrassment, and, if carried to any length, disastrous effects, both in your vicinity and elsewhere. Few things would more grieve all true friends or more rejoice all enemies of our cause. Should there be any necessity, a calm appeal to General Floyd for the correction of any abuses on the part of his officers must, I am confident, from the good sense and patriotism which control him, receive prompt attention, and induce the removal of all causes of just complaint.

With sentiments of high respect, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Giles Court-House, W. Va., December 11, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I received, last night, your letter of the 6th, inclosing a copy of one of the 5th instant from General Lee. I have no other than a cavalry force at and near Lewisburg. There is a small brigade of infantry in Monroe County, near Union. It is generally believed that Cox has left the Kanawha Valley, leaving behind him only about 5,000 men. But I do not regard that information as sufficiently reliable to justify the withdrawal at this time of any of the infantry from Monroe. I have taken measures to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy in my front, and hope to have reliable information in a few days. The cavalry force is not yet organized by the election of officers. General Jenkins is now organizing it in that respect. From reports made to me, I do not regard that force as in condition for efficient service. It cannot be foraged in the country where it is now serving, and I had directed General Jenkins to send a large portion of it to points in the rear where forage may be procured, the horses put in good condition, and the men instructed and disciplined on foot.

On the receipt of your letter, I immediately called upon General Jenkins to report the number of men he has for immediate and active service. If his report and the information received of the enemy justify it, I will order him to co-operate with Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 12, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of the 10th instant.* The disposition of the troops that you stated appears to be judicious, and, as the enemy cannot attack all points at one time, from many of the points mentioned the troops could be concentrated upon that where an assault should be made. As regards Wilmington, troops from South Carolina could be thrown there upon an emergency, and recalled to their position when no longer required. But I have been in hopes that North Carolina would turn out all the troops within her borders at this time, and which could operate to such advantage on her eastern frontier. I think that if you will write to General Martin, he will make an effort to have this done.

I wrote to the honorable Secretary of War some days since that the Confederate troops in Western Virginia could, I thought, be drawn to Staunton, whence they could be used in the vicinity of Richmond, if not wanted in the Shenandoah Valley. I have heard of Milroy's retiring in the direction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of the troops that had been at New Creek moving down to Martinsburg, and of Slocum's division having left Harper's Ferry for Washington. Our scouts reported yesterday some transports having arrived at Aquia Creek, probably with these troops. I have had no confirmation of the report that Cox's division had left the Kanawha Valley. I am glad that you have ascertained that the force in the vicinity of Suffolk is not so large as formerly reported. You will have heard that the enemy succeeded last evening in occupying Fredericksburg. We hold the hills around the town; I shall try and do them all the damage in our power when they move forward. I believe General Burnside's whole army is at this point.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

DECEMBER 12, 1862.

General THOMAS J. JACKSON:

GENERAL: Smith reached here before the couriers, or a little past 3.30 p. m. We cannot move till 4 o'clock. Shall I go on all night?

Yours, &c.,

D. H. HILL,
Major-General.

[DECEMBER 12, 1862?]—7.50 p. m.

General D. H. HILL:

GENERAL: You had better encamp for the night, and start at dawn to-morrow morning, and move to Hamilton's Crossing. The enemy has been moving down the river on this side to-day, and halted nearly opposite Hamilton's Crossing. There is reason to believe that the real attack will be made on our right, and not at Fredericksburg.

Respectfully,

T. J. JACKSON,
Lieutenant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES, *&c.:*

GENERAL: It has been suggested by General Lee and the Secretary of War that if the condition and movements of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley will justify it, a part of my forces in the vicinity of Lewisburg might be usefully employed in co-operating with you. The cavalry force of this department is reported to me as very imperfectly organized and badly armed. I have directed General Jenkins to report immediately the number of efficient men and horses he can furnish for active service, and, if the condition of the cavalry and the strength and movements of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley will justify it, I shall be glad to aid you to the extent of my ability. Please communicate to me fully on this matter, and indicate the point to which a cavalry force should proceed in your vicinity to render most efficient service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 13, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant [and Inspector] General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received. It will be impossible to re-enforce Wilmington from this army. I would wish it to be double its present strength for the work before it, if practicable. Detachments from it to that distance lays open Richmond to General Burnside. Re-enforcements for Wilmington, and the coast of North Carolina generally, must be drawn from that State. In the event of no attack upon South Carolina or Georgia, General Beauregard could re-enforce Wilmington, and I recommend that that course be adopted. The people must turn out to defend their homes, or they will be taken from them.

I am, &c.,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 13, 1862.

Col. G. C. WHARTON,
Commanding at The Narrows, W. Va.:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to direct you to see that the fortifications at The Narrows are pushed forward as rapidly as possible. You will give the necessary orders to Captain Poor, Engineer Corps, and furnish him any details necessary to aid him in this work. The general desires the fortifications to be immediately put in such a condition as to render the defense of the position practicable by a small force. The matter is one of importance, and he expects you to use all diligence in urging it at once.

Respectfully, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 13, 1862.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I request no one to be sent to the army except those attached to it on duty. All others are hinderances.

R. E. LEE,
General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 14, 1862.

General LEE:

Your wish shall be observed that no one be sent to your army except those attached to it on duty. I would suggest that you send those away not so attached. Would you wish any aid of physicians or nurses?

S. COOPER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General JENKINS,
Lewisburg, via Narrows:

Leave cavalry enough in Greenbrier to guard cattle for General Williams' troops, or drive them off if obliged to leave. Corn for at least four companies will be sent to The Narrows. I will not be here again until Wednesday.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December* 15, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Have just returned from Murfreesborough, and received your dispatch of 13th instant. Am anxious to learn further particulars of affairs at Fredericksburg. Expect to start for Montgomery to-morrow at 5 p. m.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Indorsement.]

Colonel Johnston is requested to send General Lee's dispatch of this morning* to the President, addressed to Montgomery.

Respectfully,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

RICHMOND, VA., *December* 15, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

I received this morning, at 7.15 o'clock, the dispatch from General Lee given above.† I have no later official intelligence from the Rappahannock. The telegraphic operator reports the engagement renewed

* See p. 548.

† See Lee's report of December 15, 1862, commencing, "Yesterday was spent by the enemy," p. 548.

to-day, and now progressing. Intelligence from General Smith, who has proceeded to North Carolina, reports the enemy as threatening, with force supposed to be 20,000 or upward, the connection at Goldsborough, N. C. Active measures to re-enforce and repel have been taken.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., *December* 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES, *Wytheville, Va.:*

On Saturday the enemy assailed General Lee's army in force. The firing commenced on his right, extended along the line to the left, and raged all day, when evening closed on the enemy repulsed on our whole front. Since, up to this night (15th instant), the enemy has not renewed the battle, and there has only been desultory cannonading and skirmishing. To-day the enemy asked leave to bury the dead and move the wounded. They commenced this evening fortifying. Our loss, killed and wounded, about 1,800; the enemy's reported much greater.

The enemy is believed to be advancing in force, via Kinston, toward Goldsborough, N. C. General Smith is there. We have sent forward all troops at command to re-enforce him. I thank you for sending troops here so promptly. I have telegraphed to the president of the South-side road to be ready with transportation at Lynchburg.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 16, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

Scouts sent to Gloucester report that two regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and a battery of artillery made an excursion into the counties of Gloucester and King and Queen on Friday and Saturday. From Gloucester Point their advance reached King and Queen Court-House, but returned on Sunday.

All quiet on the Rappahannock. Some indications that enemy is moving toward Potomac. As soon as it is known in North Carolina that Burnside has recrossed the Rappahannock, the advance of enemy in that direction will be checked.

R. E. LEE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 16, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Your letters of the 10th and 11th have been received. Your telegram of yesterday was received at Wytheville, where I had gone to meet and confer with General Marshall, and to examine the country as far as Rocky Gap. General Marshall received and showed me your telegram, calling for two regiments. I immediately ordered Colonels [A. C.] Moore's and [R. C.] Trigg's regiments (the Twenty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Virginia Volunteers), and Colonel [H. A.] Edmundson's [Twenty-seventh Virginia] battalion, temporarily dismounted, of General Mar-

shall's command, and Colonels [Thomas] Poage's and McMahon's regiments, of General Echols' brigade, to proceed to Richmond as soon as transportation can be provided. Trigg's regiment is at Wytheville, and transportation for it passed up this morning. I telegraphed you this morning, suggesting that you designate a brigadier-general to command the four regiments and battalion temporarily detached from this department. If the senior colonel is allowed to command the whole, it will, I believe, produce much dissatisfaction.

My information as to the strength and positions of the enemy in the Kanawha Valley and Northwestern Virginia is not sufficiently definite and reliable to enable me to judge with any degree of certainty of their probable plan of operations for the winter. If the information I have is correct, I do not anticipate a movement in force in this direction. Under that impression, and fully appreciating the importance of the object for which you wish re-enforcements, I have not hesitated to send forward the troops I have mentioned. I understand from your letter that I am to regard them as only temporarily detached. The withdrawal of these troops, the condition of General Jenkins' cavalry, and the impracticability of providing forage in Greenbrier for the horses, will probably compel me to withdraw all troops from that country. I have directed General Jenkins to send his horses to the rear, where they can be foraged during the winter, sending a sufficient detail to guard and take care of the horses, and to instruct and discipline the men on foot. I propose to put one of his regiments in Roanoke County, near Salem, where I am informed forage can be procured, and the position is a suitable one from which to repel any raid that may be attempted on Buchanan.

The presence in this department of the troops of the State Line, as an independent command, is embarrassing, and, I think, injurious. The agents of the State Line are paying much higher prices for supplies than the Confederate agents are permitted to pay for the same articles. To procure corn at the prices now allowed, I shall probably be obliged to impress it, which is very objectionable if it can be avoided. The Confederate and State officers both complain that their men desert from one service to the other, and I have no doubt their complaints are equally true. These are only a few of the minor evils of the presence of two distinct commands within the same department. I will, however, studiously avoid any difficulty with the State Line. It is to be hoped that the State Legislature will, at its next session, make some arrangement by which the State troops may be transferred to the Confederate service.

I am much obliged for your kindness in telegraphing me the news from General Lee's army.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 16, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON:

As far as can be ascertained this stormy morning, the enemy has disappeared in our immediate front, and has recrossed the Rappahannock. I presume he is meditating a passage at some other point.

R. E. LEE.

RICHMOND, *December* 16, 1862.

The PRESIDENT, *Montgomery, Ala.:*

The above dispatch was received from General Lee at 10.20 this a. m. No further intelligence from General Smith. General Jones sends here from his and Marshall's commands four regiments and a battalion.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, W. Va., December 17, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

The Fiftieth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Poage, started by railroad for Richmond at 2 o'clock to-day. The Fifty-fourth Virginia, Colonel Trigg, and Edmundson's battalion passed down at 7.30 p. m. yesterday. The others follow as soon as transportation can be furnished.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS VIRGINIA STATE LINE,
Camp Clarkson, Tazewell County, Virginia, December 17, 1862.

His Excellency JOHN LETCHER,
Governor of Virginia:

SIR: After my last communication to you, I prepared an expedition, consisting of a strong force of cavalry, under Col. John N. Clarkson, to operate against the enemy in the counties of Wayne, Cabell, &c. He set out from Chapmanville on November 14, in the direction of Cabell, down the Guyandotte River, over a rough and difficult road. The following day he fell in with a detachment of the enemy, which he quickly routed and dispersed. He continued the march until within a few miles of the Ohio River, breaking up the Home Guard organizations of the enemy, which are very numerous in all that country, and taking prisoners every day. A strong guard of Yankee troops, acting as a guard for the Peirpoint assessor for the county of Wayne, was attacked and dispersed after a short skirmish, in which were killed and wounded some of the enemy, and we took a few prisoners.

Colonel Clarkson proceeded then, according to the previous directions given him, to the Sandy River, to attack a large and formidable organization of the enemy, composed mainly of the native population, and very strongly posted amid the cliffs and forests upon the precipitous banks of that river He succeeded in taking them by surprise completely, and, after killing and wounding a number of them, took a large number of prisoners, and surprised entirely the rest of the force. This force and organization were formidable and extremely dangerous to the peace and quiet of the country round about for many miles. The loyal people were nearly all driven from their country, and all were robbed. After that, Colonel Clarkson, according to previous understanding, made a junction with me at the mouth of Pigeon Creek, in Logan County, on the Kentucky border, whither I had gone with the infantry and a section of the mountain howitzer battery.

I learned from Colonel Clarkson that the enemy had started a number of boats with valuable supplies from the mouth of Sandy to a post recently established at Pikeville, a point at the head of navigation on

the Louisa Fork of Sandy. These boats were in charge of a strong guard, and were intended to furnish a complete outfit for a force deemed sufficient for them by their commander to march upon and destroy the salt-works in Smyth and Washington Counties. I determined at once to attack this train, and from its distance, being more than 40 miles off, it became necessary to send mounted men. Besides this reason, I found it inconvenient to move the infantry in that direction, on account of the number of prisoners with which we were encumbered. The cavalry and mounted men were put in motion within an hour, and proceeded upon the march, which was uninterrupted, day or night, until the enemy were overtaken, attacked, and routed.* Our people captured ten of the enemy's transport boats laden with valuable supplies. A great deal of these supplies was distributed among the men, and much of them was brought off; but a very large amount of most valuable supplies was necessarily destroyed for want of transportation to bring them away. A train of 100 pack-mules would have brought away a very large amount of extremely valuable stores, which were committed to the fire and the river.

The night following the capture of these boats (indeed, just twelve hours after the attack upon the boats), our forces engaged that of Col. John Dils [jr., Thirty-ninth Kentucky], posted in an extremely strong position on the summit of a mountain, on the road leading from Prestonburg to Pikeville. This position was taken and held without any knowledge on our part, and, as the attack was made after night and entirely unexpected, we were taken at a great disadvantage; but our men behaved with great steadiness and resolution, received the attack, and charged the enemy, driving him from his position and dispersing them entirely. The rout was complete, and the post at Pikeville, consisting of 1,000 men, was entirely broken up. The prisoners and the Union people in that neighborhood reported Colonel Dils as killed in the fight that night. For more detailed statements of this expedition, I refer you to the report of Colonel Clarkson. In our operations through the country we made a number of recruits in the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Logan, &c.

My object in this campaign was, as far as possible, to prevent the occupation by the Yankee forces of the country between the Kanawha Valley and the Kentucky border, as well as to destroy the military organization of the country under the traitor government at Wheeling. Both objects were fully attained as long as I was able to remain in the country. The military organizations, very numerous and well appointed in every particular, were almost entirely destroyed, and the attempts to set up the spurious government were entirely foiled. I was compelled to leave the country, held by me for more than three months, alone for the want of quartermasters' supplies. We were without tents, or clothing, or cooking utensils, or axes, and, after the inclement weather of winter set in, we could no longer remain in the field. With these stores supplied, I would have remained in that country throughout the winter months. We were able to procure food (meat and bread) in the country; nearly all of it taken from the enemy.

The campaign from first to last was one of hardship and privation, but they were borne without complaint by the men, who are unsurpassed in hardiness, activity, and capability to endure privations. They deserve great praise for their constancy and general good conduct.

The officers generally deserve commendation, but to Colonel Clarkson

* See, December 4-5, 1862, "Capture of transports, etc.," Series I, Vol. XX, Part I, pp. 31-34.

too much credit cannot be given for his energy, activity, and courage. The obstacles he encountered of every sort throughout these expeditions were of the most formidable character, but they were also most gallantly surmounted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Major-General, Commanding Virginia State Line.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 18, 1862.

General WADE HAMPTON, *Cavalry Brigade:*

GENERAL: When I proposed your transfer to the cavalry, I understood you, in giving your assent, to say that you did not desire it to be permanent. The death of General Gregg, so deeply regretted by the army and country, leaves his brigade without a commander. If it is agreeable to your wishes, and will not do violence to the feelings of others, I will propose to the Department your permanent transfer to the brigade. I first wish to know whether it will be agreeable to you.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 18, 1862.

His Excellency FRANCIS W. PICKENS,
Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: While South Carolina is mourning the loss of her gallant and distinguished son, General Maxcy Gregg, permit me to join in your sorrow for his death. From my first acquaintance, when you sent him with his gallant regiment to the defense of our frontier in Virginia, I have admired his disinterested patriotism and his unselfish devotion. He has always been at the post of duty and of danger, and his services in this army have been of inestimable value, and his loss is deeply lamented. In its greatest triumphs and its bloodiest battles he has borne a distinguished part. On the Chickahominy, on the plains of Manassas, at Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, and Shepherdstown he led his brigade with distinguished skill and dauntless valor. On the wooded heights of Fredericksburg he fell, in front of his brigade, in close conflict with the advancing foe. The death of such a man is a costly sacrifice, for it is to men of his high integrity and commanding intellect that the country must look to give character to her councils, that she may be respected and honored by all nations. Among those of his State who will proudly read the history of his deeds, may many be found to imitate his noble example.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., *December* 18, 1862.

General H. COBB:

GENERAL: I beg leave to express my sympathy in your great sorrow. Your noble and gallant brother has met a soldier's death, and God grant that this army and our country may never be called upon again to mourn so great a sacrifice.

Of his merits, his lofty intellect, his genius, his accomplishments, his professional fame, and above all his true Christian character, I need not speak to you, who knew him so intimately and well. But as a patriot and soldier, his death has left a gap in the army which his military aptitude and skill renders it hard to fill. In the battle of Fredericksburg he won an immortal name for himself and his brigade. Hour after hour he held his position in front of our batteries, while division after division of the enemy was hurled against him. He announced the determination of himself and his men never to leave their post until the enemy was beaten back, and, with unshaken courage and fortitude, he kept his promise. May God give consolation to his afflicted family, and may the name and fame of the Christian statesman and soldier be cherished as a bright example and holy remembrance.

With great esteem, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, W. Va., December 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Commanding Virginia State Line:

GENERAL: I have been assigned by the Secretary of War to the command of this department. As you have an independent command within the limits of the department, and we both have the same object in view—to maintain our cause and defend our common country—I think it desirable that there should be concert of action between us. It will give me pleasure to co-operate with you to the extent of my ability in all matters calculated to promote and advance our cause. A personal interview may conduce to this end, and if you will designate the time and place of meeting, I shall be glad to meet you if my engagements at other points in the department will permit.

With great respect and esteem,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 19, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant, in reference to the First Regiment Georgia Regulars. At this time, ignorant of what movement General Burnside may next make, I am unwilling to diminish the force in his front if it can possibly be avoided; but, should I learn that troops to relieve it are near at hand or can ascertain that General Burnside does not contemplate any immediate advance, I will send the regiment in question to Danville, where you can give it orders. As far as I know the character of that part of the country, I am in no apprehension of a rising of the negroes.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[DECEMBER 19, 1862.—For Jones to Heth, in reference to supplies, &c., see Series I, Vol. XX, Part II, p. 456.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 19, 1862.

Col. G. C. WHARTON, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that he has received information that he deems reliable that on Thursday, the 10th instant, there were four regiments of the enemy at Fayette Court-House, under command of Brigadier-General Ewing. This information is given that you may avoid surprise and be on the alert. The general wishes you to keep him constantly informed of any movement you may be advised of.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
[*Assistant*] *Adjutant-General.*

(Copy of above addressed to Col. John McCausland, commanding Princeton.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 20, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your letter of yesterday, in reference to the mail for these headquarters, that I requested no one to cause its detention in Richmond. There is no reason now why it should not come up as usual.

In compliance with the recent circular received from your office, I forward to-day a list of wounded and disabled officers of this army, with the exception of one division of Jackson's corps and the cavalry under General Stuart. These will be forwarded as soon as received. The recent active operations have prevented an earlier compliance with the instructions of the Department in this matter. I have issued a general order requiring all officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of this army at present disabled by wounds to report as required in Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

I respectfully return herewith several applications for assignment to enrolling duty, hoping that all such details will be made from the officers unfit for active field service. The number of the latter is so great as to render it essential to the efficiency of the army that all others remain with their commands. I also forward, in accordance with the instructions of the War Department, a list of regiments, brigades, and batteries of Longstreet's corps and of the cavalry of this army.* The list of Jackson's corps will be forwarded in a few days.† In sending men to the army, the officer in charge will know that such as do not belong to commands in corps of General Longstreet belong to the corps of General Jackson. For the present I request that all for the latter be forwarded to Guiney's Depot; those of the former to the terminus of railroad transportation (Hamilton's Crossing).

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* For the cavalry roster, see p. 544.

† See Addenda, p. 1072.

[Inclosure.]

List of the regiments, brigades, divisions, and batteries composing the First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, Lieut.-Gen. James Longstreet commanding.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Wilcox's Brigade.

8th Alabama, Col. Y. L. Royston.
9th Alabama, Col. Samuel Henry.
10th Alabama, Col. W. H. Forney.
11th Alabama, Col. J. C. C. Sanders.
14th Alabama, Lieut. Col. L. Pinckard.

Mahone's Brigade.

6th Virginia, Col. G. T. Rogers.
12th Virginia, Col. D. A. Weisiger.
16th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. Ham.
41st Virginia, Col. W. A. Parham.
61st Virginia, Col. V. D. Groner.

Featherston's Brigade.

12th Mississippi, Col. William H. Taylor.
16th Mississippi, Col. Clement Perry.
19th Mississippi, Maj. John Mullins.
2d Mississippi Battalion, Lieut. Col. T. B. Manlove.

Wright's Brigade.

3d Georgia, Col. Edward J. Walker.
22d Georgia, Col. R. H. Jones.
48th Georgia, Col. William Gibson.
2d Georgia Battalion, Maj. G. W. Ross.

Perry's Brigade.

2d Florida, Lieut. Col. L. G. Pyles.
5th Florida, Col. J. C. Hately.
8th Florida, Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar.

Artillery.

Donaldsonville Artillery, Capt. V. Maurin.
Grandy's battery, Capt. C. R. Grandy.
Huger's battery, Capt. Frank Huger.
Lewis' battery, Capt. John W. Lewis.

M'LAWS' DIVISION.

Kershaw's Brigade.

2d South Carolina, Col. John D. Kennedy.
3d South Carolina, Col. James D. Nance.
7th South Carolina, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken.
8th South Carolina, Col. John W. Henagan.
15th South Carolina, Col. W. D. De Saussure.
3d South Carolina (James') Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. G. Rice.

Semmes' Brigade.

10th Georgia, Lieut. Col. J. B. Weems.
50th Georgia, Col. W. R. Manning.
51st Georgia, Col. William M. Slaughter.
53d Georgia, Col. James P. Simms.

Cobb's Brigade.

16th Georgia, Col. Goode Bryan.
18th Georgia, Col. W. T. Wofford.
24th Georgia, Col. Robert McMillan.
Cobb Legion, Lieut. Col. L. J. Glenn.
Phillips' Legion, Col. W. Phillips.

Barksdale's Brigade.

13th Mississippi, Col. J. W. Carter.
17th Mississippi, Col. W. D. Holder.
18th Mississippi, Col. T. M. Griffin.
21st Mississippi, Col. B. G. Humphreys.

Artillery.

Manly's battery, Capt. B. C. Manly.
Read's battery, Capt. J. P. W. Read.
Richmond Howitzers, Capt. E. S. McCarthy.
Troup Artillery, Capt. H. H. Carlton.

PICKETT'S DIVISION.

Garnett's Brigade.

8th Virginia, Col. Eppa Hunton.
18th Virginia, Col. R. E. Withers.
19th Virginia, Lieut. Col. Henry Gantt.
28th Virginia, Col. R. C. Allen.
56th Virginia, Col. W. D. Stuart.

Armistead's Brigade.

9th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. S. Gilliam.
14th Virginia, Col. J. G. Hodges.
38th Virginia, Col. E. C. Edmonds.
53d Virginia, Col. H. B. Tomlin.
57th Virginia, Col. David Dyer.

Kemper's Brigade.

1st Virginia, Col. L. B. Williams, jr.
3d Virginia, Col. Joseph Mayo, jr.
7th Virginia, Col. W. T. Patton.
11th Virginia, Col. David Funsten.
24th Virginia, Col. William R. Terry.

Jenkins' Brigade.

1st South Carolina Volunteers, Col. W. H. Duncan.
2d South Carolina (Rifles), Col. Thomas Thomson.
5th South Carolina, Col. A. Coward.
6th South Carolina, Col. John Bratton.
Hampton Legion, Col. M. W. Gary.
Palmetto Sharpshooters, Col. Joseph Walker.

Corse's Brigade.

15th Virginia, Col. T. P. August.
17th Virginia, Col. Morton Marye.
30th Virginia, Col. A. T. Harrison.
32d Virginia, Col. E. B. Montague.

Artillery.

Dearing's battery, Capt. James Dearing.
Macon's battery, Capt. M. C. Macon.
Stribling's battery, Capt. R. M. Stribling.

HOOD'S DIVISION.

Robertson's Brigade.

3d Arkansas, Col. Van H. Manning.
1st Texas, Col. A. T. Rainey.
4th Texas, Col. J. C. G. Key.
5th Texas, Col. R. M. Powell.

Law's Brigade.

4th Alabama, Col. P. D. Bowles.
44th Alabama, Col. C. A. Derby.
6th North Carolina, Col. Isaac E. Avery.
54th North Carolina, Col. J. C. S. McDowell.
57th North Carolina, Col. A. C. Godwin.

Anderson's Brigade.

1st Georgia (Regulars), Col. W. J. Magill.
7th Georgia, Col. W. W. White.
8th Georgia, Col. L. M. Lamar.
9th Georgia, Col. Benjamin Beck.
11th Georgia, Col. F. H. Little.

Toombs' Brigade.

2d Georgia, Lieut. Col. Skidmore Harris.
15th Georgia, Maj. P. J. Shannon.
17th Georgia, Col. H. L. Benning.
20th Georgia, Col. J. B. Cumming.

Artillery.

German Light Battery, Capt. W. K. Bachman.
Palmetto Light Battery, Capt. H. R. Garden.
Rowan Artillery, Capt. James Reilly.

RANSOM'S DIVISION.

Ransom's Brigade.

24th North Carolina, Col. William J. Clarke.
25th North Carolina, Col. H. M. Rutledge.
35th North Carolina, Col. M. W. Ransom.
49th North Carolina, Col. Lee M. McAfee.

Cooke's Brigade.

15th North Carolina, Col. H. A. Dowd.
27th North Carolina, Col. John A. Gilmer, jr.
46th North Carolina, Col. E. D. Hall.
48th North Carolina, Col. R. C. Hill.

Artillery.

Branch's battery, Capt. J. R. Branch.
Cooper's battery, Capt. R. L. Cooper.

[RESERVE ARTILLERY.]

Alexander's battalion, Lieut. Col. E. Porter Alexander.
Washington Artillery, Col. J. B. Walton.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY CORPS,
December 19,* 1862.

In the foregoing list, where a junior officer is apparently in command of a regiment, it is because vacancies exist in those commands which have not yet been filled.

Respectfully,

G. MOXLEY SORREL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Addenda.]

List of regimental and battery commanders, by brigades and divisions, of the Second Army Corps, Lieut. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson commanding, December 20, 1862.

EWELL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD S. EWELL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. R. LAWTON.

13th Georgia, Col. J. M. Smith.
26th Georgia, Col. E. N. Atkinson.
31st Georgia, Col. C. A. Evans.
38th Georgia, [Lieut.] Col. L. J. Parr.†
60th Georgia, Col. W. H. Stiles.
61st Georgia, Col. J. H. Lamar.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY.

13th Virginia, Col. J. A. Walker.
25th Virginia, Col. George H. Smith.
31st Virginia, Col John S. Hoffman.
44th Virginia, Col. William C. Scott.
49th Virginia, Col. William Smith.
52d Virginia, Col. M. G. Harman.
58th Virginia, Col. F. H. Board.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. I. R. TRIMBLE.

15th Alabama, Col. James Cantey.
12th Georgia, Col. Z. T. Conner.
21st Georgia, Col. J. T. Mercer.
21st North Carolina, R. F. Hoke.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. HARRY T. HAYS.

5th Louisiana, Col. Henry Forno.
6th Louisiana, Col. W. Monaghan.
7th Louisiana, Col. D. B. Penn.
8th Louisiana, Col. H. B. Kelly.
9th Louisiana, Col. L. A. Stafford.

Artillery.

Charlottesville (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. James McD. Carrington.
Chesapeake (Maryland) Artillery, Capt. W. D. Brown.
Courtney (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Latimer.
Dement's (First Maryland) battery, Capt. William F. Dement.
Louisiana Guard Artillery, Capt. L. E. D'Aquin.
Staunton (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. L. Balthis.

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* This roster is indorsed as of December 10, 1862.
† J. D. Mathews was appointed colonel December 13, 1862.

D. H. HILL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. D. H. HILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. R. E. RODES.

3d Alabama, Col. Cullen A. Battle.
5th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Edwin L. Hobson.
6th Alabama, Col. John B. Gordon.
12th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Pickens.
26th Alabama, Lieut. Col. Edward A. O'Neal.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE DOLES.

4th Georgia, Col. Philip Cook.
44th Georgia, Col. John B. Estes.
1st North Carolina, Col. John A. McDowell.
3d North Carolina, Col. William L. De Rosset.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. H. COLQUITT.

13th Alabama, Col. B. D. Fry.
6th Georgia, Col. John T. Lofton.
23d Georgia, Col. E. F. Best.
27th Georgia, Col. C. T. Zachry.
28th Georgia, Maj. Tully Graybill.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. IVERSON.

5th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. P. J. Sinclair.
12th North Carolina, Col. Benjamin O. Wade.
20th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. William H. Toon.
23d North Carolina, Col. Daniel H. Christie.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. D. RAMSEUR.

2d North Carolina, Col. W. P. Bynum.
4th North Carolina, Col. Bryan Grimes.
14th North Carolina, Col. R. T. Bennett.
30th North Carolina, Col. F. M. Parker.

Artillery.

Maj. H. P. JONES.

Hardaway's battery, Capt. R. A. Hardaway.
Jeff. Davis (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Bondurant.
King William (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. T. H. Carter.
Morris (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. R. C. M. Page.
Orange (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. C. W. Fry.

A. P. HILL'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. A. P. HILL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. C. W. FIELD.

40th Virginia, Col. J. M. Brockenbrough.
47th Virginia, Col. R. M. Mayo.
55th Virginia, Col. F. Mallory.
2d [22d] Virginia Battalion, Maj. E. P. Tayloe.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. MAXCY GREGG.

1st South Carolina, Provisional Army, Col. D. H. Hamilton.
12th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Cadwalader Jones.
13th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. O. E. Edwards.
14th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. Samuel McGowan.
Orr's Rifles, Lieut. Col. J. M. Perrin.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. L. THOMAS.

14th Georgia, Col. R. W. Folsom.
35th Georgia, Col. B. H. Holt.
45th Georgia, Col. T. J. Simmons.
49th Georgia, Col. A. J. Lane.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. H. LANE.

7th North Carolina, Col. E. G. Haywood.
18th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. T. J. Purdie.
28th North Carolina, Lieut. Col. S. D. Lowe.
33d North Carolina, Col. C. M. Avery.
37th North Carolina, Col. W. M. Barbour.

Fifth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. J. ARCHER.

5th Alabama Battalion, Maj. A. S. Van de Graaff.
19th Georgia, Col. W. W. Boyd.
1st Tennessee, Provisional Army, Col. P. Turney.
7th Tennessee, Col. John F. Goodner.
14th Tennessee, Col. William McComb.

Sixth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. D. PENDER.

13th North Carolina, Col. A. M. Scales.
16th North Carolina, Col. J. S. McElroy.
22d North Carolina, Col. James Conner.
34th North Carolina, Col. W. L. J. Lowrance.
38th North Carolina, Col. W. J. Hoke.

Artillery.

Lieut. Col. R. L. WALKER.

Branch Artillery, Capt. A. C. Latham.
Crenshaw Battery, Capt. William G. Crenshaw.
Fredericksburg Artillery, Capt. Carter M. Braxton.
Johnson Battery, Capt. Marmaduke Johnson.
Letcher Battery, Capt. Greenlee Davidson.
Pee Dee Artillery, Capt. D. G. McIntosh.
Purcell Battery, Capt. William J. Pegram.

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. F. PAXTON.

2d Virginia,* Capt. J. Q. A. Nadenbousch.
4th Virginia, Col. Charles A. Ronald.
5th Virginia, Lieut. Col. J. H. S. Funk.
27th Virginia, Col. James K. Edmondson.
33d Virginia, Lieut. Col. E. G. Lee.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. J. R. JONES.

21st Virginia,* Capt. W. R. Berkeley.
42d Virginia,* Capt. B. W. Leigh.†
48th Virginia, Col. T. S. Garnett.
1st Virginia Battalion,* Provisional Army, Confederate States, Capt. D. B. Bridgford.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO.

47th Alabama, Col. J. W. Jackson.
48th Alabama, Col. J. L. Sheffield.
10th Virginia, Col. E. T. H. Warren.
23d Virginia, Col. A. G. Taliaferro.
37th Virginia, Col. T. V. Williams.

Fourth Brigade.

1st Louisiana Volunteers, Col. W. R. Shivers.
2d Louisiana, Col. J. M. Williams.
10th Louisiana, Col. M. de Marigny.
14th Louisiana, Col. Zebulon York.
15th Louisiana, Col. Edmund Pendleton.

Artillery.

Carpenter's battery, Capt. Joseph Carpenter.
Danville Artillery, Capt. G. W. Wooding.
Hampden Artillery, Capt. W. H. Caskie.
Lee Artillery, Capt. C. I. Raine.
Lusk Battery, Capt. J. A. M. Lusk.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Col. J. THOMPSON BROWN.

Brooke's (Virginia) Battery, Capt. J. V. Brooke.
Powhatan (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. J. Dance.
Richmond Howitzers, 2d Company, Capt. D. Watson.
Richmond Howitzers, 3d Company, Capt. B. H. Smith, jr.
Rockbridge (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. W. T. Poague.
Salem (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. A. Hupp.

* No field officer.
† On rolls and registers as captain First Virginia Battalion

Abstract from field return of the Department of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, December 20, 1862; headquarters Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.			
FIRST ARMY CORPS.					
Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET.					
General staff	13	.....	.....	13	14
Staff	16	.....	.....	16	16
Anderson's division	573	7,007	8,685	9,320	15,379
Hood's division	551	6,761	7,807	8,416	13,324
McLaws' division	577	6,968	8,315	8,950	14,659
Pickett's division	746	7,117	8,478	9,290	16,874
Ransom's division	244	3,188	3,745	4,006	6,985
Alexander's and Walton's battalion of artillery	41	629	686	728	966
Total	2,761	31,670	37,716	40,739	68,217
SECOND ARMY CORPS.					
Lieutenant-General JACKSON.					
Staff	13	.....	.....	13	13
Ewell's division	583	6,574	7,857	8,506	16,343
A. P. Hill's division	697	9,202	10,524	11,309	21,288
D. H. Hill's division	659	8,360	9,491	10,211	18,451
Jackson's division	496	4,476	5,520	6,086	12,095
Brown's battalion of artillery	20	434	461	483	684
Total	2,468	29,046	33,853	36,608	68,874
Stuart's cavalry division	634	8,512	10,016	10,701	15,908
Pendleton's reserve artillery	42	683	758	800	959
Grand total	5,905	69,911	82,343	88,848	153,958

RICHMOND, *December* 22, 1862.

Col. A. C. JONES,
Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia:

COLONEL: With a view of harmonizing the service and promoting its efficiency in Western Virginia, the Secretary of War has determined to confide the whole duty of raising and organizing troops in that section to the command of one person, to be selected by himself. The services of a competent and efficient officer are required at this time to aid in the organization and instruction of conscripts. There is much very important work to be done in this connection, and the Secretary believes you can render efficient service in that department. He therefore desires me to direct you to report to this office for such duty with as little delay as practicable after you shall receive this letter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 23, 1862.

General J. E. B. STUART,
Commanding Cavalry:

GENERAL: You are desired to proceed with a portion of the cavalry across the Rappahannock, penetrate the enemy's rear, ascertain, if pos-

sible, his position and movements, and inflict upon him such damage as circumstances will permit. I recommend that you cross the river as low down as you can without disclosing your purpose, leaving the upper fords for your return. At this inclement season, I need not suggest to you the propriety of selecting such men and horses only as can undergo the expedition, and of taking every other precaution for their comfort and safety.

I have directed 5,000 bushels of corn and 5,000 rations of hard bread to be placed at Culpeper Court-House, to your order.

Commending you, under Heaven, to the guidance of your good judgment and discretion, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December* 23, 1862.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN,
First Virginia Partisan Rangers,
Camp Hood, Hardy County, W. Va., via Staunton, Va.:

COLONEL: Under the various orders which from time to time have been given yourself and others relative to the raising and organizing of troops in Western Virginia, much confusion and difficulty have arisen, and with the view of harmonizing these difficulties, and rendering the branch of the service with which you have been connected still more effective, the Secretary of War directs me to invite your co-operation in an endeavor to change your entire present organization from partisan rangers to a regular command for the war. You will be intrusted with the reorganization of the whole force in the section of country in which you are now engaged, and authorized to fill up the old companies and regiments with conscripts, and to recruit all the men you can from counties within the enemy's lines and also from non-conscripts. From the energy and zeal you have displayed in the service, the Department has no hesitation in committing to you this important undertaking, and it is hoped, in view of the public interests, that you will at once signify your willingness to make the desired change and engage in the new duties proposed. Should you do this, all former orders for the organization of troops in the disputed country will be withdrawn. Of course, it is understood that the consent of the men now enrolled as partisan rangers must be obtained before the desired change can be undertaken, and this consent it will be necessary for you to secure as a preliminary step in the matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 24, 1862.

Maj. E. A. PALFREY,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:

General Marshall has made no report of his force nor General Jenkins of his cavalry. Exclusive of their commands, there are five regiments

and three battalions of infantry. Aggregate present, about 3,500. Aggregate present and absent, about 5,500. No reports or returns were turned over to this office. General Jones ordered brigade reports trimonthly. They came in on 20th, but one was returned for correction; hence the uncertainty in this report. General Jenkins has fifty-two companies of cavalry badly organized; strength not known. General Jones has gone to Princeton and Salt Sulphur Springs to inspect his troops there. Will return in a day or two. Will send full returns as soon as reports can be gotten in.

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 277. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *December* 24, 1862.

I. The difficulty experienced in obtaining forage renders it necessary to send to more convenient positions all the artillery, except the batteries hereinafter designated.

II. The following batteries will be retained: Captain Lane's battery, of the general reserve; Captain Rhett's battery, of Colonel Alexander's battalion; Captain Lewis' battery, of General Anderson's division; Captain Read's battery, of General McLaws' division; Captain Stribling's battery, of General Pickett's division; Captain Reilly's battery, of General Hood's division, and Captain French's [Cooper's?] battery, of General Ransom's division, General Longstreet's corps. Captain Poague's battery, of the reserve artillery. Captain Hardaway's battery, of General D. H. Hill's division; Captain McIntosh's battery, of General A. P. Hill's division; Captain Carpenter's battery, of General Taliaferro's division, and Captain Brown's battery, of General Early's division, General Jackson's corps.

III. All the other batteries of General Longstreet's corps will be sent, under command of the chief of artillery of the corps, to a point on the Telegraph road, about midway between the Mattapony and the North Anna Rivers, and within about 5 miles of Childsburg.

IV. All other batteries of General Jackson's corps will be sent, under the command of the chief of artillery of the corps, to a point within about 5 miles of Bowling Green.

V. The remaining batteries of the general reserve, and Colonel Alexander's battalion, will be located at some point near the before-mentioned localities.

VI. The whole will be under the general direction of the chief of artillery of the Army of Northern Virginia, through whom all reports will be forwarded.

VII. The commanding officer of each camp is required to give his particular and earnest attention to the proper care of the horses, seeing that they are placed in position as much sheltered as possible, and that they are properly groomed and fed. The horses will not be used, except when required for Government service; and every effort will be made to resuscitate and restore them to proper condition for the spring campaign. Unless successful in this object, the want of animals, it is feared, will render necessary the disbandment of many of the batteries.

By command of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEBANON, RUSSELL COUNTY, VIRGINIA,
December 26, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

Permit me to present to you the following state of facts, with the petition that some action may be taken upon your part to prevent such violations of law as they present:

The citizens of this county were told by General Marshall, last spring, that it was useless for them to plant crops, for this country would be abandoned to the enemy, and they left to reap what we had sown. We accordingly planted short crops. There was quartered upon my premises last summer for two months a considerable body of cavalry, part of General Marshall's command; to them I gave up all my grass, but what was actually necessary to my own wants. About a week since, the Fifth Regiment Kentucky Cavalry [Fourth] came into this vicinity, and on Wednesday last they impressed my hay; and on the day following I was notified by one of their number that they intended taking all my corn, which they did, except about 30 bushels. I applied to the quartermaster of the regiment (Captain Atkins) to know under what authority he was acting. He replied, under orders from General Marshall, and his instructions were to strip this country if it was necessary to subsist their stock. The conduct of this regiment was brought to General Marshall's notice a few days since, when he replied that he cared not if we were stripped of everything, for we did not want the Kentuckians among us..

Such has been the conduct of an officer high in command. In his official capacity he told us we would be abandoned to the enemy. We were happily saved by his not advancing.

They are literally stripping the country, and I appeal to you to know if there is not a remedy for the evil complained of.

It would be some gratification, at least, to know that the officer who ordered us to be stripped should be required to show his authority for so doing.

My own is not the only case. Each day they reduce some farmer's stock of corn to a mere pittance; in no case do they propose to purchase, but in all resort to impressment.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

CHARLES CARRELL.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 30, 1863.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR:

I do not know of any duty more obligatory upon the Department than that of placing the department of General Marshall under the command of a general who will restrain the troops from oppressing the people.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Acting Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, December 27, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: The Tenth Battalion Georgia Volunteers, under Major Rylander, arrived at Hamilton's Crossing last evening, and reported

here this morning, in accordance with Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 287, from your office.

Agreeably to the wishes of the honorable Secretary of War, as expressed in your letter of the 17th instant, the First Regiment Georgia Regulars have been ordered to proceed to Danville, Va., so soon as relieved by the Tenth Georgia Battalion. But in case the Department should wish to alter or modify the order, from any change in circumstances, the commanding officer has been directed to report to you in passing through Richmond, to receive your instructions.

Most respectfully, in the temporary absence and by command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 29, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith two letters from Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, of the 26th instant.* General Jones, by my direction, was left in command of the troops in the valley by General Jackson when his corps was withdrawn. As soon as I heard of the movement of the enemy to Moorefield, I instructed him to concentrate the troops in that region, if necessary; cut off the enemy's communication with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and endeavor to drive him across the Potomac.

You will perceive from one of his letters that Colonel Davidson, and the troops under him, are considered under the command of General Elzey, who, I understand, is on duty in Richmond. I think it better that all the troops in the valley should be under one commander, and have, therefore, so ordered it. I have repeated my orders to General Jones to endeavor to drive back the enemy, and to endeavor to rally around him all the citizens of the west, for their protection and defense.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

P. S.—I inclose the copies of orders† issued by authority of General Milroy, and the oath of allegiance demanded of our citizens, by which it will be seen what a system of oppression is inaugurated against them. I would recommend that the major of the Tenth [West] Virginia, reported by General Jones, be not paroled, but that he be detained as hostage.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS VALLEY DISTRICT,
New Market, Va., December 26, 1862.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Before measures could be taken for carrying out your suggestions of the 21st instant, a movement by the enemy threatening Woodstock compelled me to concentrate my command here, for the purpose of securing public property, and for battle, if necessary. General

* Only one found. † See Series III; also correspondence cited in foot-note to p. 1054.

Cluseret, commanding this force, turned down Lost River, at Harper's Mill, coming into the valley at Strasburg, and marching for Winchester. His cavalry, infantry, and artillery all amounted to about 2,500 men; probably 1,000 more joined him from below.

After the move up the valley, the condition of my commissariat did not admit of anything more than an attempt of annoyance. So, with a regiment of cavalry and a battery, I went as far as Kernstown, hoping for an attack from their cavalry. A slight skirmish, without results on either side, was all their prudence would admit of. To avoid an attack on our rear by way of Strasburg, my command was withdrawn to that vicinity, and I have returned here to see what can be done toward driving Milroy from Petersburg and Moorefield.

Inclosed I send you copies of his recent orders, which, for harshness and cruel injustice, rival the best efforts of Pope and Butler.

A few of our stragglers were captured and paroled. The number is not yet ascertained. We captured a major of the Tenth [West] Virginia (Peirpoint's), and I have just telegraphed to Richmond to detain him until the inclosed orders can arrive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. JONES,
Brigadier-General, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 26th has been received. By the inclosed order you will see that you are assigned to the command of the Valley District. I wish you to take all measures for its protection, and to endeavor to rally around you the citizens of the west for their defense. I hope Colonel Imboden will soon have his command increased to a brigade, and will be able to render you valuable assistance.

The enemy, if possible, must not be allowed to remain on the South Branch of the Potomac, but must be driven across the Potomac River. You must make every exertion to keep your troops supplied with provisions and your animals with forage, so as to move promptly wherever and whenever circumstances require it.

As regards the price paid for corn, you must regulate it upon principles of fairness to the farmer and to the Government. It will be better to establish a uniform price throughout the valley for flour and forage; and you must consult the instructions given in the matter by the Quartermaster and Commissary General at Richmond.

Please send me a report of all the troops in the valley as soon as possible, and also an approximate statement of the provisions and forage to be obtained there. If by any means you could cut off the enemy's communication with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it seems to me he could not retain his position where he now is.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 281. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 29, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. W. E. Jones, during the absence of Lieutenant-General

Jackson, is assigned to the command of the Valley District and of all the troops operating in that region not embraced in the Department of Western Virginia.

* * * * * * *

By command of General Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 29, 1862.

Col. H. B. DAVIDSON,
Commanding at Staunton:

COLONEL: I have received your letter of the 24th instant. Directions will be given for the baggage of the different brigades of this army, and the men guarding it, to be recalled from Staunton as soon as possible. I also direct that Jenkins' cavalry brigade be ordered to the valley, if they can be spared from the Department of Western Virginia.

I have directed General W. E. Jones to concentrate the troops in the Valley District, and to drive the enemy, if possible, beyond the Potomac. I am glad to find that you consider our forces sufficient for the purpose. I hope the troops under General Jones, those under you and Colonel Imboden, with such other aid as can be obtained, will be able speedily to rid that section of country of the presence of the enemy, and prevent the oppression of the inhabitants which they seem to premeditate. I rely greatly upon the co-operation of yourself and Colonel Imboden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, W. Va., December 29, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

Negroes are needed in this department for roads and fortifications. May I hold from this and adjoining counties such as are necessary to me, and drafted, instead of sending them to Richmond? Please answer immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Camp near Fredericksburg, Va., December 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Commanding Department of Western Virginia:

GENERAL: It is reported by General W. E. Jones, in command of the Valley District, that General Milroy has established himself at Petersburg and in the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac, and has issued orders with a view of bringing the citizens of that section under the government of the so-called State of Western Virginia. From

copies of the orders transmitted to me, and the oath of allegiance prescribed, it is plain that great oppression and injustice is contemplated to our citizens. I have directed General Jones to concentrate all the troops in the valley, and to endeavor to drive the enemy across the Potomac. I understand that there are three companies of Jenkins' cavalry brigade scattered over Augusta and Rockbridge Counties, and that these companies are to reassemble at Salem, Roanoke County, on the 5th proximo. I have thought it probable that the whole brigade might be available for service in the valley, which would make the expulsion of the enemy easier and more certain. Should this be so, or should there be any other troops in your department more available for this purpose, I request that you will unite them to the command of Col. H. B. Davidson, at Staunton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from monthly return of the Department of Northern Virginia, commanded by General R. E. Lee, December 31, 1862; headquarters Fredericksburg, Va.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Artillery.		
	Officers.	Men.					Companies.	Pieces.	Horses.
General staff	14				14	15			
FIRST ARMY CORPS.									
Lieutenant-General LONGSTREET.									
Staff	14				14	15			
Anderson's division	555	7,009	7,009	8,668	9,313	14,999	2	8	144
Hood's division	593	6,979	6,979	8,290	8,969	14,776	1	6	120
McLaws' division	563	6,747	6,747	8,201	8,827	14,168			
Pickett's division	626	6,075	6,075	7,307	8,002	14,262			
Ransom's division	244	3,250	3,250	3,819	4,087	6,932	2	12	225
Total	2,595	30,060	30,060	36,285	39,212	65,152	5	26	489
SECOND ARMY CORPS.									
Lieutenant-General JACKSON.									
Staff	13				13	16			
Ewell's division	573	6,320	6,320	7,743	8,394	15,679	1	4	65
A. P. Hill's division	686	8,652	8,652	10,086	10,862	20,331	1	4	80
D. H. Hill's division	634	8,468	8,468	9,786	10,524	18,296	5	20	375
Jackson's division	451	4,168	4,168	5,240	5,768	10,835	1	4	76
Total	2,357	27,608	27,608	32,855	35,561	65,157	8	32	596
Stuart's cavalry division	662	8,814	8,814	10,493	11,209	15,433	4	15	444
ARTILLERY IN REAR.									
Brigadier-General PENDLETON.									
General reserve	30	549	549	603	633	778	5	30	437
First Army Corps	70	1,576	1,576	1,696	1,768	2,341	19	83	405
Second Army Corps	99	2,365	2,365	2,595	2,696	3,966	31		
Total	199	4,490	4,490	4,894	5,097	7,085	55	113	842
Grand total	5,827	70,972	70,972	84,527	91,093	152,842	72	186	2,371

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, W. Va., December 31, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: If the troops recently ordered from this department to Richmond are no longer needed for the defense of the capital, or if the general interest of the service will permit, I respectfully ask that they, or any other equal number of other troops, be sent to me. All and more than all the troops I found in this department are needed for the defense of the lines we now hold. If I may rely on the comments and tone of the Northern papers, their recent disaster at Fredericksburg and the failure of General Foster's expedition in North Carolina will, in all probability, prevent any other general movement on Richmond this winter. They may, in the mean time, attempt to reach and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the salt-works in Wythe and Smyth Counties, and also to advance their lines so as to embrace a larger portion of Western Virginia than they now hold. This last supposition is strengthened, I think, by the passage of the bill admitting Western Virginia as a separate State into Mr. Lincoln's Government. I am extremely reluctant to leave the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe so exposed as I found them on a recent visit. If the troops I ask for are sent to me, I think, from the information I have of the enemy's forces, that I can at least protect the railroad and hold the enemy's outposts where they now are. It will be of great advantage to us to have undisputed possession of the rich lands of Greenbrier and Monroe when the spring opens. I should prefer having some other troops than those I sent from the department. I do not mean by this to reflect injuriously on those troops, but I think they would be more serviceable at a greater distance from home.

With great respect and esteem, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

Abstract from report, in part, of the Department of Western Virginia, commanded by Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, for December, 1862; *headquarters Dublin Depot, W. Va.*

Command.	Present for duty.				Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Artillery.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
First and Third Brigades, Col. G. C. Wharton	61	1,106	.....	.....	1,340	2,029
Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. S. Williams	97	1,276	.....	.....	1,603	2,271
Fourth Brigade, Col. John McCausland	67	1,098	.....	.....	1,367	1,781
Bryan's battery	.....	.....	4	116	129	152
Chapman's battery	.....	.....	3	98	107	141
Lowry's battery	.....	.....	3	72	83	109
Otey's battery	.....	.....	3	69	75	123
Stamps' battery	.....	.....	3	87	98	125
Total	225	3,480	16	442	4,802	6,731

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 9, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: An intelligent officer, whom I sent to the Kanawha River to ascertain the numbers and position of the enemy in and near the valley, returned a few days since, and reports the following, viz: At Fayetteville, the Twelfth, Twenty-eighth, and Ninety-first Ohio, and Fourth [West] Virginia Regiments, and two batteries (McMullin's and Simmonds'); at Laurel Creek, the Eighty-ninth Ohio; at Tompkins' farm (on the Gauley and near Cotton Hill), the Forty-seventh Ohio; at Summerville, the Eleventh Ohio; at Gauley Bridge, the Thirty-seventh Ohio and one battery; at Montgomery Ferry, the Twenty-third Ohio; at Loup Creek, the Twenty-seventh [West] Virginia; at Cannelton, the Thirtieth Ohio; at Camp Piatt (about 9 miles this side of Charleston), one regiment of infantry and one of cavalry; at Charleston, the Thirty-sixth Ohio and one battery, and at Coalsmouth, the Eighth [West] Virginia.

I give you the above information, as it may be of service to you in any disposition you may have in contemplation of the troops generally, especially those in this department. It will be seen that the numbers of the enemy, even supposing the regiments to be very much reduced, are much greater than mine in that quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Army of Northern Virginia, January 9, 1863.

Dr. S. P. MOORE,
Surgeon-General, C. S. Army:

SIR: Herewith I transmit the consolidated monthly report of sick and wounded, and the monthly return of medical officers of this army for the month of November, 1862, together with the list of casualties* in the battle of Fredericksburg. This list is considerably larger than was at first estimated.

At present there are about sixty cases of variola and varioloid in this army. These cases have invariably occurred among the men who have recently returned to duty from the general hospitals, particularly from Richmond. Could not a system of quarantine be adopted, by which the soldiers returning to duty from general hospitals might be retained sufficiently long to insure an immunity from the contagion?

I believe our exemption from a fearful epidemic of small-pox is owing to our present mode of life, viz, bivouacking in the open air. When we go into winter quarters, I fear the health of the troops will not remain so good. There is a tendency to scorbutus throughout the whole army. Unless there is an increase of the vegetable portion of the ration, scurvy must make its appearance. None of the component parts of the ration, except flour and unsmoked bacon, with beef occasionally, of inferior quality, are issued. Vinegar and potatoes are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the health of the troops, and I would most respectfully request you to impress it upon the Subsistence Department that our next campaign may be a disastrous one, simply for the want of antiscorbutics. The condition of the Army of Northern Virginia is

See p. 558.

remarkably fine, and nothing is needed so much as proper food to complete its efficiency.

I inclose a rough draught of orders or regulations intended for promoting the efficiency of our department in the field, and request that you may give this your consideration. After mature reflection, I am convinced that many evils now existing will be corrected by its adoption. This paper has been submitted to General Lee, and meets with his unqualified approval. Should you deem it unnecessary to incorporate it in the medical regulations, the general is still desirous of having its requirements adopted for the guidance of this army, and has instructed me to furnish him with the number and names of medical officers who are to constitute the members of the staff corps of the medical department of the Army of Northern Virginia. When this is accomplished, an additional number of about forty medical officers will be required, and I would respectfully request that the same number, if available, be ordered to report to me with as little delay as practicable.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GUILD,

Surgeon, and Medical Director Army of Northern Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 10, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have the honor to represent to you the absolute necessity that exists, in my opinion, to increase our armies, if we desire to oppose effectual resistance to the vast numbers that the enemy is now precipitating upon us. It has occurred to me that the people are not fully aware of their danger, nor of the importance of making every exertion to put fresh troops in the field at once; and that if the facts were presented by those whose position best enables them to know the urgency of the case, they and the State authorities would be stimulated to make greater efforts. I trust, therefore, that it may not be deemed improper by the Department to communicate these facts to the Governors of the several States, that they may give efficient aid to the enrolling officers within their limits, and arouse the people to a sense of the vital importance of the subject.

The success with which our efforts have been crowned, under the blessing of God, should not betray our people into the dangerous delusion that the armies now in the field are sufficient to bring this war to a successful and speedy termination. While the spirit of our soldiers is unabated, their ranks have been greatly thinned by the casualties of battle and the diseases of the camp. Losses in battle are rendered much heavier by reason of our being compelled to encounter the enemy with inferior numbers; so that every man who remains out of service increases the dangers to which the brave men, who have so well borne the burden of the war, are exposed.

The great increase of the enemy's forces will augment the disparity of numbers to such a degree that victory, if attained, can only be achieved by a terrible expenditure of the most precious blood of the country. This blood will be upon the heads of the thousands of able-bodied men who remain at home in safety and ease, while their fellow-citizens are bravely confronting the enemy in the field, or enduring with noble fortitude the hardships and privations of the march and camp. Justice to

these brave men, as well as the most urgent considerations of public safety, imperatively demand that the ranks of our army should be immediately filled.

The country has yet to learn how often advantages, secured at the expense of many valuable lives, have failed to produce their legitimate results by reason of our inability to prosecute them against the reenforcements which the superior numbers of the enemy enable him to interpose between the defeat of an army and its ruin.

More than once have most promising opportunities been lost for want of men to take advantage of them, and victory itself has been made to put on the appearance of defeat, because our diminished and exhausted troops have been unable to renew a successful struggle against fresh numbers of the enemy. The lives of our soldiers are too precious to be sacrificed in the attainment of successes that inflict no loss upon the enemy beyond the actual loss in battle. Every victory should bring us nearer to the great end which it is the object of this war to reach.

The people of the Confederate States have it in their power to prevent a recurrence of these misfortunes, and render less remote the termination of this desolating war, at much smaller expense of treasure, suffering, and blood than must attend its prosecution with inadequate numbers. They must put forth their full strength at once. Let them hear the appeal of their defenders for help, and drive into the ranks, from very shame, those who will not heed the dictates of honor and of patriotism. Let the State authorities take the matter in hand, and see that no man able to bear arms be allowed to evade his duty.

In view of the vast increase of the forces of the enemy, of the savage and brutal policy he has proclaimed,* which leaves us no alternative but success or degradation worse than death, if we would save the honor of our families from pollution, our social system from destruction, let every effort be made, every means be employed, to fill and maintain the ranks of our armies, until God, in his mercy, shall bless us with the establishment of our independence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *January* 10, 1863.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: I thank you for your letter of the 2d instant,† received yesterday. I am much gratified to hear of the gallant conduct of Captains McNeill and Imboden, and hope they will continue to harass the enemy as much as possible. I am anxious for you to proceed, as rapidly as possible, in the organization and increase of your command, so that you may bring a strong brigade into the field at an early period. I wish the enemy driven out of the valley entirely, both the South Branch and the Kanawha. Please report to me the state of your command, your effective force in infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and your prospects of increasing it. With regard to the orders of Milroy, you must endeavor to repress his cruelties as much as possible. I will recommend to the Secretary of War that prisoners taken from his command be not exchanged, but held as hostages for the protection of our citizens.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

* See Lee to Seddon, same date, Series III.

† Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 11, 1863

Brigadier-General WILLIAMS, *Salt Sulphur Springs:*

If the enemy's cavalry has not returned, place a battalion of infantry at or near Centreville, if you have not already done so, to intercept them. Of course, you will not permit them to pass by the Salt Sulphur or Union. Send me immediately all the information you have of their movements. If they desire to visit New River Bridge just now, they will be warmly received there.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 11, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: You are no doubt aware of the great value New River would be to us in any military operations in the direction of the Kanawha if it were capable of being navigated even by bateaux at all seasons of the year, and of the natural obstacles now in the way of its navigation. The importance to the State, even in time of peace, of improving the navigation of this river has, I believe, frequently occupied the attention of the State Legislature. It is of vastly more importance now, and I respectfully bring it to your notice at this time, to ask that you will take such steps as you may think proper to bring about the desired improvement.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

Referred to Engineer Bureau.

Report any information or suggestions you may have to give on the subject of the within.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary of War.

ENGINEER BUREAU, *February* 25, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the honorable Secretary of War.

The improvement urged within is, doubtless, one of importance; but, owing to the great dearth of labor, its prosecution is not recommended. A letter has been written to Mr. E. Lorraine, chief engineer of the James River and Kanawha Canal, requesting information from him on the subject, as he is understood to have made special examination; but as yet no reply has been received. As soon as Mr. Lorraine's answer arrives, it will be communicated.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel and Chief Engineer Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 11, 1863.

Colonel WHARTON, *Commanding Narrows:*

I do not think so small a force as you report would venture so far as New River Bridge. If they have not retraced their steps, as I presume

they have, send a battalion to the intersection of the Red and Salt Sulphur Springs road to intercept them. Communicate to me, immediately, any information you have of their movements.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *January* 12, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Fredericksburg, Va.:*

I have received the following dispatch from Governor Vance:

Can you not spare General Lee to come down a few days and survey the situation in North Carolina? It would inspire confidence. A defeat here would be disastrous in more ways than one.

I send it to you to decide as to compliance with the request. Your presence there would be important; indeed, seems necessary. You will know whether it is safe to absent yourself for a few days.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES,
Comdg. Department of Western Virginia, Dublin Depot:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and approve of the course you have adopted with reference to General Jenkins' cavalry brigade. I hope that every effort will be made to restore it to efficient condition by the spring. I hope that Lieutenant-Colonel Witcher's cavalry will be sufficient to supply the present deficiency in the valley.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SUBSISTENCE BUREAU,
Richmond, January 12, 1863.

Col. L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General, C. S. Army, Richmond:

COLONEL: On Friday last you ordered me to proceed to General Lee's headquarters, and lay before him a letter from Mr. H. B. Hoomes, commissary agent, to me, reporting that some 300,000 or 400,000 bushels of wheat could be procured from the counties of Rappahannock and Madison, the lower part of the county of Culpeper, and the upper part of the county of Fauquier, provided some wagons and cavalry could be procured; together with a letter from the honorable Secretary of War, and one from yourself, to General Lee on the same subject. You further directed me to obtain a personal interview with General Lee, and arrange, if possible, by that interview, some plan or system of procuring said supply of wheat, as you deemed it absolutely essential said wheat should be obtained.

I have the honor now to report that, in pursuance of your orders, I at once repaired to General Lee's headquarters, and presented said letters to General Lee, through General Chilton, his adjutant-general, and through him requested the personal interview I was ordered by you to obtain. When I arrived, I was informed by General Chilton that Gen-

eral Lee was at that time engaged with General Stuart, but he supposed would be through shortly. General Chilton asked me when I intended to return. I told him when I had seen General Lee and completed the arrangement which I had been ordered to effect. After some two hours' delay, I was informed by General Chilton that General Lee declined seeing me, and that in regard to the cavalry which were requested, that he could afford none, but that General Stuart had, at this time, some cavalry in the Valley of Virginia, who would be instructed to report to the commissaries who might be employed in procuring this wheat, wherever their operations would be endangered by the enemy. I stated to General Chilton that the great difficulty of procuring this wheat consisted in the want of transportation, and that, previous to my being sent by the Commissary-General to see General Lee on the subject, I had seen Colonel Cole, the superintendent of field transportation, who informed me that the only difficulty in the way of supplying this Bureau with a sufficient number of wagons was an order which he had received from General Lee, directing him to fit out, as fast as possible, all the wagons that he could, and send them all to Captain White, assistant quartermaster, for the use of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that under this order he had already delivered Captain White over 200 wagons, and that one of the principal objects of my mission was to see General Lee, and know if any more wagons were needed from Colonel Cole, and, in view of the absolute and pressing want of transportation by the Subsistence Bureau for the purpose indicated, whether General Lee would not permit Colonel Cole to let this Bureau have some wagons, and what number he could thus spare for that purpose.

I also said to General Chilton that it had occurred to me that possibly active operations of our army would be suspended for some time, and, if so, that it would be absolutely necessary that a very large number of the wagons of the army should be sent to some other section of country, in order that the horses might be fed; and that the section of country in which the said wheat could be obtained was very well adapted for that purpose, and in this way the wheat could be obtained and the wagons returned to the army, whenever active operations should be resumed, with the horses much improved in condition; and that I had been sent to General Lee in regard to this matter.

I urged upon General Chilton the absolute necessity of procuring this wheat, in view of the very small stock of flour now on hand, and in view of the information which I had been able to collect of the supply of wheat in the State; and that if this wheat was not procured, I did not know where a sufficiency of breadstuffs for the absolute wants of the army could be procured elsewhere, and that this was the more important as General Lee had prohibited the transportation of any more wheat over the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and, when doing so, had directed that Captain White, assistant quartermaster, should transport such wheat to the Hanover Junction, to be transported on the Central Railroad to Richmond; but that I had been since informed by the commissary agent in that section that Captain White had altogether suspended the transportation of wheat.

I further informed General Chilton that some two months ago I had ordered 1,000 barrels of flour to be sent from Clarksville, Mecklenburg County, to Charleston, S. C., which were absolutely needed there then; and that, from information which I had lately received, I did not believe that flour had as yet gotten as far as Raleigh, N. C.; and that I did not see how, under such a state of things, our army could pos-

sibly be subsisted; and that the best remedy for this which this Bureau could devise (not having the direction or control of the transportation of the country) was the collection of large supplies of flour and other subsistence stores at many convenient points, ahead of immediate wants; and that the system of living from "hand to mouth" must result in serious disaster, if not absolute ruin; and I ventured to express the opinion that unless all the departments of the Government and all the officers of the Government zealously co-operated in the collection of supplies, General Lee would see his army melt away for the want of subsistence; and that the questions which I had been directed by you to submit to General Lee, for his consideration, in a personal interview, were of vastly more importance to the country than the entire and utter annihilation of Burnside's army, desirable as that would be.

The result, however, of my whole interview with General Chilton was that, so far from any anxiety being displayed in regard to the important questions which I was directed by you to submit to General Lee's consideration (but which I had not the opportunity of doing, for the reasons hereinbefore alleged), there was not, as far as I could see, even interest exhibited. General Chilton, in closing his interview with me, suggested that probably I had better see Colonels Corley and Cole on the subject. I told him, of course, I would go to see them (for I was determined to omit nothing on my part to carry out your wishes on the subject), but I could not see any good to be accomplished thereby, as they must refer me back to General Lee. I immediately went to see Colonels Corley and Cole. Colonel Corley, chief quartermaster of General Lee's army, said that, if active operations were to be carried on, he could not spare any transportation; but that if active operations were to be suspended, he should have to send at least 200 wagons to some other section of the State, in order to procure good forage and feed for the horses; and these wagons could do all that the Subsistence Bureau desired, and, when this was accomplished, the wagons could be returned, with the horses vastly improved in condition; but that he could, of course, do nothing without an order from General Lee. Colonels Corley and Cole, however, seemed to appreciate the importance of the question, but were both powerless to afford assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES R. CRENSHAW.

[Indorsement.]

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1863.

It is needless to dilate on the importance of speedy and comprehensive action in collecting wheat. To avoid the delays incidental to arranging preliminaries by writing, an officer of this Bureau, who had been the commissary-general of Virginia, and was better fitted for the duty than any one known to me, was selected to go from Richmond and see General Lee. The purport of his mission is within described.

To secure that attentive consideration which such a mission was entitled to, especially from the general commanding the department which was to be the theater of the operations proposed, and likewise commanding the army whose subsistence was particularly involved, I obtained a letter from the Secretary of War to General Lee, which was borne by Colonel Crenshaw. The officer thus accredited to him was not allowed an interview, it being first put off, and then declined, without understanding the business he had gone to see him on, as was manifested by

a message, delivered by a staff officer, not alluding to a deficiency of transportation, which was the main difficulty.

General Lee had written a letter to the Inspector General, dated November 18, for the information of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, in order that prompt measures might be taken to secure the supplies in the districts herein referred to. This letter was referred to me, and appropriately indorsed. It showed that General Lee had forgotten the information given to him by an officer of this Bureau many months before, respecting those counties, and the application for aid in making them available. His information was conveyed as above, and meager and of no benefit, having been long before anticipated; but it showed his sense of the importance of getting all the supplies we could.

The careless destruction of horse-flesh since this war began, and the inevitable deficiency of transportation by wagons when active operations should be undertaken, had long been foreseen and commented on by this Bureau; therefore, the efforts to get teams and use every means to accumulate supplies at Richmond, for the necessity which is impending, were unintermitting. Had teams been procurable in any other way, General Lee would not have been applied to. This Bureau will continue its efforts, but will accomplish but little, it is feared.

The Commissary General hereby absolves himself from all responsibility attending this deficiency.

Respectfully,

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General of Subsistence.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Fredericksburg, January 13, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States, Richmond, Va.:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have had the honor to receive your dispatch of yesterday.

For several days past there have been general indications of some movement by the army of Burnside, but nothing sufficiently definite to designate it if true. Rumors are abundant, but whether it is intended to retire, advance, or transfer it elsewhere I cannot ascertain. I am pretty sure that the whole army is between the Rappahannock and the Potomac. No considerable portion ought to have been able to leave without my knowing it. Re-enforcements of infantry and artillery have reached it from Washington. Wharves are still being constructed at Potomac Creek. The army has recently been more concentrated, its land communication with Alexandria more strongly guarded, and its right flank more extended toward the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Cattle are being driven down on the Maryland side and crossed over on steamers to Aquia. No winter quarters are being erected, but the men are covering themselves, constructing chimneys to tents, &c.

There are a great many vessels of all sorts in the Potomac, but not more than enough to supply so large a force. It is said by their army that their transports were sent off with General Banks, and that there are not enough now to move it.

Citizens in Stafford and King George Counties are not allowed to leave their dwellings. Persons even going to mill are guarded.

You may have remarked that recent Northern papers are silent as to

its movements. It is said this is by order. I have hoped from day to day to have been able to discover what is contemplated, and to be guided in my movements accordingly. I think by spring, if not before, they will move upon James River. In the mean time they will endeavor to damage our railroads, &c., in North Carolina, and get possession of Wilmington and Charleston.

Should General Burnside retire from his present position, I have intended to throw part of this army into North Carolina, and with another endeavor to clear the Valley of the Shenandoah. I did not wish to move until the designs of the enemy were developed. I have hoped that General Smith, with the troops at his disposal, could keep the enemy in North Carolina in check in the mean time. I still hope so. Since you seem to think my presence there would be of service, I will endeavor to go on as soon as I can.

All the troops in that State should be concentrated as near as possible to the threatened points. Charleston will not be attacked until Wilmington is captured. General Beauregard can, therefore, fight them at both points. As far as I have been able to judge, I have apprehended the movements in North Carolina were intended more as a feint to withdraw troops from this point, when General Burnside could move at once upon Richmond. Telegraph me your wishes.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 14, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.:

SIR: Your letter of the 12th instant is received.* In reply to that portion which refers to complaints of the inactivity of our troops in the valley, I can only say that General Jones, who has always borne a high character as an officer, was selected last fall by General Jackson to take command of the Valley District. His force was small, but was deemed at the time sufficient for the defense of that district, and proved so during the season when active operations could be successfully carried on in that mountainous country. Now the season is so far advanced, and the climate in that region being so severe, it is almost impracticable to operate with any hope of beneficial results. Nevertheless, General Jones was ordered to make an expedition to the South Branch of the Potomac, and endeavor to drive the enemy over the Potomac. He marched on Petersburg and Moorefield, and was partially successful; but his force being inadequate, was compelled to return to his former position. The enemy being much more numerous than our forces in the valley, it is impossible to protect every point from their incursions. It is also impossible to send at this time re-enforcements from this army, and as I know of nowhere else that they can be obtained, I fear we can afford but little protection to the Valley District this winter. General Jones, since his return from Moorefield, has been directed to organize the force in the valley, including Imboden's and Davidson's, and endeavor to curtail the operations of the enemy, if he cannot be forced to retire. A great difficulty that he labors under is the scarcity of provisions and forage, which cripples his movements and prevents the operation of a large force.

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* Letter relates principally to Milroy's assessments, and will be printed in Series III.

I herewith have the honor to transmit the report * of General Jones of his expedition to Moorefield, &c.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 14. } *January* 14, 1863.

I. Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, Provisional Army, Confederate States, will immediately proceed to Richmond, Va., and report to the Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army.

* * * * * * *

By order of General Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *January* 15, 1863.

General R. E. LEE, *Fredericksburg, Va.:*

Would it be possible to spare one of the Louisiana brigades (Nicholls' or Hays') to send to Louisiana to recruit, or could the officers and non-commissioned officers of one of the brigades be sent to recruit on transferring the men to the other brigades, and can such transfer be effected?

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 16, 1863.

Officer Commanding U. S. Forces in the Valley of the Kanawha:

SIR: It has been represented to me that on the night of the 9th instant a body of cavalry, constituting a part of your command, came within a mile or less of the town of Lewisburg, [W.] Va. They entered the house of Mr. Austin Handley, which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Handley and their three or four small children. The first warning the enemy gave of their wicked and barbarous purpose was the application of the torch to the bed-clothes and other combustible articles in the different rooms of the house. Mr. and Mrs. Handley and their young children were turned out of doors at a late hour of the night, barefooted and in their night-clothes. The weather was cold, and the ground covered with snow. The dwelling-house, with all the furniture, private papers and money, the stables and horses, the barns and forage, were all destroyed in the conflagration. They also set fire to the residence of Mr. Feamster, and burned his stables, six horses, and a quantity of forage. They were driven off by my troops stationed at Lewisburg, and thus prevented from committing other depredations, which they had declared their purpose of doing.

When the enemy was asked by Mr. Handley for an explanation of their conduct, their only reply was that "they were ordered to do it." These facts are communicated to me by undoubted authority. I cannot believe that you have ordered any one under your command to commit

* See January 2–5, 1863, Expedition to Moorefield and Petersburg, W. Va., p. 747.

such wanton acts of barbarity, in violation alike of the usages of civilized warfare and the ordinary dictates of humanity. I communicate this information to you in order that you may institute such investigation as you may think proper, and visit upon the offenders the punishment they deserve. If, however, I am mistaken, and these acts were committed by your authority, I have to ask that you will so inform me, that I may know whether the existing war is to be carried on in this section of country in accordance with, or in disregard of, the usages of civilized warfare.

I respectfully ask an early answer to this communication.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

LOWER FAUQUIER, *January* 16, 1863.

Col. WILLIAMS C. WICKHAM,
Commanding Fourth Virginia Cavalry, &c.:

COLONEL: There is nothing that leads me to believe that the Yankee Army of the Potomac has been materially diminished. Some troops have been going off, but others have been coming in. Indeed, prisoners, &c., report that the army has been increased, and I know of some troops, myself, coming down to this army. The enemy's picket lines have not been changed. He has built a railroad from about Brooke's Station down toward Port Royal, which does not look as if he intended leaving that section.

Sigel's corps has moved farther back, toward Dumfries. It is almost an impossibility to get into the Yankee lines now, his pickets are so close. They are very particular in not permitting citizens to go in or to come out, and for this reason I cannot find out as much as I did when I first came over, for then I went into their lines, and they permitted citizens to pass in and out.

We captured yesterday two Yankee cavalrymen (First Rhode Island). They said they had orders to find out whether we were using this Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They did not find out. They reported their army as being heavily re enforced. I don't put much reliance in their say so; though, from many reasons, I don't believe the enemy is abandoning the line of the Rappahannock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. RANDOLPH,
Captain, &c.

P. S.—Please send at once to General Stuart. He has written to me on enemy's position.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
No. 16. } *January* 16, 1863.

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VIII. Brig. Gen. F. T. Nicholls is assigned to the command of the Louisiana Brigade, at present commanded by Colonel Pendleton. He will report for duty to Lieut. Gen. T. J. Jackson.

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By command of General R. E. Lee:

[W. H. TAYLOR,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 17, 1863.

A. T. CAPERTON, *Union,* [*W.*] *Va.:*

DEAR SIR: I have just now received a note from General Echols, saying there was much apprehension felt in your county that I intend withdrawing all troops from Monroe. The general mentions that he would leave Union to-day on a visit, and asked me to communicate with you on the subject. I wish you would let it be known, as generally as you can, that I have no such intention whatever, nor do I know of any intention at the War Department further to reduce my force. From the best information I can get, I believe the enemy's force in and near the Kanawha Valley has been recently reduced, and I do not think they are in condition to move farther into the country than they now are with any force which I cannot drive back.

While I do not contemplate withdrawing any troops from Monroe, I shall give you, and, through you, as far as possible to the citizens generally, timely warning. I do not wish any arrests made at present of any Union or disloyal men (citizens) in parts of the country occupied by the enemy. Such arrests can only result in retaliation and injury to our loyal citizens. Please let this be generally understood.

Very respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 17, 1863.

I. Pender's and Lane's brigades, of A. P. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, will immediately repair to Richmond and report to Major-General Elzey, commanding, &c. They will proceed by land unless railroad transportation can be furnished.

II. Brig. Gen. C. Posey will proceed to Richmond, taking Adjt. J. Routh with him, and report to the Adjutant and Inspector General for orders.

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By order of General R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 18, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commanding Second Corps:

Your note of yesterday was received last night.* I did not express my idea clearly to you. The problem that you speak of is the one that I was trying to solve. It occurred to me that we might protect our men along your line of rifle trenches from the flank fire of the batteries that the enemy might place on your right, by good traverses for that purpose, with a good traverse on the right flank of each pit. I think the men might be perfectly secure from any fire from that direction, particularly as it seems (from my recollection of the field) that the enemy could not use the battery against our right flank after he began to cross

* Not found.

his troops; and as our sharpshooters would not be wanted in action until he began to cross his troops, they could keep the shelter close under the traverses. I did not observe the field with this view when I was on it, and may be mistaken in my idea that the enemy where he attempts to cross would also be under the shells of his battery that he might place on the right flank of your line of rifle trenches.

General Chilton has just sent me a note in reference to the movement of the brigades. Up to the time the general started for Richmond, nothing satisfactory was received from North Carolina. Since he left I have not heard a word, except such as I pick up from the newspapers.

I am almost convinced that the enemy will not make another effort against our line before spring. The relative condition of the two armies would not warrant any such effort on his part. Our line is stronger now than it was when he advanced before. Even with the two brigades that I have sent off and your two gone, we shall be much stronger, in position, than we were before. He cannot be as strong in numbers, and he must be exceedingly weak in *morale*. I shall send a brigade to the United States Ford to-morrow. With that, strengthened by earthworks, I think that we will be secure against attack. Entertaining these views, I feel that I should have the brigades put in march to meet any demand that may be made for their services. I desire, therefore, that you put them in march early to-morrow morning for Hanover Junction, where they will take railroad transportation. In drawing them off, please endeavor to have it done in such a way as to avoid discovery, and, if practicable, extend your other troops so as to cover the same ground that you now do. If any other important demonstration should be made, the operation of this order will be postponed.

I will write the general now, and tell him of the orders, and ask him to telegraph me if the services of the troops are not in demand immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I go down this morning to examine the preparations which the enemy seem to be making on the banks of the Rappahannock. I understand that a redoubt has been built on the hill overlooking the river, where their causeway has been constructed. Since my arrival, I have learned nothing more of the designs of the enemy than what had been previously received, except the inclosed notes from two of our scouts, on their right and left flank. Everything combined seems to indicate a movement, and I believe that their army, instead of being diminished by detachments to North Carolina, has been re-enforced since the battle of the 13th December. I therefore have suspended the march of the brigades ordered to North Carolina, until I can ascertain something more definitely. If, in your opinion, the necessity there is more urgent than here, I will dispatch them immediately; they are ready for the march. I have directed the chief quartermaster of this army to take 50 wagons belonging to its transportation, and apply them exclusively to convey the wheat that may be purchased by the agents of the

Commissary Department, at Richmond, in the counties lying between the Rappahannock and Pamunkey, to the Central Railroad at Hanover Court-House. I think this a more convenient point than any on the Fredericksburg Railroad, and one from which transportation to Richmond can be more readily obtained.

I would suggest that the Quartermaster-General, in Richmond, collect all the wagons that can be spared from the posts at Gordonsville, Charlottesville, Staunton, Lynchburg, Richmond, &c., which may probably amount to 50, and apply them to the transportation of the wheat in Greene, Madison, and Culpeper Counties, &c., to the railroad, for conveyance to Richmond. Our necessities make it imperative that every exertion be made to supply the army with bread. As the Commissary Department purposes to issue sugar to the army in lieu of part of its meat ration, it has occurred to me that if its supply will warrant it, that by offering to exchange sugar for salt meat in the counties where grain is being collected, many persons might be tempted to part with bacon now retained for their own use. A few thousand pounds even, collected in this way, would be of assistance to the army.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, C. S. A.,
Richmond, January 19, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to state, in regard to the memorandum received from you this morning, that a portion of the men in General D. H. Hill's division are stated by that officer to be without shoes and blankets; that I have ordered 1,200 pairs of shoes and 400 or 500 pairs of blankets to be forwarded at once, for their supply. I have also called upon the chief quartermaster of the Army of Northern Virginia to ascertain and report to what cause the destitution of these men is to be attributed, as measures have been taken to supply all requisitions made for the whole of that army, with shoes and blankets, to the full extent of the supplies of the latter article.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS HAYS' BRIGADE,
January 19, 1863

Hon. JOHN PERKINS, Jr., *Richmond:*

DEAR SIR: The interest I know you feel, as a Representative from Louisiana, in everything appertaining to the welfare and comfort of the troops from that State, furnishes me with the inducement to trouble you with a communication, unpleasant, from its disclosure of painful facts, and distressing in the enormity of the suffering suggested. I refer to the condition of this brigade with respect to its want of shoes and clothing.

Among 1,500 men reported for duty, there are 400 totally without covering of any kind for their feet. These men, of course, can render

no effective service, as it is impossible for them to keep up with the column in a march over frozen ground. There are a large number of men who have not a single blanket. There are some without a particle of under-clothing, having neither shirts, drawers, nor socks; while overcoats, from their rarity, are objects of curiosity.

Aside from all feeling in considering this matter, regarded merely in the light of military strength, this is a condition of affairs that demands on the part of all who desire the success of our cause, and especially those having at heart the reputation of Louisianians at least, some tremendous effort for its amelioration.

The Fifth Regiment is unable to drill for want of shoes. The Eighth Regiment will soon be unfit for duty from the same cause; and, indeed, when shoes are supplied, the men will be unable to wear them for a long while, such is the horrible condition of their feet from long exposure.

This destitution in the way of clothing, it must be remembered, is not compensated by close shelter and abundant food, for the troops have no tents, and are almost totally unprovided with cooking utensils for the petty rations they receive.

I do not write this as a complaint against the Government or its administrative officers, for I am satisfied that everything is done that can be to supply the wants of the army. It is, rather, to lay the matter before you, with the hope that you may be able to devise some plan, depending upon individual or State action for its execution, by which the sufferings of our men may be alleviated.

Troops from other States are supplied, in a great degree, by individual contributions from their homes, while we of Louisiana have received nothing whatever since the fall of New Orleans, with the exception, I believe, of a company in the Ninth Regiment. It is conceded there are difficulties respecting transportation. There are difficulties, turn which way you will, in this war, and if one does not move for fear of meeting an obstacle, one might as well be an oyster.

If our Representatives could see for themselves the pitiful situation of their military constituents out here, I am satisfied they would devote their energies day and night to devising and carrying into effect some scheme to relieve us from our distresses.

I trust you will understand and appreciate the motive actuating me in making this appeal to you; for, really, it is so sickening to move among our men in discharge of my duties as brigade inspector in preparing my official report, and see the agony they endure in this bitter cold weather, that I can refrain no longer from trying any and every expedient that holds out, however faint, a promise of bringing relief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. NEW,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Hays' Brigade.

[Indorsements.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Are the statements of this letter true? If so, what is the explanation? You have reported all requisitions met. The fault must, then, be in the army. Find out where the fault is, and let me know, for such complaints, if causeless, must be stopped; if well founded, must, if possible, be remedied.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 29, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

This letter was shown to me last week, and I immediately sent up a special agent with 1,000 shoes, and complete suits for the brigade. I cannot say that the statements are untrue. A letter from General Hays to Mr. Kenner reiterates the wants of his brigade. I send a copy of that letter to General Lee, with the hope of finding out where the fault lies, where there is such destitution. General Jackson's corps is said not to be so well supplied as General Longstreet's. The Secretary will recollect General D. H. Hill's complaints, to whose division General Hays' brigade belongs. These were provided at once. So soon as I receive Colonel Corley's report, I hope to be able to state where the fault lies, if any exists. Almost every day supplies are sent up. Yesterday 5,000 of each article of clothing were dispatched.

A. C. MYERS,
Quartermaster-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 19, 1863.

I. The following changes are made in the organization of brigades of this army:

1st. The Sixth, Fifty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh Regiments North Carolina Volunteers are transferred from Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps, to Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps.

2d. The Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Regiments Alabama Volunteers are transferred from Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

3d. The Fifteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers is transferred from Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, to Law's brigade, Hood's division, Longstreet's corps.

4th. The Nineteenth Regiment Georgia Volunteers is transferred from Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, to Colquitt's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, same corps.

5th. The Twelfth and Twenty-first Regiments Georgia Volunteers are transferred from Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Jackson's corps, to Doles' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, same corps.

6th. The First and Third Regiments North Carolina Volunteers are transferred from Doles' brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, to Taliaferro's brigade, Jackson's old division, same corps.

7th. The Thirteenth Regiment Alabama Volunteers is transferred from Colquitt's brigade, D. H. Hill's division, Jackson's corps, to Archer's brigade, A. P. Hill's division, same corps.

II. The following promotions having been made by the President, are announced accordingly, and the officers promoted will report for duty as directed in each case: Brig. Gen. Jubal A. Early to be major-general, and to report to Lieutenant General Jackson for assignment to the command of a division of the Second Army Corps; Brig. Gen. Isaac [R.] Trimble to be major-general, and to report to Lieutenant-General Jackson for assignment to the command of a division of the Second Army Corps; Col. R. F. Hoke to be brigadier-general, and to report to Lieutenant-General Jackson for assignment to the command of Trimble's brigade, Ewell's division, Second Corps; Col. H. L. Benning to be brigadier-general,

and to report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet for assignment to the command of Semmes' brigade, McLaws' division, First Corps Col. W. T. Wofford to be brigadier-general, and to report to Lieutenant-General Longstreet for assignment to the command of Cobb's brigade, McLaws' division, First Corps; Col. Samuel McGowan to be brigadier-general, and to report to Lieutenant-General Jackson for assignment to the command of Gregg's brigade, A. P. Hill's division, Second Corps; and Capt. Joseph M. Jayne to be colonel, and to report to Lieutenant General Longstreet for assignment to the command of the Forty-eighth Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, Featherston's brigade, Anderson's division, First Corps.

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VII. Agreeably to instructions from the Secretary of War, Brig. Gen. W. S. Featherston is relieved from duty with this army, and will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and report for duty to General J. E. Johnston, commanding Army of the West, or, should he be absent, to Lieut. Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding in Mississippi. He will take with him Capt. W. R. Barksdale, assistant adjutant-general, and Maj. L. S. Scruggs, quartermaster, who are hereby relieved from further duty with this army.

VIII. Brig. Gen. C. Posey will report to Lieut. Gen. J. Longstreet for assignment to the command of the brigade formerly commanded by General Featherston.

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By command of R. E. Lee:

W. H. TAYLOR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: The chief commissary of this army, Colonel Cole, proposes to exchange with citizens of the adjacent counties sugar for bacon, or other meat, to be issued to the troops in lieu of the sugar now proposed as a component part of the ration. In the counties of Greene, Madison, and Culpeper it is believed that a good deal of salt meat is retained by the citizens for their domestic use, which they would be tempted to part with. They now have to pay $1.25 per pound for sugar, and bacon costs 35 cents per pound. If we could exchange one pound of sugar for two of bacon, even, it would be a saving to the Government and a gain to the army. Major Hill, of the commissary department, and a citizen of Culpeper, thinks that by offering sugar in small quantities at a time, many thousand pounds of bacon can be obtained from that county alone.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Indorsements.]

JANUARY 22, 1863.

Referred to Commissary-General, with the sanction of this Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL,
January 24, 1863.

Respectfully returned to the Secretary of War.

It is not proposed by this Bureau to diminish its supplies or resources by barter; it is better to use the sugar, and to impress all the bacon that can be found, consistently with leaving a supply for the family; after that, barter would be beneficial.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. E. B. STUART, *Commanding Cavalry:*

GENERAL: I inclose you a letter to General Hampton, which I request you will note, and forward with as little delay as practicable. Give like notice to the cavalry, and direct the two Lees to have their brigades ready to move at a moment's warning. Bryan, just in from Maryland, reports that the enemy's pickets are all withdrawn from Westmoreland. If that is so, General W. H. F. Lee might draw up closer to Port Royal. Until the further intentions of the enemy are discovered, we will have to suspend furloughs to men and officers.

Very respectfully, yours,

R. E. LEE,
General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. WADE HAMPTON, *Commanding Cavalry Brigade:*

GENERAL: From the reports of the scouts from both flanks of the enemy, he appears to be on the eve of making an advance. Sigel's corps, which is stationed at Stafford and Dumfries, I understand, has marching orders, and the impression among the men is that they will go in the direction of Warrenton. I think it probable that he will attempt to cross the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford, or at Rappahannock Station. He will hardly go higher at this inclement season, I think. Infantry is said to be collecting near Richmond Ford. The infantry pickets in front of Fredericksburg have been withdrawn this evening, and columns of infantry are reported to have been seen marching up the river.

I think it probable that the enemy will cross the Upper Rappahannock, with a view to turn our left flank. Make such resistance as you can to retard or defeat him, and, should he cross with a force too large for you to encounter, concentrate your troops; hang upon his flank and rear; cut up his communications; cause him embarrassment, and report all that you can discover of his movements and designs. A scout just in from Maryland reports that the Fourth and Fifth U. S. Regular Cavalry marched through Piscataway to Liverpool Point, and then across to Aquia Creek. A thousand head of mules, sutlers' wagons, &c., are taking the same route, and it is said that a number of old mules have been sent down there for the purpose of parking. Direct your picket to be on the alert everywhere, and be in readiness for whatever may occur.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 20, 1863.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: Your letter of January 12 has been received. I am glad to hear of the improving condition of your command, and of the very satisfactory vote on the proposition to change from partisan rangers to regular troops. The 167 dissenting men will either be entitled to their discharge or allowed to join what organization they choose, though I hope they will yet consent to remain with you. The success of Captain McNeill is very gratifying, and, I hope, may be often repeated. The prisoners charged with the murder of unarmed citizens must be tried regularly by State laws, and punished according to them. The idea of capturing the municipal officers of the Peirpoint government is a very good one. It would relieve the people in the northwest very much to catch them all, and render the office of sheriff as dangerous a position as possible.

By the direction of the President, I have written to General Halleck on the subject of Milroy's orders. He replies that these orders are unauthorized, and if on investigation he finds them authentic, he will order Milroy to change his course. I do not think retaliation upon the Union people of the northwest would help our cause in that region. I am rejoiced to hear of the state of opinion beginning to prevail in those counties since the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. Encourage it as much as possible, and continue to enlist as rapidly as possible for your command, avoiding those who have deserted from our armies and gone home. I hope you may have continued success in your efforts to redeem the northwest from the Federal dominion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Salt Sulphur Springs:

GENERAL: I desire you to inform me what disposition you have made of your brigade, under my instructions of the — instant.

I am informed that there are some valuable mills on the Greenbrier River and Second Creek, which I desire to protect, if possible. I wish you would inform yourself of the positions of those mills, and report to me whether you can or not, with the force under your command, give them adequate protection. I am informed that six of the enemy's regiments have been withdrawn from the Kanawha Valley within the last ten or twelve days, and do not think the enemy is in condition at present to venture on any other offensive operations than raids, such as they made some ten days since into Greenbrier and Monroe. A small infantry force, judiciously posted, ought to be able to deter them from venturing far into the country occupied by our troops.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 21, 1863.

JAMES WALKER, Esq., ET AL.,
Members of the General Assembly of Virginia, Richmond, Va.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter in reference to the defense of the Valley of Virginia has been referred to General Lee, who has charge of the department in which the valley is embraced, and his early attention invoked to the subject. I beg to assure you of the anxious desire of the Department to afford the people of the valley all the protection within its power, without exposing to the enemy points of even more vital importance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 21, 1863.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

Mr. PRESIDENT: A scout just returned from Washington City reports that the impression is prevalent there that General Burnside's army is preparing to advance. The river is filled with transports with supplies; lumber and forage ascending the river, provisions, &c., descending—all going to Aquia and Potomac Creeks. The Fourth and Fifth Regiments U. S. Cavalry have, within a few days, marched from Washington, via Piscataway to Liverpool Point, and thence crossed to Aquia. A large supply of mules, both for draught and packing, sutlers' wagons, &c., now take that route, either on account of better roads or safety from our cavalry.

A scout just returned from the vicinity of Potomac Creek reports large wharves being erected at Marlborough Point and Belle Plain, and that he heard from one of our citizens that a railroad was being constructed from Brooke's Station (where the Fredericksburg Railroad crosses Potomac Creek) in the direction of Port Royal, with the view, it is said, to transport their siege guns.

A scout from Aquia Creek, on the right flank of the enemy, reports, on information derived from deserters and from our citizens, that their army is under marching orders. The men of Sigel's corps state that they are to move in the direction of Warrenton. Men of other portions of the army report that they are to go toward Port Royal. There is concentration of infantry and artillery near the junction of the Rappahannock and Rapidan, and yesterday columns of infantry were seen by our pickets moving through Stafford in that direction.

I think it is certain that some movement is contemplated by General Burnside, but whether it is toward Richmond or into winter quarters is not so clear. The indications I have stated would favor either supposition. I have discovered yet no preparations for crossing the Rappahannock. Those reported to have been made at Castle's Ferry are trivial in their nature, and of but little importance. We have a long line to watch, and, by concealing their movements, a large body of troops might be thrown across before they could be resisted, and might oblige a retrograde movement on our part for concentration, but I hope that if such a movement is made by the enemy that we will be able to deal him a successful blow.

I inclose a note from a correspondent in Washington,* who last winter forwarded information to General Johnston. It will show you his opinion of the condition of affairs.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 21, 1863.

Brig. Gen. W. E. JONES,
Commanding Valley District:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, and the report of Captain Richardson with regard to supplies in the upper part of the valley. The evacuation of Moorefield and the presence of the enemy at Front Royal would look as if he was merely changing his position, and drawing nearer to his army east of the Blue Ridge. It will be very desirable if you can, by concentrating your forces, drive him out of the valley altogether. It was with this view that I desired to know what supply of provisions you could rely upon, that, if circumstances permitted, I could throw other troops into the valley. If his force at Front Royal is not too large, endeavor to cut it off. If superior to yours, see if you cannot break up its line of communication with your cavalry, or even drive them out of Winchester. General Burnside's army is apparently now making some movements toward the Upper Rappahannock. Possibly Milroy may attempt to join him. If he does, precipitate yourself upon his rear, and follow him east of the mountains, and place yourself in communication with General Hampton and this army.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

RICHMOND, VA., *January* 21, 1863.

Col. J. T. ANDERSON,
Chairman of Military Committee:

SIR: In compliance with your request this morning in committee, I now state such facts and views connected with the troops under my command and the defense of the country lying west of the Alleghany Mountains as are likely to prove beneficial in considering the subject of the State Line and the local defenses of the west. I undertook the task of raising the force authorized by the act of the 17th of May last because I did not feel at liberty, under all the circumstances, to decline it, although I fully understood the almost insurmountable difficulties that stood in the way of its accomplishment. By dint of constant labor and unremitted exertion, both of myself and those assisting me, a force numbering nearly 4,000 men has been enrolled in the State service. As soon as I raised a sufficient number of men to penetrate the country occupied by the enemy, I did so; and although active means were resorted to to discourage and, indeed, to prevent my recruiting, the force increased rapidly. We were enabled by October to advance far into the country overrun by the enemy, and to hold it. We found as we approached toward the Ohio very formidable and numerous organizations of men,

* Not found.

under authority of the United States, holding the country. These Home Guards, as they were styled, were officered by Peirpoint, armed and equipped in an admirable manner by the United States, and constituted a local force amply sufficient to hold the country in complete subjection to the usurped authority extended over so great a portion of Western Virginia. These organizations were completely broken up and dispersed in the counties of McDowell, Wyoming, Logan, Boone, Cabell, and Wayne, in Virginia, and in all the Kentucky border from the county of Lawrence to the summit of Cumberland Mountain. At Piketon, in Kentucky, a formidable force had been collected and a military post established, then under an active, enterprising leader. We learned from a letter written by him to the quartermaster at Catlettsburg, that this force collected at this point was intended for a sudden descent upon the salt-works in Washington County. The writer spoke with great confidence of his ability to destroy the works. The loss of all his supplies and the dispersion of his entire command, and the breaking up of the post by our troops under command of Colonel Clarkson, put an end to the enterprise against the salt-works for some time to come at least.

These transactions of our small force, thus hurriedly glanced at, go to show the sort of service which it was capable of rendering, as well as the manner of its performance. It has constituted a local force for local defense, and has been able to hold completely, after driving the enemy out, all the country embraced between Coal River and the Kentucky line, and extending from within 50 miles of the Ohio to the valley of Clinch River. The area covered by this force would have been much greater, and the services rendered more important, but for our destitution of quartermasters' supplies. I attempted in vain to procure a train of only 100 pack-mules, and we were almost entirely without axes and picks. We were also without tents, except a few, and without one-third of the necessary cooking utensils for the men. For want of necessary clothing, which neither order nor entreaty could procure, many of the men were frost-bitten during the severe cold weather which prevailed up to the 1st of January, when we went into camp near the salt-works, but the men bore every hardship without complaint. The defense of Western Virginia claims, and no doubt will receive, the earnest attention of the Legislature. A vast deal devolves upon them to do for the maintenance of our authority and the establishment of our laws and control, which is by no means involved in the general plan and conduct of the war by the Confederate authorities. It is theirs, no doubt, to meet the advance of large and powerful forces threatening to attack at such points as are likely to affect the general plan or conduct of the war; but no such movement as this, requiring the presence of a large Confederate army, may take place, and yet the local organizations of Home Guards, and the occasional advance of the enemy in small bodies to strengthen and assure them, will be amply sufficient to set up in fact the usurped authority of the Abolitionists, and to expel from the country the loyal citizens. The country now held by the enemy in force, and that capable of being reached by them without much opposition, constitutes fully two-thirds of the entire west or Trans-Alleghany country, as will appear by the bare inspection of the map. It would be a national calamity to the Commonwealth for these people to become habituated to the usurped authority now extended over them, while the possession of the country by the enemy seriously endangers all that lying contiguous to it, embracing the salt-works in Smyth and Washington Counties, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the lead mines in Wythe. The great chain of mountains passing from north-

east to southwest entirely across the State offers many points admirably calculated for defense, where comparatively small numbers can stop and hold in check very superior forces. These passes, not very numerous, should, in my opinion, be occupied and intrenched. With three of these points intrenched, all the country extending from the northern boundary of Raleigh westward to the county of Wise, and from this line eastward to the railroad, would be entirely secure from attack, unless from a very large and thoroughly appointed army. The line thus defended would be 120 miles in extent, and would not require more than 6,000 men to hold it.

These points I have already indicated to the committee, and for this and for other reasons, readily understood, I forbear to mention them. The enemy are far more numerous than we, and, therefore, we must equalize our forces whenever it is practicable, by proper fortifications, at points not liable to be turned. Such are the points I speak of. These intrenchments would have another important result. Behind them could be collected all the population capable of using fire-arms, and within reach of the works whenever the advance of the enemy threatened collision. The dexterity with which all our people use fire-arms is so great that, behind intrenchments, the rawest troops are equal to army veterans in repelling an assault. The committee will understand that these opinions and suggestions rest upon the supposition that an adequate force to retake the Kanawha Valley and Northwestern Virginia is not for the present to be put into the field, but that the whole effect will be to prevent any further advance of the invading force. Between the plan of holding the enemy at bay by fortifying these passes, and that of moving upon them with sufficient force to drive them from the State, there can be no comparison. If we held all our territory to the Ohio River, with even slight additions to the local force of the country, it would be next to impossible for the enemy to penetrate very far into our territories with an invading army. Such is the peculiar topography of that region that, in advancing to the interior by any one of the numerous valleys leading from the Ohio to the Cumberland range of mountains, the enemy would necessarily be exposed to incessant attacks upon his flank, and be liable at any time to lose his supply trains. Nothing could be more difficult than to concentrate sufficient strength to defend them along the extended and rugged defiles through which they would be compelled to move. At the same time the long extent of river line held by us would render it easy to send across formidable detachments into Ohio to ravage and desolate the country, as they have done ours, and to make them feel at their own hearth-stones the calamities of war.

An inspection of the map will exhibit at once the great advantages which, geographically, we possess from our position, while the smooth surface on the Ohio side, making it easy to travel into the country in every direction; the rugged nature of our interior rendering pursuit next to impossible, constitute Western Virginia invaluable to us, both for means of defense and attack. I regard the immediate occupation of all Western Virginia by a perfectly adequate and well-appointed force of vital importance to the whole Confederacy. With such a force there, the enemy would be compelled to concentrate upon their own soil one of their powerful armies now beleaguering the coast of the Atlantic and the Mississippi, for otherwise their communications between the Northwest and the Atlantic would be seriously endangered. It would not be difficult, with an enterprising leader, to endanger all the railroad connections between the Atlantic and Ohio if we had a commanding force as a base of operations on our side of the Ohio River. The country

is comparatively narrow between the Ohio River and the lakes, and all lines of communication east and west pass over it. With a proper force there, we could compel the enemy to give us battle upon ground of our own selection, and this, I think, would be decisive of the issue.

I presume there is not a man in Virginia who would ever consent to any terms of peace without a restitution of every inch of our soil to its rightful jurisdiction and possession. But, in addition to this sentiment of patriotism, the position of the territory and the immeasurable mineral riches of the country render it absolutely indispensable to the national greatness of Virginia. There are greater deposits of coal lying in that part of Virginia now held by the enemy than are to be found in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The timber and the water-power of the same section are of inestimable value. All the elements of true national power are abundantly met with throughout that whole region. I do not think too much attention, or too much money, or too much blood can be expended to preserve to Virginia this noble heritage. The people of that part of the west now overrun by the enemy, it must be borne in mind, are generally loyal and true to the Commonwealth, and, no doubt, would have shown becoming zeal in her defense, if the country had not been continuously occupied by the enemy from a very early period of the war. They would, in my opinion, return with great alacrity to our standard if an opportunity to do so was offered to them. The report of the expenditures for our troops is laid before the Legislature in a document submitted by the adjutant-general of the Commonwealth.

About the correctness of this statement I can say nothing, for, under an order of the Governor, the quartermasters, through whose hands these expenditures were chiefly made, were taken from under my command, and were consequently neither subject to my orders nor supervision. This document, however, shows that the entire sum of money drawn by the quartermasters under my command, and actually in the field, amounts to only $83,500. The balance of the money drawn from the treasury must be represented by supplies still on hand in possession of the quartermasters, set apart by the Governor for his exclusive command. If this be so, then there are on hand, purchased and paid for, sufficient supplies to furnish the present force for a year to come. The supplies issued to the men up to the day I left camp were extremely small. The men were still in bitter want of tents, clothes, blankets, cooking utensils, and even axes. Nor were there picks and spades enough for the most common and necessary purposes. This state of things, so disorganizing and hurtful to the service, must remain and become worse unless the quartermasters are subject to the orders of the commanding general. I have, as stated to the committee, prepared such amendments to the law as are essential to give it efficiency, and which are very necessary, whether the force is maintained by the Commonwealth or shall be transferred to the Confederacy. The organization is at present, under the act, unlike any other whatever in any service, and is, indeed, impossible of execution according to the strict letter of the statute. The amendments are few and simple, but essential to give efficiency to the command.

With a hope that I have in some sort met the request of the committee in furnishing these views, although from the necessary hurry in which it has been done I know they are imperfect, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Major-General, Commanding Virginia State Line.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 22, 1863.

General R. E. LEE,
Commanding, &c., Fredericksburg, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 19th, covering correspondence with General Halleck,* and am pleased at the manner in which you presented the matter which had been submitted to you in connection with the atrocities of Milroy. If General Halleck should fulfill his promise, information recently received here does not permit me to doubt that he will have no opportunity to escape on the ground that Milroy has not executed his barbarous threats.

Yours of the 21st has also been received, and, after reading it, my opinion is that you would not be justified at this time in making further detachments from your command. Should the enemy succeed in crossing the river, either above or below the long line occupied by you, at the same time holding a strong reserve opposite to Fredericksburg, it would make your retrograde movement, for the purpose of attacking the force he had thrown over, hazardous, by all the difficulties which would attend the exposure both of your flank and rear. The rain which is now falling must render the roads in that region impracticable for heavy artillery, and it may be that the movements which are observed are only changes of position for the establishment of winter cantonments.

We have nothing from North Carolina to develop the purpose of the enemy there, and it may well be that the late storms have interfered with his programme, if it all tended to an attack upon Wilmington.

Intelligence from Tennessee is less cheering than we had anticipated, except that the cavalry is still successful against the enemy's shipping.

As ever, your friend,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 22, 1863.

Col. H. B. DAVIDSON,
Commanding at Staunton, Va.:

COLONEL: From present appearances, I am inclined to believe that General Burnside is concentrating all the forces within his reach, with a view of advancing south of the Rappahannock. The troops in the vicinity of Alexandria, presumed to be General Slocum's command, with a long train of wagons, are all reported to be marching in the direction of Dumfries or Fredericksburg. General Milroy is reported to have abandoned Moorefield, and to have advanced a portion of his troops to Front Royal. It may be his intention to cross the Blue Ridge, and unite with General Burnside. In that event, I have directed General W. E. Jones to throw his force east of the mountains, and unite with this army. Should there be nothing to detain the troops under your command, and those under Colonel Imboden, at Staunton, I desire that you will join General Jones with all your available forces, should you be called on. In the mean time make all preparations for your march, should it become necessary. Please let me know your available strength.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

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* See Lee to Halleck, January 10, and Halleck's reply, January 14, 1863, Series III.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fredericksburg, Va., January 22, 1863.

Col. J. GORGAS, *Chief of Ordnance:*

COLONEL: I have had the honor to receive your letter* of the 20th instant, and beg leave to thank you for your attention to my requests. I hope you will be able to get the carriages for the Whitworth guns made without delay, and the ten Napoleons, now in progress, finished at once. I assure you both kinds of guns are wanted with this army this very day. The enemy is moving to the line of the Rappahannock, above and below Fredericksburg; and, from his preparations, it would seem to be his intention to cross. The guns in question would add materially to our ability to resist him.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 22, 1863.

Col. J. D. IMBODEN, *Commanding, &c.:*

COLONEL: Your letter has been received, with the accompanying documents, on the subject of changing the organization of your corps and increasing its strength. I hope you will proceed at once with the good work. I cannot at present spare the Twenty-fifth and Thirty-first Virginia Regiments. The four companies of the Twenty-fifth Virginia Regiment, now at the Warm Springs, and promised to you by the War Department, properly belong here to the Twenty-fifth. You can take them, and let them serve as a basis on which to recruit for the regiment, until the two portions can be brought together. The men who do not desire to join other regiments you can recruit for these two (the Thirty-first and Twenty-fifth), and keep them attached to your command for the time being. I think some arrangements were made, while this army was in the valley, to recruit for these regiments. I inclose to you the original documents from General Cooper, &c., as you request; also the letter of Major Thompson, the indorsement on which please note. I hope you will meet with speedy success in filling up your command to a brigade, when I shall take great pleasure in recommending you for promotion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 22, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: With the view of increasing the supply of wheat in Richmond, I would suggest, if it has not already been done, that all the grain in the counties adjacent to the James River and Kanawha Canal be purchased, and conveyed by means of the canal to Richmond. I have been told that there is a large quantity of wheat in the counties of Rockbridge,

* Not found.

Botetourt, Bedford, &c., which the owners are withholding from market, and which might be secured for the use of the army by active and energetic agents.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 23, 1863.

His Excellency President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

MR. PRESIDENT: I dislike very much to trouble Your Excellency, but the want of supplies for the troops has been reported to me this morning, which, coming at this time, causes me the greatest uneasiness. Unless regular supplies can be obtained, I fear the efficiency of the army will be reduced by many thousand men, when already the army is far inferior in numbers to that of the enemy. I do not know whether the difficulty arises from the want of provisions at Richmond or from delay in its transportation to this point, but the result is that there is a scarcity of food for the men. If the provisions are in Richmond, I think, by an energetic operation of the railroad, they can be readily transported. Great delay in the running of the freight trains has been reported to me, which could be avoided by zeal and energy on the part of the agents.

It has been suggested to me that Captain Sharp, assistant quartermaster, conversant with the operations of the railroad, would make a capital superintendent. I am told he is now in North Carolina. I beg Your Excellency will cause such directions to be given as the case admits of, and that I, at least, be informed what supplies I can rely upon. The chief commissary of this army, in compliance with the directions of the Commissary-General at Richmond, has reduced the salt-meat rations to a quarter of a pound per man, and ordered one-fifth of a pound of sugar to be issued in addition; but there is no sugar here for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 23, 1863.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

The commissary of this army, in compliance with instructions of the Commissary-General at Richmond, has reduced the salt-meat ration, and ordered the sugar to be substituted. I learn this more: There is no sugar here for the purpose, and the salt meat is very low; in consequence, the men are on short rations at a very bad time. Can it be remedied?

R. E. LEE.

[Indorsements.]

To Commissary-General, for prompt remedy.

J. A. S. [SEDDON],
Secretary of War.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL, *January* 24, 1863.

Contents noted. Much more than this; deficiency of transportation has been expected for over a twelve-month. Attempts made to antici-

pate want, and for the last four months strenuous efforts have been made to convince the Government of the impending necessity, by invincible demonstration and applications to be permitted to apply an efficient remedy, by obtaining a large supply of bacon, when this was practicable, but without success.

L. B. NORTHROP,
Commissary-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 23, 1863.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

MR. PRESIDENT: Appearances now indicate that the enemy intend to advance. They seem to be moving to the line of the Rappahannock. They have shown themselves opposite Port Royal. Our scouts also report the preparation of bridges on Mr. I. Seddon's farm, to which point they are conveying their pontoons and artillery. In addition to the force reported near the mouth of the Rapidan, consisting of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, with their wagon trains, Captain Randolph reports, on the 20th, a force of cavalry, with twelve pieces of artillery, marching up the White Ridge road. No infantry was seen. This last-named force may be intended to join hands with General Milroy, in the Shenandoah Valley, who has abandoned Moorefield and the South Branch of the Potomac, and has his advance at Front Royal.

Lieutenant Smith, of the "Black Horse Cavalry," also reports that the portion of the Federal Army near Alexandria, presumed to be General Slocum's command, crossed the Wolf Run Shoals on the 19th, and resumed its march on the 20th in the direction of Dumfries or Fredericksburg, moving as rapidly as possible, with a large train of wagons.

It looks as if they intended to concentrate all their forces, and make a vigorous effort to drive us from our position. The storm of yesterday and the day before will prove unfavorable for their advance, as the roads have become heavy and the streams swollen. It will also operate unfavorably to our rapid concentration to oppose them at the point they may select.

I have requested General Cooper to direct all men and officers belonging to this army now in Richmond without authority, to return to their posts. I have also directed General W. E. Jones, should General Milroy cross the Blue Ridge, to follow with his whole force and unite with General Hampton.

If there are any available troops about Staunton or Richmond, it will be well to advance them toward this line.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient servant.

R. E. LEE,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 25, 1863.

THOMAS DODAMEAD, Esq.,
General Superintendent Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

DEAR SIR: Major-General Jones, commanding this department, has instructed me so to fortify the approaches to New River Bridge, on the line of your railroad, as to enable the guard he proposes to keep per-

manently at that point to defend it from any cavalry raid that the enemy may organize for its destruction. These, I hope, soon to see completed. East of New River, on your road, there are several points, as the trestle-work and the bridges crossing the Roanoke River, of minor importance, but yet of such consequence that, if destroyed, the operations of your road would be seriously interfered with, unless there were on hand means for their immediate renewal. The resources of this army are not such as would enable the commanding general to guard each bridge with a sufficient force to repel an attack of the enemy's cavalry, and it is thought that in such cases as I have mentioned, in which the repairs or renewal could be completed in a few days if the timber was at hand, it would be better if the railroad company would prepare themselves for such an emergency. It is scarcely probable that a cavalry expedition would be forwarded, at the risk they would encounter, for the purpose of only destroying the bridges I have mentioned, but the importance of New River Bridge might induce it, and, finding it impossible to effect anything at that point, the enemy might turn their attention to them.

May I ask the favor of an early reply to this communication?

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
Captain of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 25, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON, *Narrows:*

COLONEL: The general commanding has received information that the enemy propose attempting another raid, on a much larger scale, for the purpose of destroying New River Bridge. It is thought they will move in three parties, one by Lewisburg, another by Pack's Ferry, and a third by Coal River, to Tazewell County. The general forwards this information that you may be on the alert, and prepared to co-operate with General Williams immediately on the receipt of information. You will, of course, keep the general informed of anything that may transpire.

I am, colonel, yours, &c.,

W. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 25, 1863.

Officer Commanding Virginia State Line,
near Saltville, via Glade Spring:

From information I have, I think it probable the enemy will make a cavalry raid on the salt-works, by Coal River, through Boone to Tazewell County. I communicate the information to put you on your guard.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
January 25, 1863.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. FLOYD, *Richmond, Va.:*

Your telegram and orders in regard to Lieutenant-Colonel Swann received. Who commands the State Line in your absence, and where can

I address him? I have information that leads me to believe the enemy will make two or three cavalry raids in this direction, one by way of Coal River, through Boone, to Tazewell County. Of course, they will attempt the salt-works, if they come.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 25, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. S. WILLIAMS,
Salt Sulphur Springs:

GENERAL: I have information which leads me to believe that the enemy will soon make another raid on a much larger scale, with the purpose of destroying the railroad bridge over New River, and to do such other mischief as they can. It is thought they will move in three parties, one by Lewisburg, one by Pack's Ferry, and another by Coal River, to Tazewell County. I wish you to be on the alert, and prepared to meet the enemy if he attempts this raid. Station the companies of the two Captain Thurmonds at or near the mouth of Indian Creek, and keep out strong pickets on the roads I have mentioned. The two companies of cavalry, Preston's and Eakle's, though small, ought, if properly handled, to give you early information of the movements of the enemy. Communicate to me immediately the first indication of a forward movement of the enemy. Information of the last raid was very late in reaching me. The enemy entered Monroe County early Saturday morning, and I knew nothing of it until about daylight the next morning. The information did not reach Colonel Wharton, at The Narrows, until about midnight of the 10th, Saturday. Communicate promptly to Colonel Wharton any information which it may be desirable he should know of the enemy's movements, that he may co-operate with you. Acknowledge the receipt of this, and inform me to what points your pickets [have advanced]. Lieutenant-Colonel Swann's battalion of cavalry (State Line) has been ordered to Lewisburg.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
January 26, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, forwarding a resolution of the House of Representatives calling upon the President for copies of the official reports of all battles not already presented to that body.

I have endeavored to keep the Department advised of the results of all battles in which this army has been engaged, as well as its movements and operations, but so great has been the labor of the troops during the campaign, so constant their occupation in the march and field, and so great the change of officers from wounds and death, that it has been impossible for the various commanders to make out the required detailed reports. I have not yet received all the reports of the

commanders of the battles around Richmond, nor of those subsequent. As soon as received, I shall endeavor to give a brief narrative of the events.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, *February* 28, 1863.

The general commanding announces to the army the series of successes of the cavalry of Northern Virginia during the winter months, in spite of the obstacles of almost impassable roads, limited forage, swollen streams, and inclement weather.

I. About the 1st of December [November 27], General Hampton, with a detachment of his brigade, crossed the Upper Rappahannock, surprised two squadrons of Federal cavalry, captured several commissioned officers and about 100 men, with their horses, arms, colors, and accouterments, without loss on his part.

II. On the 4th [2d] of December, under the direction of Colonel Beale, Major Waller, with a detachment of 60 dismounted men, of the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, General William [H.] F. Lee's brigade, crossed the Rappahannock below Port Royal, in skiffs, attacked the enemy's cavalry pickets, captured 49, including several commissioned officers, with horses, arms, &c., and recrossed the river, without loss.

III. On the 10th of December, General Hampton crossed the Rappahannock with a detachment of his brigade, cut the enemy's communications at Dumfries, entered the town a few hours before Sigel's corps, then advancing to Fredericksburg, captured 20 wagons with a guard of about 90 men, and returned safely to his camp. On the 17th of the same month, he again crossed the river with a small force, proceeded to Occoquan, surprised the pickets between that place and Dumfries, captured 50 wagons, bringing many of them across the Occoquan in a ferry-boat, and beating back a brigade of cavalry sent to their rescue. He reached the Rappahannock with 30 wagons and 130 prisoners.

IV. On the 25th of December, General Stuart, with detachments of Hampton's, Fitz. Lee's, and William [H.] F. Lee's brigades, under the command of these officers respectively, made a forced reconnaissance in rear of the enemy's lines, attacked him at Dumfries, capturing men and wagons near that place, advanced toward Alexandria, drove his cavalry with considerable loss across the Occoquan, captured his camp on that stream, burned the Accotink Bridge, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, then, passing north of Fairfax Court-House, returned to Culpeper with more than 200 prisoners and 25 wagons, with a loss on his part of 6 men wounded and Captain Bullock, a most gallant officer, killed.*

* * * * * * *

IX. Major White, of General Jones' command, in December, crossed the Potomac, attacked several parties of the enemy's cavalry near Poolesville, Md., and, besides the killed and wounded, took 77 prisoners, with horses, arms, and some wagons, with slight loss to himself. Captain Randolph, of the Black Horse Cavalry, has made many bold reconnaissances in Fauquier, taking more than 200 prisoners and several hundred stand of arms. Lieutenant Mosby, with his detachment, has

* Portion of order here omitted appears in Series I, Vol. XXV, Part II, p. 649.

done much to harass the enemy, attacking him boldly on several occasions, and capturing many prisoners. A detachment of 17 men of Hampton's brigade, under the brave Sergeant Michael, attacked and routed a body of 45 Federals, near Wolf Run Shoals, killing and wounding several and bringing off 15 prisoners, with the loss on our part of Sergeant Sparks, of the Second South Carolina Regiment, who, a few days before, with 2 of his comrades, attacked, in Brentsville, 6 of the enemy sent to take him, killed 3, and captured the rest.

In announcing these achievements, the commanding general takes special pleasure in adverting to the promptness of the officers in striking a successful blow whenever the opportunity offered, and the endurance and gallantry with which the men have always supported their commanders.

These deeds give assurance of vigilance, activity, and fortitude, and of the performance of still more brilliant actions in the coming campaign.

R. E. LEE,
General.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
November 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. G. BARNARD,
Chief Engineer, Defenses of Washington:

SIR: My profession and my duties while connected with the Army of the Potomac from Yorktown to the evacuation of the Peninsula impressed me with the absolute necessity of having good roads if a large army is to move to a greater distance than one day's march from its base of supplies.

Without pretending to know, much less to indicate, all the causes which contributed to the failure of that campaign, I will say that I always was and am still of the opinion that chief among these causes was the want of good roads.

The condition of the roads while we were before Yorktown was frightful, and such was the case most of the way up the Peninsula until we arrived at our final base at White House, on the Pamunkey River. All the difficulties, however, growing out of the condition of these roads as far as White House were finally overcome, though at great loss of time and terrible sacrifices of both men and animals. Arrived at this point, I was of the opinion that we ought not to have relied on the railroad for the transportation of the supplies of the army.

We had plenty of wagons, and I then thought, and still think, if we had made two good military roads—one for the advance and the other for the return trains—and defended these roads by fortifying three or four strong positions between Newcastle and Mechanicsville, on the right of our line of communication, that the result of the campaign might have been different. If this plan had been adopted, I am of the opinion that we could have advanced at the rate of 2 miles per day, building our roads, and securing them with the necessary works of defense as we advanced. If so, ten days from the time we started would have brought us to the Chickahominy with two good wagon roads of such construction that they could not have been seriously injured, and secured by three or four intrenched positions of such strength that each could have been held by a brigade of infantry, with a couple of batteries of artillery and a few squadrons of cavalry.

I do not mean to say that the railroad from White House might not afterward have been repaired and used as a matter of convenience, and, perhaps, economy, but I do not think it should have been made our chief reliance. We all know that, however much railroads may multiply

our means of defense, they are nevertheless of very little use to an army when invading the country of an enterprising enemy. It appears to me that the circumstances of our army when at the White House on the Pamunkey were very similar to those of the same army now before Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock. The destination of the army now is the same as it was before, the difficulties are the same, and the danger—that of being turned on the right flank—is the same.

The army has a railroad from Aquia Creek to Richmond. Shall it rely on this road for its supplies, or shall it build common roads and rely on its wagons?

Whether the fate of the present campaign may or may not hinge on the decision of this question cannot now be foretold, but it is a matter worthy of serious consideration.

If, after mature examination of all the reasons for and against both plans, one of them appears to offer more chances of success than the other, we are bound to decide in its favor, for the country has too much to lose to run any risks which can be avoided.

From what I have said in reference to the Peninsular Campaign, you will already have perceived that I have arrived at the conclusion that we should abandon the idea of advancing on the line of the railroad, but that we should build common roads, and rely on our wagons for supplies. Let us look the question in the face.

If we advance on the line of this railroad, and rely upon it, we must rebuild the railroad bridge over the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg—a difficult undertaking at this season of the year—and the army must lie idle while it is being reconstructed; and we must also expect to have to rebuild nearly the whole road to Richmond, including railroad bridges over the Mattapony, the North Anna, the South Anna, and the Chickahominy, besides many smaller streams. These constructions, from their nature, will require much time.

Again, if we advance on the line of the railroad, we tie ourselves to it, and lose, therefore, all freedom of movement. We commit ourselves to a fixed line of operations, known to the enemy beforehand. We must conquer this line, we must defend it, we must stick by it, or we must starve.*

These are some of the principal disadvantages of the railroad line. After we shall have beaten the enemy's army, and obtained possession of Richmond, the advantage of having a more speedy communication with Washington than can be afforded by the proposed common roads, or the James River, may justify the reconstruction of the road.

I come now to consider what in my opinion would be a better line of operations and a safer system of roads upon which our army might advance against Richmond. It will not be expected that I will elaborate all the details of the proposed plan, because I am not in possession of all the present circumstances of the army which might modify them, nor am I familiar with all the features of the country, or the exact nature of all the difficulties which would have to be overcome in carrying the proposed plan into execution; but in general terms my idea is this:

Let the army march down the Rappahannock River to Tappahannock, or some point in that vicinity, where there is sufficient water for our gunboats and sufficient room on the right bank for quartermaster's and

* The railroad is easily put out of order. The burning of a single bridge renders it useless for weeks; the displacement of a single rail causes an accident, and disarranges the whole road for a day. Besides, the cars cannot run to the various camps or depots as wagons can, and if we rely on the railroad for supplies, we by no means get rid of our wagons.

commissary's depots to be located under their protection. This point will be our base of supplies, and about four gunboats will be our principal fortification to guard it.

Let 20,000 recruits be added to the army, whose primary duty it shall be to make roads, but who may be called upon to fight in case of absolute necessity.

The road shall lead toward Richmond, or possibly to Ashland or Hanover Junction. The army will protect the working parties. Now, I will be asked, What kind of roads will you build, and how fast can you build them? The answer is, that I would build two roads, both of them with a double track wide enough for two teams to be driven side by side, or for troops to march in sections of 8; one road to be used by the trains advancing, the other by those returning.

As to the nature of the construction, that will depend upon circumstances. Where the soil is sandy, a good road can always be easily made if we only throw up the roadway a foot or 18 inches above the natural surface and pay proper attention to the drainage. I understand that much of the country through which our road would pass is of that nature, and, if so, much of our road would be very simple. Where the soil is swampy and the roadway would have to be raised above the water, we would resort to corduroying, but this, in order that it may stand the travel of a large army, should be carefully put down and always be supported on longitudinal timbers or stringers. It was just this oversight, the omission of the longitudinal timbers, that caused the fearful roads we had while we were before Yorktown. A corduroy road, if carefully built, is a very good military road, particularly if the logs be covered with about 6 inches of brush, and then with about 6 inches of almost any kind of earth over the brush. In a wooded country, with a large force, it can be made very rapidly.

Where timber is scarce and the soil is not sandy, I would resort to plank roads. By seizing all the saw-mills in the vicinity of our route, and importing forty or fifty schooner-loads of 3-inch plank, and timber suitable for bridging, we could readily obtain a sufficient supply of lumber for all the plank roads that would be necessary. A schooner of 225 tons will carry enough lumber for 1 mile of single-track plank road; thirty-six such schooner-loads would, therefore, build us a single-track plank road the whole way from Tappahannock to Hanover Junction, or one-fourth of the whole quantity of road that it would be necessary to build.

This estimate is based on the supposition that the plank is 3 inches thick and 8½ feet long, whereas plank roads are usually built of plank of only 2 inches in thickness and 8 feet in length.

As to the time required to make the proposed road, I am of the opinion, judging from my experience in making roads with soldiers since the war commenced, that we may safely say that each man can make 15 inches of road per day. This may seem like a very small estimate, and it is small. I am aware that there will be many places—where the soil is sandy, or where the common roads of the country lend themselves in direction to the route of our proposed road—that a man can easily make 3 feet of road per day, but, on the other hand, there will be streams to cross, swamps to pass, and culverts to build, which will require more labor, and retard the work probably to the above estimate. Assuming this, therefore, viz, 15 inches of road per man per day as a safe standard, it follows, as there are 5,280 feet in 1 mile, that 4,224 men will make 1 mile of road in one day, or 8,448 will make 2 miles of the road in one day, and that double the number of men (or 16,896 men) will duplicate

this, or add the 2 miles of return road in the same time. This is as fast as I expect it is possible to build the road, and it is twice as fast as I think it will be possible to build the railroad.

The distance from Tappahannock to Richmond is about 42 miles—to Hanover Junction or Ashland is only about 36 miles. Eighteen days, therefore, from the time we start will bring us to either of the latter places, where the fate of Richmond may be decided.

If there must be a siege, the road can be continued as fast as the other siege works progress, and if this should be the case, then would these roads be their own justification.

Being only about 40 miles from our supplies, our wagons could go and return in four days. They could easily supply the army and bring up all siege material, which would be very doubtful with a single-track railroad, even if everything at all times was kept in complete order. Pontoon bridges would be necessary over the Mattapony and the Pamunkey Rivers, but these could be made in one-tenth of the time that would be necessary to rebuild the railroad bridges over these streams. It may be objected that the army is not yet across the Rappahannock, but this is only an additional reason why it should march down that stream until it comes to a favorable position for crossing under the protection of the gunboats.

If we are to judge from the Coast Survey maps, such positions are to be found both above and below Port Royal.

The advantages, in a strategical view, of taking the line from Tappahannock, or some point in that vicinity, are so obvious that they need scarcely be mentioned: 1st, the line is shorter; 2d, it is much easier protected.

We may and probably will find it advisable to have a road from the Potomac to our base on the Rappahannock. A small force, in an intrenched position near Aquia Creek, will protect this part of the road from all guerrilla parties.

When the army reaches Tappahannock, the enemy must evacuate Fredericksburg, or they will run the risk of letting us reach Richmond by a shorter line than they must travel to intercept us. This movement, in fact, it may be safely presumed, would induce the enemy to evacuate the whole peninsula between the Rappahannock and the Mattapony. While the road between these two rivers is being made, the troops could fortify two or three strong positions between these rivers on the right of our line so as to protect this part of it. The first serious opposition which I would anticipate, if this line should be adopted, would be at the passage of the Mattapony. We would probably hold undisputed possession of one bank and the enemy would hold the other; the result might have to be decided by an artillery duel, in which, however, we would have the advantage of being able to choose the place and time for the contest.

Once across this stream, the enemy would probably make their next stand on the Pamunkey, where a similar contest would undoubtedly take place.

Once across the Mattapony, our supplies, if necessary, could go up that river in steamboats in the winter season very near to the line of advance, and once across the Pamunkey, our supplies could go up that river as far at least as New Castle, and, I believe, to Hanover. One or two weeks would probably be necessary to protect our line of operations on the peninsula between the Mattapony and the Pamunkey, and if the fate of Richmond was not decided before we reached it, similar works would have to be built between the Pamunkey and the Chickahominy.

I will only add that if we have a co-operating army acting with us on the line of the railroad, or possibly even on the James River, the necessity of works of defense would be greatly reduced.

In throwing together these thoughts, I have had no idea of criticising the operations of the Army of the Potomac in its former campaign, nor am I presumptuous enough to suppose that they will be the means of entirely changing the plan of the operations now before it; but I could not well develop my idea of the importance of having good military roads, and their feasibility in the present position of the army, without thinking of what I had seen in the Peninsula, or without selecting a point from which the proposed roads may be built.

If you think these observations possess any merit, I will be obliged to you if you will forward them to the major-general commanding the army.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. S. ALEXANDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, and Aide-de-Camp.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside commanding, for December 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Present for duty equipped.						Pieces of artillery.	Aggregate present and absent.
				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.			
	Officers.	Men.		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
General staff	67	1	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68
Escort (McIntyre)	7	148	170	.....	.....	7	148	.....	.....	.....	231
Provost Guard (Patrick)	56	1,040	1,332	.....	.....	13	190	.....	.....	.....	1,772
Regular Engineer Battalion (Cross).	2	379	433	2	266	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	499
Volunteer Engineer Brigade (Woodbury).	34	914	1,107	52	1,453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,102
Quartermaster's Guard (Ingalls).	26	233	343	.....	.....	14	137	.....	.....	.....	404
Signal Corps (Cushing)	39	111	171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232
Right Grand Division (Sumner).	1,741	29,918	37,432	1,088	†25,293	3	85	39	1,228	90	57,974
Center Grand Division (Hooker)	2,132	38,264	47,952	1,881	33,724	118	2,269	66	1,926	104	67,446
Left Grand Division (Franklin).	2,388	44,509	53,543	2,151	39,053	151	2,900	81	2,556	118	76,435
Eleventh Corps (Sigel)	688	14,874	18,266	605	12,620	9	125	22	875	42	22,600
Twelfth Corps (Slocum)	614	11,548	15,584	534	9,541	6	125	33	972	55	21,209
Defenses Upper Potomac (Morell).	280	5,302	6,342	.....	2,825	.....	2,513	.....	234	.....	7,596
Defenses of Washington (Heintzelman).	2,005	44,383	63,068	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273	70,266
Total	10,079	191,624	245,811	6,313	124,715	321	8,492	241	7,791	682	328,834

[NOTE.—The Right Grand Division (Second and Ninth Corps), the Center Grand Division (Third and Fifth Corps), and the Left Grand Division (First and Sixth Corps), at Fredericksburg; the Eleventh Corps at Fairfax Court-House; and the Twelfth Corps at Harper's Ferry.]

* See p. 807.

† Approximate. Hancock's division omitted in "present for duty equipped" on original return, which gives 20,293. General Hancock says (p. 228) that his maximum strength taken into action was 5,006.

HDQRS. 1ST DIV., AMBULANCE CORPS, 1ST ARMY CORPS,
December 27, 1862.

Capt. B. HUTCHESON,
Commanding First Ambulance Corps, First Army Corps:

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions, I beg leave to submit the following report of operations of the division ambulance corps under my charge during the recent engagement at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13 and following:

In accordance with your directions, I moved forward on the morning of Saturday, December 13, to a point near the bank of the river, and went into park with the other division ambulance corps of the First Army Corps.

Previous to this, I had dispatched my stretcher-bearers to their respective regiments, each regimental squad being under charge of a sergeant, and the whole under command of Lieut. William H. Adriance, of the First Brigade ambulance corps.

About noon of Saturday, I received your order for the transmission of twenty 2-horse ambulances to the scene of action. I immediately dispatched them, under command of Lieut. Henry Knight, of Second Brigade ambulance corps. For his prompt execution of the order he is deserving of much credit, being for some time under fire, and meeting with several narrow escapes.

One of the ambulances under his charge was so injured by the explosion of a shell as to render it unfit for service, and was consequently left on the field, a note of which you will find in my report of December 25.

During the p. m., the balance of my corps was ordered to the division hospital, near the scene of action, when they were loaded with wounded and dispatched to general hospital. Sunday morning I returned to division hospital with ten 2-horse ambulances. At the same time, Lieutenant Adriance, in charge of stretcher-bearers, was relieved by Lieut. C. Kellogg, of Third Brigade ambulance corps, the former having become exhausted from the severity of the labors devolving upon him.

During Sunday and Monday, we were forwarding the wounded from division hospital to general hospital as fast as they were brought in by the stretcher bearers. At 4 p. m. I received the order of retreat, and, loading my ambulances with the remaining wounded, conducted them safely to this side of the river.

Leaving the wounded at general hospital, I rejoined my division corps, and went into park about 1½ miles back from the Rappahannock River.

As near as I can ascertain from the reports of my lieutenants in charge of brigade corps, the number of wounded carried by my division corps from field (or division) hospital to general hospital was 600. Many included in this number were of other divisions.

Of the officers and men of my division corps, I am happy to say that from my own observations and the reports of my lieutenants and sergeants, with but one exception, all did their duty cheerfully and promptly. The prompt and efficient manner in which the stretcher-bearers performed their duties is worthy of especial mention. I cannot in my report give you the names of all that are deserving of mention, but I would very respectfully call your attention to the following as worthy candidates for promotion on grounds of meritorious conduct in action: Sergt. Walter Smith, Second U. S. Sharpshooters; Sergt. Augustus Yeckly, Twenty-fourth New York Volunteers; Privates W. W.

Stone and M. McDonough, of Fourteenth Brooklyn Volunteers, all of First Brigade; Sergeant Fitzpatrick, of Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers, of Third Brigade; Sergeant [George W.] Peet, of Twentieth New York State Militia, of same brigade (was wounded in the early part of the engagement by a cannon-shot in the leg, rendering amputation necessary); Sergeant [William B.] Hutchinson, Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, and Sergeant [Frederick R.] Dearborn, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteers, of Fourth Brigade.

The working of the ambulance corps during the recent engagement has demonstrated beyond doubt the usefulness and efficiency of the organization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. R. BALDWIN,
Lieutenant, Chief First Division Ambulance Corps, 1st A. C.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, April 26, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. FERRERO,
New York:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Burnside to inform you that your name was inserted in General Orders, No. 8, for the following reasons:

That you pressed for a leave of absence with great pertinacity when it was opposed by your commanding officer, and it was finally granted you over his head; that at the expiration of the leave you applied for an extension, and did not report at the expiration of the extension, as the general commanding considered you should have made great efforts to do.

General Burnside has since learned that you had sufficient reason for your delay, and he therefore desires to say that your name was placed in that order under misapprehension.

This letter may be used in such manner as you desire.

The general commanding will telegraph the War Department as you request.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

J. L. VAN BUREN,
Major, and Aide de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
April 30, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

The name of General Ferrero has been mentioned by me in disparaging terms, under misapprehension on my part. This, with the high opinion that General Reno had of him, makes me anxious to see him restored.

A. E. BURNSIDE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 91. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, July* 29, 1862.

The following resolutions, acts, and extracts from acts of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

I.—PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 43.

A RESOLUTION to provide for the presentation of "medals of honor" to the enlisted men of the army and volunteer forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand "medals of honor" to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action, and other soldierlike qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

Approved July 12, 1862.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Medals of Honor awarded under the foregoing resolution for distinguished services at the battle of Fredericksburg.

Names.	Rank, company, and organization.	Date of issue.	Awarded for—
Cart, Jacob	Private Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.	Nov. 18, 1864	Capture of flag of Nineteenth Georgia.
McVeane, John P	Private Company D, Forty-ninth New York Infantry.	Sept. 19, 1870	Gallantry in action.
Plunkett, Thomas	Sergeant Company E, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry.	Mar. —, 1866	Do.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION,
Camp near Fredericksburg, December 17, 1862.

General R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Northern Virginia:

DEAR SIR: I have this moment read the official report of General Lee of the battle on last Saturday. In his report he has ignored (I cannot believe intentionally) the part taken by my small division in that signal success to our arms. The whole of [J. R.] Cooke's brigade and two of the regiments of my brigade were in the fight before General Kershaw came on the field with his troops.

I do not desire to detract from any, when all did their duty nobly, but I cannot permit an official paper from the commanding general to go into history, and do the greatest injustice to the brave men I that day commanded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. RANSOM, JR.,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS, *December* 19, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

General Ransom's division was engaged throughout the battle, and was quite as distinguished as any troops upon the field.

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. RANSOM, Jr., *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 17th was received yesterday. The communication from the commanding general to the War Department, made on the 14th instant, was not intended as an official report of the battle of the 13th. It was written on the field, and was intended to explain our position more than anything else, and was dictated at a time when we were hourly in expectation of a general battle. Some uneasiness seemed to exist in Richmond in consequence of the occupation of Fredericksburg by the enemy, and this report was made for the purpose of satisfying the Government that our lines were in rear of Fredericksburg.

The commanding general had no thought that it would ever be published, much less that it would go out to the world as his official report of the battle.

He particularly regrets that injustice has been done your command, as the first reports are more apt to make lasting impressions than later and more truthful ones.

I trust that your gallant and devoted command will be satisfied to await for truth in the official reports.

I remain, most respectfully,

JAMES LONGSTREET,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
December 19, 1862.

General RANSOM:

DEAR SIR: No note, as stated in yours of this morning, has been sent to the general. Longstreet doubtless mentioned your having been omitted in his report, although I had previously mentioned it. He will doubtless do you justice, and while omission in first report to those knowing circumstances might seem strange, yet you, who know his justice and conscientiousness, will not attribute it to other than the right cause—misunderstanding of facts at the moment of writing.

Yours, truly,

R. H. CHILTON,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

P. S.—I did not show your note to the general, as I know he already regrets the omission.

EXPLANATION OF SKETCH.

BATTERIES OF—

1. King.
2. Owen.
3. Roemer.
4. Pettit.
5. Durell; second position.
6. Durell.
7. Hazlett.
8. Smith.
9. Graham.
10. Hazard.
11. Frank.
12. Gilliss.
13. Kirby.
14. Miller.
15. Kinzie.
16. Turnbull.
17. Kusserow.
18. Waterman.
19. Seeley.
20. Huntington.
21. Diederichs.
22. Trumbull.
23. Voegelee.
24. Hain.
25. McCarthy.
26. Hall.
27. Hall, 5th Maine.
28. Wolcott.
29. Wever.
30. Taft.
31. Cowan; second position.
32. Ricketts; second position.
33. Amsden; second position.
34. Ransom.
35. Simpson.
36. Reynolds.
37. Cowan.
38. Ricketts.
39. Thompson.
40. Amsden.
41. Ricketts; third position.
42. Cowan; third position.
43. Wever; second position.
44. Taft; second position.
45. Wever; third position.
46. Cowan; fourth position.
47. Taft; third position.
48. Ricketts (one section); fourth position.
49. Waterman; second position.
50. Kusserow; second position.
51. Kirby; second position.
52. Hazard; second position.
53. Frank; second position.
54. Dickenson.
55. Arnold.
56. Phillips.
57. Hexamer.
58. Williston.
59. Ayres.
60. Butler.
61. McCartney.
62. Clark.
63. Snow.
64. Seeley; second position.
65. Randolph.
66. Turnbull; second position.
67. Hall; second position.
68. Hall; third position.
69. Amsden; third position.
70. Ransom; second position.
71. Cooper.
72. Simpson; second position.
73. Simpson; third position.
74. Wolcott; second position.
75. Wolcott; third position.
76. Stewart.
77. Gerrish.
78. Reynolds; second position.
79. Rebel guns; first enfilading position.
80. Rebel guns; second enfilading position

SKETCH
OF THE
GROUND SURROUNDING FREDERICKSBURG.

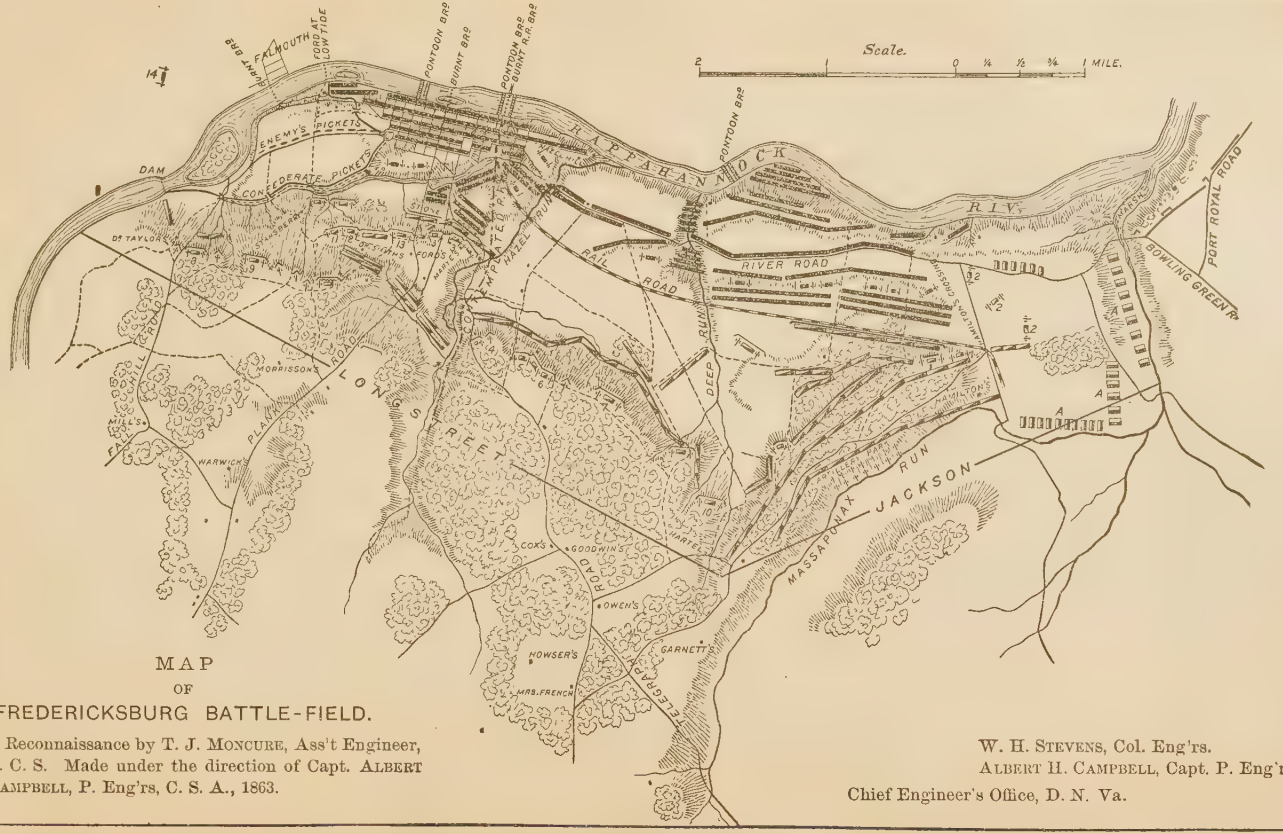
Compiled from the Topographical Surveys and Sketches of Lieut. Hains, T. E., Centre Grand Division, and Col. Wainwright, Chief of Artillery 1st Corps, by ALEX. DOUIL, Major 2d N. Y. Artillery, and Inspector of Artillery, under direction of Brig. Gen. H. J. HUNT, Commanding the Artillery of the Army.

EXPLANATION OF MAP.

Redoubts represented
Rifle-pits represented
Roads represented
Houses represented
Mills represented
Forests represented
Artillery:
Confederate batteries
Union batteries
Park
Infantry:
Confederate
Union
Confederate cavalry represented
Pontoon bridges
Burned bridges
Railroads

A. Stuart's cavalry, not engaged; Stuart commanded the field artillery on the right flank; Jackson's corps extended from Hamilton's Crossing to Deep Run, and formed connection with Longstreet's corps.

1. Walker's regiment, composed of Latham's, Letcher's, Braxton's, Pegram's, Crenshaw's, Johnson's, and McIntosh's batteries.
2. Pelham's Horse Artillery.
3. Washington Artillery.
4. Read's artillery; 30-pounder Parrott gun on right. General Lee's headquarters during battle.
5. Macon's artillery.
6. Carlton's artillery; 30-pounder Parrott gun on right. Longstreet's corps occupied the left wing in the following order: Anderson on extreme left; Ransom next, McLaws next, Pickett next, Hood next, forming Longstreet's right flank, and resting on Deep Run, to which Jackson's left flank reached. Cobb occupied Marye's Hill and the stone wall below where the fight was thickest. Was re-enforced by Cook and Kershaw.
7. McCarthy's battery.
8. Lane's battery; Whitworth gun on right. All of the redoubts were occupied by batteries.
9. Huger's battery.
11. Lewis' battery.
12. Granby's battery.
13. Moran's battery, of Alexander's battalion.
14. Enemy's battery, enfilading stone wall. Anderson's division extends from Dr. Taylor's to plank road; Ransom's and McLaws' divisions extend from plank road crossing Marye's Hill to Telegraph road; Pickett's division extends from Telegraph road along foot to below Battery No. 7; thence, crossing field, to Deep Run. Hood's division from foot of hill below No. 7, up to Battery No. 10. A. P. Hill's division, from Battery No. 10, to Hamilton's Crossing. D. H. Hill in reserve, in rear of A. P. Hill. Early in reserve, but had a portion of his troops engaged.



MAP
OF
FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE-FIELD.

From a Reconnaissance by T. J. Moncure, Ass't Engineer, P. A. C. S. Made under the direction of Capt. Albert H. Campbell, P. Eng'rs, C. S. A., 1863.

W. H. Stevens, Col. Eng'rs.
Albert H. Campbell, Capt. P. Eng'rs.
Chief Engineer's Office, D. N. Va.

*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Abbott's (Ira C.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Adams' (Alexander D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Addington's (W. M.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Aiken's (D. Wyatt) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Albright's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 132d Regiment.*
Alexander's (F. W.) **Artillery.** See *Baltimore Artillery, Union.*
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Estes' (John B.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Eubank's (J. L.) Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Eustis' (Henry L.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Evans' (Charles H.) Artillery. See *F. W. Alexander's Artillery.*
Evans' (Clement A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 31st Regiment.*
Ewell's Escort Cavalry. See *William F. Randolph's Cavalry.*
Excelsior 2d Battery. See *New York Troops, 10th Battery.*
Excelsior, 5th Regiment Infantry. See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Harrison S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 89th Regiment.*
Fairchild's (Lucius) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Farnsworth's (Charles) Cavalry. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Farnum's (J. Egbert) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 70th Regiment.*
Faulkner's (L. B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 136th Regiment.*
Fauquier Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Faxon's (Elihu J.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Filbert's (Peter A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Firey's (William) Cavalry. See *Henry A. Cole's Cavalry.*
Fiser's (John C.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Fish's (William S.) Cavalry. See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Fisher's (Joseph W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves.*
Fisher's (P. E.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Flesher's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Flesher's (W. H.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Fluvanna Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Folsom's (R. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Forney's (W. H.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Forno's (Henry) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Foster's (George P.) Infantry. See *Vermont Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Francine's (Louis R.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Frank's (John D.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Frank's (Paul) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Frank's (Royal T.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 8th Regiment.*
Franklin's (Emlen) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 122d Regiment.*
Fredericksburg Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
French's (Winsor B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 77th Regiment.*

Frick's (Jacob G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Frost's (Daniel) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Fry's (B. D.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Fry's (C. W.) **Artillery.** See *Orange Artillery.*
Fuller's (Josiah C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Funk's (J. H. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Funsten's (David) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment.*
Funsten's (O. R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Battalion.*
Gaillard's (F.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Volunteers.*
Galligher's (James A.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Gallupe's (G. S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Reserves.*
Gamble's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Gansevoort's (H. L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery E.*
Gantt's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 19th Regiment.*
Garber's (Asher W.) **Artillery.** See *Staunton Artillery.*
Garden's (Hugh R.) **Artillery.** See *Palmetto Artillery.*
Gardner's (R. D.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Garnett's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 48th Regiment.*
Garrard's (Kenner) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 146th Regiment.*
Gary's (M. W.) **Infantry.** See *Hampton Legion.*
Gaston's (George) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Gates' (Theodore B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Gellmann's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 58th Regiment.*
George's (N. J.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Gerhardt's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 46th Regiment.*
German Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Gerrish's (George A.) **Artillery.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 1st Battery.*
Gesner's (N. A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Gibson's (Horatio G.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery C.*
Gibson's (William) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Gilliam's (J. S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gilliss' (James) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery A.*
Gilluly's (John) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Gilmer's (John A., jr.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Glanz's (Charles) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 153d Regiment.*
Gleason's (Shepard) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Glenn's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Glenn's (L. J.) **Infantry.** See *Cobb's Legion.*
Godman's (James H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Godwin's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 57th Regiment.*
Goodner's (John F.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Goodwyn's (McG.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Gordon's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Gordon's (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Govan's (A. R.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Grace's (B. F.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Graham's (Archibald) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery.*
Graham's (S.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment, Heavy.*
Graham's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Bat'y K.*
Grandy's (C. R.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops.*
Grant's (Lewis A.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Graybill's (Tully) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Green's (John S.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Greenfield's (A. J.) **Cavalry.** See *Washington Cavalry.*
Gregg's (David McM.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*

Gregg's (J. I.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Gregory's (Edgar M.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Grey's (Thomas) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery I.*
Griffin's (Charles B.) Artillery. See *Salem Artillery.*
Griffin's (Simon G.) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Griffin's (T. M.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Griffith's (David A.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Griffiths' (Amos E.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Grimes' (Bryan) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Grogan's (M. A.) Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Groner's (V. D.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 61st Regiment.*
Guiney's (Patrick R.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Gullmann's (U.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Gustin's (Richard) Infantry. See *Pennslyvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Gwyn's (James) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Hagood's (Johnson) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Volunteers.*
Hall's (E. D.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Hall's (Elisha) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Hall's (Hillman A.) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Hall's (James A.) Artillery. See *Maine Troops, 2d Battery.*
Hall's (Michael) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Hall's (M. R.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Ham's (J. H.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
Hamblin's (J. E.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Hamilton's (D. H.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Hamilton's (Robert) Infantry. See *Wheeling City Guard*
Hammell's (John S.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Hampden Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hampton Legion Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Hampton's (Robert B.) Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery F.*
Hance's (William W.) Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Hancock's (David P.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Hanover Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hardaway's (R. A.) Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Hardenbergh's (Jacob B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Harlow's (Franklin P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Harman's (A. W.) Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Harman's (M. G.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, 52d Regiment.*
Harn's (William A.) Artillery. See *New York Troops, 3d Battery.*
Harriman's (Walter) Infantry. See *New Hampshire Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Harris' (Skidmore) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harris' (William H.) Cavalry. See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Harris Light Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Harrison's (A. T.) Infantry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 30th Regiment.*
Harrison's (James E.) Cavalry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Hart's (J. F.) Artillery. See *Washington Artillery.*
Hartranft's (John F.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Hartung's (A. von) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Hatch's (William B.) Infantry. See *New Jersey Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Hately's (J. C.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hawkins' (H. J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, P. A.*
Hawkins' Zouaves Infantry. See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hawley's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 124th Regiment.*
Hawley's (W.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Haycock's (Joel A.) Infantry. See *Maine Troops, 6th Regiment.*

Hayden's (Horace J.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries L and M.*
Hayden's (J.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Hayes' (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Hayman's (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Haywood's (E. G.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hazard's (John G.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Hazlett's (Charles E.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Bat'y D.*
Heath's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hecker's (Frederick) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Heenan's (Dennis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Heermance's (William L.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Henagan's (John W.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hendrickson's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Henry's (M. W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Henry's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Hexamer's (William) **Artillery.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Battery.*
Higgins' (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 125th Regiment.*
Hildt's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Hill's (J. L.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Hill's (R. C.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Hill's (Wallace) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery C.*
Hoagland's (Isaac E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Hobson's (Edwin L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Hodges' (J. G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Hoffman's (Henry C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Hoffman's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment.*
Hofmann's (J. William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Hoke's (R. F.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hoke's (W. J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Holder's (W. D.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Holmstedt's (E. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 41st Regiment.*
Holt's (B. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Hooper's (Thomas W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hopper's (George F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Houghton's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Howard's (George R.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Howard's (Henry) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Hoyt's (Henry M.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Hubbell's (Wilson) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Huger's (Frank) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Hull's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Humphreys' (Benjamin G.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Hunt's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Huntington's (James F.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Hunton's (Eppa) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Hupp's (A.) **Artillery.** See *Salem Artillery.*
Huston's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
Hutchins' (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Hyde's (Breed N.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Imboden's (J. D.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ireland's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Irvine's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Irwin's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Jackson's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 47th Regiment.*

Jackson's (Samuel M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Reserves.*
Jacobs' (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 26th Regiment.*
James' (Edward C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 106th Regiment.*
James' (G. S.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Jameson's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Jastram's (Pardon S.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Jeff. Davis Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
Jeff. Davis Legion Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops.*
Jenkins' (S. H.) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jennings' (Gilbert S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Jennings' (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 127th Regiment.*
Johnson's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 12th Battery.*
Johnson's (Adolphus J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Johnson's (Marmaduke) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Johnson's (Riley) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Jones' (Cadwallader) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Jones' (D. M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Jones' (Edward S.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Jones' (Harvey L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 64th Regiment.*
Jones' (Owen) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Jones' (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 154th Regiment.*
Jones' (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Jordan's (Tyler C.) **Artillery.** See *Bedford Artillery.*
Joyce's (Charles H.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Kargé's (Joseph) **Cavalry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kellogg's (Josiah H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Kelly's (H. B.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Kelly's (Patrick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Kennedy's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 2d Regiment, Volunteers.*
Kennedy's (Joseph M.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kerr's (James K.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 150th Regiment.*
Key's (J. C. G.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Key's (John) **Cavalry.** See *Ringgold Battalion.*
Keystone Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Kiddoo's (Joseph B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 137th Regiment.*
Kimball's (Edgar A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
King's (Rufus, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery A.*
King William Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Kinkead's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Kinzie's (David H.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery K.*
Kirby's (Edmund) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery I.*
Kirkpatrick's (Thomas J.) **Artillery.** See *Amherst Artillery.*
Kirkwood's (William S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 63d Regiment.*
Kleiser's (Alfred von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery B.*
Knap's (Joseph M.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery E.*
Knight's (F. L.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Knox's (Edward B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Knox's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 10th Reserves.*
Knox's (C. McL.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Kress' (John A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Kruger's (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Kuhn's (Christian) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kusserow's (Charles) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Battalion, Battery D.*
Lakeman's (Moses B.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Lamar's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Lamar's (L. M.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lamar's (T. B.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lancers Cavalry. See *Richard H. Rush's Cavalry.*
Lane's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Lane's (J. C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Lane's (John) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery E.*
Lane's (Philander P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Lang's (David) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Larkin's (James E.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Larrimer's (J. H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 5th Reserves.*
Latham Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Latham's (A. C.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery.*
Latimer's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *Courtney Artillery.*
Layton's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Leche's (David H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Leckey's (David A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 100th Regiment.*
Lee Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lee's (Edwin G.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Lee's (John C.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 55th Regiment.*
Leech's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Legett's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Leidy's (Asher S.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Leigh's (B. W.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 42d Regiment.*
Lemmon's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Lenhart's (Jacob) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Reserves.*
Lentz's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 91st Regiment.*
Leonard's (Samuel H.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Leppien's (George F.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Battery.*
Letcher Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lindsay's (P. Allen) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 40th Regiment.*
Little's (F. H.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Livingston's (La Rhett L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Batteries F and K.*
Lockert's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Lockwood's (Jonathan H.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Lofton's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Long's (Richard) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Loomis' (W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment, Company K.*
Lord's (Nathan, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Lord's (Newton B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Loudoun Rangers. See *Virginia Troops, Union.*
Louisiana Guard Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Lounsbury's (William H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 74th Regiment.*
Love's (Thomas R.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Lowe's (S. D.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Lowrance's (W. L. J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Lowry's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lumbard's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Luse's (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Lusk's (John A. M.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Lyman's (C. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 7th Reserves.*
McAfee's (Lee M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 49th Regiment.*
McAllister's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 11th Regiment.*

McArthur's (C. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McCalmont's (A. B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 142d Regiment*
McCandless' (William) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves.*
McCarthy's (E. S.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Howitzers, 1st Company.*
McCarthy's (Jeremiah) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
McCartney's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st (A) Battery.*
McCaslin's (Maxwell) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
McCauley's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 73d Regiment.*
McCausland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 36th Regiment.*
McClellan Dragoons Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops.*
McComb's (William) **Infantry.** See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
McCoy's (Thomas F.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 107th Regiment.*
McCreary's (David B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 145th Regiment.*
McCullough's (Peter) **Infantry.** See *Delaware Troops, 2d Regiment.*
McDonough's (P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves.*
McDougall's (A. L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 123d Regiment.*
McDowell's (J. C. S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 54th Regiment.*
McDowell's (John A.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McElroy's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 16th Regiment.*
McGilvery's (Freeman) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 6th Battery.*
McGowan's (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 14th Regiment.*
McGowan's (T. S.) **Infantry.** See *Patapsco Guards.*
MacGregor's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
McGroarty's (S. J.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 61st Regiment.*
McIntosh's (D. G.) **Artillery.** See *Pee Dee Artillery.*
McIntosh's (John B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 3d Regiment.*
McIntyre's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment.*
McKeen's (H. Boyd) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 81st Regiment.*
McKendree's (George) **Artillery.** See *Joseph Carpenter's Artillery.*
McKie's (John, jr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
McKnight's (Amor A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 105th Regiment.*
McLaughlen's (Napoleon B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McLeod's (William L.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
McMahon's (A. R.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 15th Battery.*
McMahon's (J. J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
McMichael's (Richards) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 53d Regiment.*
McMillan's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 24th Regiment.*
McMullin's (James R.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Battery.*
McNeill's (J. H.) **Cavalry.** See *J. D. Imboden's Cavalry.*
Macon's (M. C.) **Artillery.** See *Richmond Fayette Artillery.*
McReynolds' (A. T.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
McVicar's (Duncan) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Macy's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Madill's (Henry J.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 141st Regiment.*
Madison Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops.*
Maffett's (Robert C.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Maggi's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Magill's (W. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 1st Regiment, Regulars.*
Magruder's (James A.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Mahler's (Francis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Maish's (Levi) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Maltheny's (Theodore) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Maley's (Thomas E.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Mallory's (F.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 55th Regiment.*
Manlove's (T. B.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 48th Regiment.*

Manly's (B. C.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops.*
Mann's (Daniel P.) **Cavalry.** See *Oneida Cavalry.*
Manning's (Van H.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Manning's (W. R.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Marigny's (Mandeville de) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Marine Artillery. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Mark's (John M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 93d Regiment.*
Markoe's (John) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Marsh's (J. F.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Salem S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st and 2d Regiments.*
Marshall (Elisha G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Marston's (Gilman) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Martin's (Augustus P.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d (C) Battery.*
Martin's (J. P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Martin's (Leonard) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery F.*
Martin's (W. T.) **Cavalry.** See *Jeff. Davis Legion.*
Marye's (E. A.) **Artillery.** See *Fredericksburg Artillery.*
Marye's (Morton) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 17th Regiment.*
Maryland Line. See *Maryland Troops, Confederate.*
Mason's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Massey's (Elijah E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, 2d Regiment, E. S.*
Massie's (John L.) **Artillery.** See *Fluvanna Artillery.*
Massie's (Thomas B.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*
Mathews' (J. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Maulsby's (T. A.) **Artillery.** See *West Virginia Troops, Battery F.*
Maurin's (Victor) **Artillery.** See *Donaldsonville Artillery.*
Maynadier's (Henry E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 10th Regiment.*
Maynadier's (William M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
Mayo's (Joseph, jr.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Mayo's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 47th Regiment.*
Mealey's (Timothy) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 2d Reserves.*
Means' (Samuel C.) **Cavalry.** See *Loudoun Rangers.*
Mehler's (Adolph) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 98th Regiment.*
Mercer's (J. T.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Meyer's (Seraphim) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 107th Regiment.*
Miles' (John B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Miles' (Nelson A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 61st Regiment.*
Milledge's (John, jr.) **Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
Miller's (Marcus P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery G.*
Miller's (M. B.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Washington Artillery.*
Mindil's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Miner's (M. L.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 17th Battery.*
Missing's (John) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Mitchener's (Milton W.) **Cavalry.** See *Ringgold Battalion.*
Mlotkowski's (S.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery A.*
Moesch's (Joseph A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Moffett's (C. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Monaghan's (W.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Monroe Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Montague's (E. B.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
Moody's (D. N.) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Moody's (George V.) **Artillery.** See *Madison Artillery.*
Moore's (Abraham) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Moore's (A. C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 29th Regiment.*

Moore's (Charles E.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Moore's (J. W.) **Artillery.** See *North Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Moore's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 99th Regiment.*
Moorman's (M. N.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morehead (Turner G.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 106th Regiment.*
Morgan's (George N.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Morris Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Morris' (O. H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Morris' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 6th Regiment, Heavy.*
Morrison's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Morrison's (David) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 79th Regiment.*
Morrow's (Henry A.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Morton's (George C.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Mudge's (C. R.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Muhleck's (G. A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 73d Regiment.*
Muhlenberg's (E. D.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery F.*
Mulholland's (St. Clair A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Mulligan's (James A.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Mullins' (John) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Munford's (Thomas T.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Murkland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Murray's (Edward) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 5th Regiment, Heavy.*
Myers' (George R.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Myers' (Henry A.) **Cavalry.** See *Ringgold Cavalry.*
Nadenbousch's (J. Q. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Nairn's (Joseph E.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 4th Battery.*
Nance's (James D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nance's (John K. G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Nazer's (Ferries) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Neill's (Thomas H.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Nelson's (G. W.) **Artillery.** See *Hanover Artillery.*
Nevin's (J. I.) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, Battery H.*
Newhall's (Frederick C.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Newman's (Leopold C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 31st Regiment.*
New York 2d Militia Infantry. See *New York Troops, 82d Regiment.*
New York 9th Militia Infantry. See *New York Troops, 83d Regiment.*
New York 14th Militia Infantry. See *New York Troops, 84th Regiment.*
New York, 20th Militia Infantry. See *New York Troops, 80th Regiment.*
Nichols' (Monroe) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Nichols' (William T.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Nighthawk Rangers. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Noble's (W. H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Nolan's (M.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Norfolk Blues Artillery. See *C. R. Grandy's Artillery.*
Northedge's (William) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 59th Regiment.*
Norton's (George W.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery H.*
Nugent's (Robert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
O'Brien's (Edward) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 134th Regiment.*
O'Connell's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 1st Battalion.*
O'Kane's (Dennis) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Olmsted's (William A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 115th Regiment.*
O'Neal's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Oneida Cavalry. See *New York Troops.*
O'Neill's (Joseph) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 63d Regiment.*

Orange Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ormsby's (L.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 22d Regiment.*
O'Rorke's (Patrick H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Orr's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 1st Rifles.*
Orton's (William H.) **Cavalry.** See *District of Columbia Troops.*
Osborn's (Thomas W.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery D.*
Otey's (G. G.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Overton's (Giles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 14th Regiment, 2d Battalion.*
Owen's (Charles D.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Owen's (T. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Owens' (James D.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 139th Regiment.*
Page's (R. C. M.) **Artillery.** See *Morris Artillery.*
Palmetto Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Palmetto Sharpshooters Infantry. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Pardee's (Ario) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 147th Regiment.*
Parham's (W. A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 41st Regiment.*
Park's (Sidney W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Parker's (F. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Parker's (Francis J.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Parker's (William W.) **Artillery.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Parr's (L. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Parsons' (J. B.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Patapsco Guards Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Patrick's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Patterson's (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery B.*
Patton's (W. T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 7th Regiment.*
Paxton's (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Pearson's (H. H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Peck's (William) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Pee Dee Artillery. See *South Carolina Troops.*
Peet's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *C. R. Grandy's Artillery.*
Pegram's (William J.) **Artillery.** See *Purcell Artillery.*
Peissner's (Elias) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 119th Regiment.*
Penehelstein's (A. von) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 4th Regiment.*
Penn's (D. B.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Pennington's (Alexander C. M., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery M.*
Perkins' (Sanford H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Perrin's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *James L. Orr's Rifles.*
Pettes' (William H.) **Engineers.** See *New York Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Pettit's (Rufus D.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Phelps' (C. E.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Phelps' (Charles R.) **Artillery.** See *M. N. Moorman's Artillery.*
Philbrick's (Chase) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Phillips' (Charles A.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 5th (E) Battery.*
Phillips' (W.) **Infantry.** See *Phillips Legion.*
Phillips Legion. See *Georgia Troops.*
Phillips' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery C.*
Pickens (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pierce's (B. R.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pierce's (Horace T. H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Pierce's (Lewis B.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Pierson's (J. Frederick) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Pinckard's (L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 14th Regiment.*

Pingree's (S. E.) **Infantry.** See *Vermont Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Pinto's (Francis E.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Plater's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *Chesapeake Artillery.*
Platt's (E. R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Plumer's (William) **Sharpshooters.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Company.*
Poage's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 50th Regiment.*
Poague's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Rockbridge Artillery.*
Porter's (G. Ellis) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, P. H. B.*
Porter's (Peter A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 129th Regiment.*
Porter's (William M.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Posey's (Carnot) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Post's (James B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 95th Regiment.*
Potter's (Joseph H.) **Infantry.** See *New Hampshire Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Potter's (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 51st Regiment.*
Potts' (J. R.) **Artillery.** See *Branch Artillery.*
Powell's (Eugene) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 66th Regiment.*
Powell's (R. M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Powers' (Charles J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 108th Regiment.*
Powhatan Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Pratt's (Franklin A.) **Artillery.** See *Connecticut Troops, 1st Regiment, Heavy Battery M.*
Prendergast's (Richard G.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Prescott's (G. L.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 32d Regiment.*
Preston's (Waller R.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Prey's (Gilbert G.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 104th Regiment.*
Puckett's (W. B. C.) **Cavalry.** See *Phillips' Legion.*
Pulaski Artillery. See *Georgia Troops.*
Purcell Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Purdie's (Thomas J.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Purnell Legion Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Purnell Legion Infantry. See *Maryland Troops, Union.*
Puttkammer's (Albert A. von) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 11th Battery.*
Pyles' (L. G.) **Infantry.** See *Florida Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Quinlan's (Francis T.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 116th Regiment.*
Quinlan's (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 88th Regiment.*
Rafferty's (Thomas) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 71st Regiment.*
Raine's (Charles I.) **Artillery.** See *Lee Artillery.*
Rainey's (A. T.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Randol's (Alanson M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Batteries E and G.*
Randolph's (George E.) **Artillery.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Randolph's (Robert) **Cavalry.** See *Black Horse Cavalry.*
Randolph's (William F.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ransom's (Dunbar R.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery C.*
Ransom's (M. W.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 35th Regiment.*
Ratliff's (William) **Infantry.** See *Mississippi Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Read's (John P. W.) **Artillery.** See *Pulaski Artillery.*
Read's (S. B. M.) **Infantry.** See *Rhode Island Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Redington's (John C. O.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 60th Regiment.*
Reilly's (James) **Artillery.** See *Rowan Artillery.*
Reinhold's (Reuben) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Reno's (Marcus A.) **Cavalry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Reynolds' (John A.) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Rhett's (A. B.) **Artillery.** See *Brooks Artillery.*

Rice's (James C.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Rice's (W. G.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Battalion.*
Rich's (William W.) **Cavalry.** See *Phillips Legion.*
Richardson's (A. J.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 23d Regiment.*
Richardson's (John B.) **Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Washington Artillery.*
Richardson's (R. H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 26th Regiment.*
Richardson's (Robert M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Richardson's (W. P.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Richmond Fayette Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Richmond Howitzers Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ricketts' (R. Bruce) **Artillery.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
Rigby's (James H.) **Artillery.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, Battery A.*
Ringgold Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Ringgold Battalion Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
Ringold's (Benjamin) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 103d Regiment.*
Riordan's (Gilbert) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 37th Regiment.*
Ritch's (Jerry E.) **Cavalry.** See *Cobb's Legion.*
Rittenhouse's (B. F.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery D.*
Roberts' (E. A. L.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 28th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Richard P.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 140th Regiment.*
Roberts' (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 17th Regiment.*
Robertson's (James M.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Batteries B and L.*
Robertson's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 24th Regiment.*
Robinson's (Gilbert P.) **Infantry.** See *Maryland Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Robinson's (O'Neil W., jr.) **Artillery.** See *Maine Troops, 4th Battery.*
Robinson's (William W.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Rockbridge Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Rockbridge Cavalry. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 14th Regiment.*
Rockwood's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Roemer's (Jacob) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Rogers' (G. T.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
Rogers' (W. F.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 21st Regiment.*
Rogers' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *F. McGilvery's Artillery.*
Ronald's (Charles A.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment.*
Root's (Augustus I.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Ross' (G. W.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 2d Battalion.*
Ross' (H. M.) **Artillery.** See *Sumter Artillery, Battery A.*
Ross' (Samuel) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Rosser's (Thomas L.) **Cavalry.** See *Virginia Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Rourke's (John) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Rowan Artillery. See *North Carolina Troops.*
Rowand's (Weston) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rowe's (David W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Rowley's (Thomas A.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 102d Regiment.*
Royston's (Y. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Ruff's (S. Z.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Rush's (Richard H.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Russell's (Charles H.) **Cavalry.** See *Maryland Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Russell's (Charles S.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 11th Regiment.*
Russell's (William F.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Company.*
Rutherford's (William D.) **Infantry.** See *South Carolina Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Rutledge's (H. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Ryerson's (Henry O.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 23d Regiment.*
Rylander's (John E.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 10th Battalion.*

St. John's (C. B.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Salem Artillery. See *Virginia Troops, Confederate.*
Salm's (F. Pr.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Sanders' (J. C. C.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Sargent's (Daniel F.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Sargent's (H. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sargent's (Horace B.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Saunders' (James) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 69th Regiment.*
Sawyer's (Franklin) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Scales' (A. M.) **Infantry.** See *North Carolina Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Scammon's (Edward A.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Schack's (George W. von) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Schambeck's (Frederick) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops.*
Schickfuss' (Fred. von) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Schilling's (F. von) **Artillery.** See *Marine Artillery.*
Schirmer's (Louis) **Artillery.** See *New York Troops, 2d Battery.*
Schoeffel's (Francis A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Schoonmaker's (J. M.) **Cavalry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Scott's (Michael) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 29th Regiment.*
Scott's (William C.) **Infantry.** See *Virginia Troops, 44th Regiment.*
Searing's (W. M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Searles' (B. D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Seaver's (Joel J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Seeley's (Francis W.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 4th Regiment, Battery K.*
Selfridge's (James L.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 46th Regiment.*
Seltzer's (John) **Cavalry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Sewall's (Frederick D.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Sewell's (William J.) **Infantry.** See *New Jersey Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Shaler's (Alexander) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 65th Regiment.*
Shannon's (P. J.) **Infantry.** See *Georgia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Sharp's (Daniel A.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Sharpe's (George H.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Shaut's (William B.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 131st Regiment.*
Shaw's (Sidney F.) **Infantry.** See *West Virginia Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Shears' (George W.) **Cavalry.** See *McClellan Dragoons.*
Shedd's (J. W.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 105th Regiment.*
Sheffield's (J. L.) **Infantry.** See *Alabama Troops, 48th Regiment.*
Sherlock's (Edward T.) **Infantry.** See *Michigan Troops, 5th Regiment.*
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